# **English for Tibetan Speakers**



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(Illustrator ই'র্ম্মান্)

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\* Attributive Clause (IV): "Where / When" র্ জ্ব'দ্ব'ম্ই্র'ম্'র্র্ক্র্ব্ "where / when" <153>

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#### **Unit One: Back to School**

# में क्वर्रित्यें। में प्राच्यर विवाध

#### I Dialogue 四天

YANGZOM: Hi, Tashi! It's great to see you again. How was your summer holiday?

TASHI: Hello, Yangzom! I'm glad to see you, too. My summer holiday was a lot of fun. I went

with my family to the mountains for three weeks.

YANGZOM: Three weeks! That's a long time. What did you do during the day?

TASHI: In the daytime, we rode horses and swam in a beautiful lake. The sun shone so brightly on

the mountain valleys, and the summer rain rarely fell. It was a wonderful holiday!

YANGZOM: That sounds like a lot of fun, although I would rather take a walk in the forest than ride a

horse. I also prefer boating to swimming, if I have the choice. But what else did you do?

TASHI: In the evening, we built a big fire and cooked our dinner over it. We ate delicious food

and drank fresh, clear water. After dinner, we sang songs together and then slept happily under the stars. I was very sad when we left the mountains--I think camping is much more

exciting than school!

YANGZOM: You'd better not tell that to Mr. Sutton.

TASHI: Who's Mr. Sutton?

YANGZOM: He's one of our new foreign teachers. He's standing right behind you!

TASHI: Oh, hello, Mr. Sutton. It's nice to meet you.

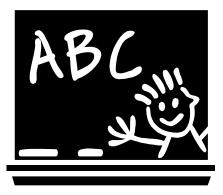
MR. SUTTON: Hello, Tashi. I hope you will enjoy our class this year.

TASHI: I'm sure I will, Mr. Sutton. I find English more interesting than any other subject!

#### II Sentence Patterns ইন্ন্র্রাম্বর

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Which do you think is more interestingmusic or art?	<i>I think</i> art is more interesting than music.
Do you find science easier than math?	No, I find math easier than science.
Would you rather eat mutton or beef?	<i>I'd rather</i> eat beef <i>than</i> mutton.
Which do you preferbasketball or football?	I prefer football to basketball.
Do you agree (with me)?	Yes, <i>I agree</i> (with you). No, <i>I disagree</i> (with you).



## **III Text: English and Tibetan Names**

र्बेच क्ष्य न्वीव है चन्दर्चेद सेदे रुषा सेटा

ood morning, class. My name is Mr. Sutton. I'll be one of your English teachers this term. Do you have any questions for me?"

"Yes, Mr. Sutton, I have a question. What does 'Sutton' mean?"

"Thanks for your question, Lhamo. 'Sutton' is my last name, or family name, the same name that my father and grandfather used. 'Sutton' doesn't have any special meaning that I know, and this is true of many English family names. My first name, or given name, is 'Jack,' and my middle name is 'Lee.' These are the names that my parents gave me when I was born."

"Do all Westerners have three names?"

"Good question, Tashi. Most Westerners have three names, but we usually use only two in informal situations. I usually go by 'Jack Sutton' or 'Mr. Sutton,' and my close friends call me 'Jack.' And now I have a question for you, Dawa--how are Tibetan names different from English names?"

"Most Tibetans have only one name made up of three or four syllables, for example, Zhoma Gyi or Tashi Dondrup. Tibetans do not usually use family names. And some Tibetan names are used for both boys and girls. For instance, Tserang Gyal is a boy's name and Tserang Tso is a girl's name. Is this also true for English names?"

"Yes, it is. English names include many nicknames that are used for both boys and girls. For instance, 'Patrick' is a boy's name and 'Patricia' is a girl's name, but both are called 'Pat' for short."

"That's very interesting, Mr. Sutton. Could you give us English names?"

"Of course I can, Yangzom--I'll call you 'Patsy'!"



that sounds like (fun) নৃষ্ধীন্দ্রম্ম্র্রা
to take a walk বক্তমাবক্তমাঝাবের্ল্যা
you'd better... র্ত্তিন্(গ্রীন্ধ)"" ন্বাম্মান্ত্র্যা
close friend প্রামান্ত্র্যা
to go by (Jack) || Jack ব্রিমানের্ল্রন্যার্ন্ত্র্র্

to be called (Bill) for short সমুস্থ্য মান্ত্রে (Bill) নিম্ family name ব্ৰুগ্

Tacksutto

given name অনুসামারীনা

to be made up of "অসম্মানা

## V Grammar Points সহার্শ্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্

\* Past Tense: Irregular Verbs ্র্রান্থর্মান্থরা নার্বারান্থ্যের্ট্রান্ত্র

Present Form नुषान कृति निर्मा	Past Form नुषायन्षायते स्थाया
give	gave
ring	rang
sleep	slept
come	came

\* Comparison of Adjectives ক্লুব'র্ক্তবা্ণী'বেষ্ণুম'না

	Positive র্ষ্বশ্বমন্ত্রংইম্রামা	Comparative অশুসমের ইমামা	Superlative ৰূব্'মাৰ্থিনি:ইম্যামা
Short Forms	strong	stronger	strongest
क्चित्रःक्षेत्राःश्चरःद्द्रीः इस्राःच।	easy	easier	easiest
Long Forms	interesting	more interesting	most interesting
क्कुवःक्षेषाः देटः वृद्धेः सुक्षःय।	comfortable	less comfortable	least comfortable
Irregular Forms	good	better	best
নার্বাশবেশ্রুমন্ডর'গ্রীস্ক্রমান।	bad	worse	worst

These example sentences use comparison of adjectives: विष्ठ क्षेत्र क

- Positive:
  - > I find chemistry as *easy* as math.
  - > These noodles are as *good* as the mutton.
- Comparative:
  - My English is *worse* than it was before the summer holiday.
  - ➤ I think physics is *more interesting* than history.
- Superlative:
  - This is the *least comfortable* bed of all.
  - > She is the *strongest* student in our class.

#### VI Activities र्र्ड्स्यहरू।

Example: I'd rather be the moon than a star, because a star is too hot.

- a) fire--water
- b) a chicken--an egg
- c) a hammer--a nail
- d) a city--a village
- e) a tiger--a bird
- f) a forest--a river
- g) grass--flowers

2. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. স্বয়ন্ত্রিস্থার ইবি

वदःगीः चः ऋदः हस्य अः चर्गोयः वश्वः ऋँगः गुचः चर्वेशा

Example: I think swimming is more fun than watching TV.
I disagree. I think swimming is the least fun of all.

	swimming		interesting		cooking.
	Chinese	is more	difficult	than	writing.
I think	reading	is less	fun	as	watching TV.
Tumik	playing cards	is as	popular		math.

I agree.		swimming reading	is the least	interesting popular	
	I think	Chinese		fun	of all.
I disagree.		playing cards	is the most	difficult	
		•••		•••	

3. Sing this song. মু'বেই'র্ঝিম্মা

"I'd rather be..."

I'd rather be a sparrow than a snail,
Yes I would, if I only could,
I surely would.
I'd rather be a hammer than a nail,
Yes I would, if I only could,
I surely would.

## VII Exercises স্থু শ্ৰ

1. Change these pr	esent tense verbs to pas	t tense. रुष'र क्षेप'य क्षेत्र'य रु	ळग्'दर्'र्ग'दर्शपर्'स्स्'पर'	( 'पश्चुर'र्गश
<ul><li>a) go</li><li>b) eat</li></ul>	c) ring d) fall	e) sleep f) do	g) ride	
2. Change these pa	ast tense verbs to presen	t tense. নৃষানন্ধানাষ্কৃনাননি	<sup>ঢ়</sup> १ <sup>क्कें</sup> ग'वर्दे'न्ग'न'क्षे'चदे'क्क्ष'चर	'ପ୍ରଶୁସ'ଦ୍ବିଶା
a) built b) swan	c) sang d) gave	e) lay f) shone	g) drank	
2 . A				

- a) How many names do most Westerners have?
- b) What different names does Mr. Sutton have?
- c) Do Tibetans usually use family names?
- d) Are some Tibetan names used by both boys and girls?
- e) What name is Patrick called for short?

#### Unit Two: What Do You Want to Be?

# श्रे क्व मानेशय। हिन स्ट के विमानेन व पर्देन।

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

(before class on Tuesday morning)

Ms. Lyons: Good morning Lhamo, you're in the classroom a bit early today!

LHAMO: Hi, Ms. Lyons. It's nice to see you. I often come to class earlier than my classmates so I

can review my lessons before class begins.

Ms. Lyons: Aren't you preparing your lessons a bit late?

LHAMO: Oh, no. I prepared all my lessons yesterday afternoon. But now I'm looking over them

again so I can learn the material better.

Ms. Lyons: Well, that's very impressive! You work harder than any other student in the class! What do

you want to do when you finish school?

LHAMO: Some days I think I'd like to be a doctor, but other days I think I'd rather be an artist. I

find art more interesting than science, though I prefer math to music. But my dream is to

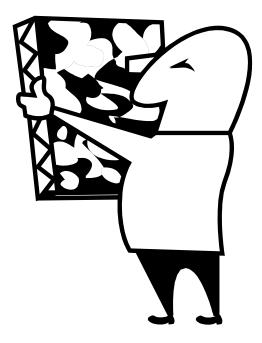
be a businesswoman. There are so many things to be, it's difficult for me to decide!

Ms. Lyons: You're a very clever student and you have many talents. If you keep working hard, you

can be anything you want to be!

#### II Sentence Patterns র্ক্সান্ট্রান্স্ন্স্

Did you sleep <i>late</i> last Saturday?	Yes, I slept <i>late</i> last Saturday.
Did Tashi sleep <i>later</i> than you?	Yes, Tashi slept <i>later</i> than I.
Who slept the latest of all?	Dawa slept <i>the latest</i> of all.
Did Lhamo run <i>quickly</i> in the race?	No, she ran <i>slowly</i> in the race.
Did Yangzom run <i>more quickly</i> than Lhamo?	No, she ran <i>more slowly</i> than Lhamo.
Who ran the <i>most slowly</i> of all?	Helen ran the <i>most slowly</i> of all.



#### **III Text: The Tortoise and the Hare**

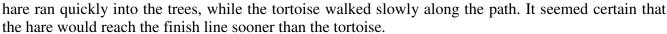
## र्श्वेतः स्वा र्याञ्चयः प्रः रेवेंदः।

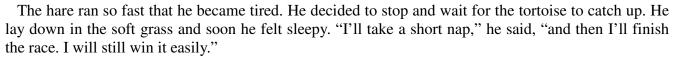
nce upon a time, a proud hare and a modest tortoise lived together in the forest. The hare made fun of the tortoise because he walked so slowly, while the hare ran faster than the wind. The tortoise grew tired of the hare's boasting, so one day he challenged the hare to a race.

"Ha!" said the hare. "This is a joke! You know that no animal in the forest can run as fast as I. I will beat you easily."

"Very well," said the tortoise, "we will see who runs faster during the race."

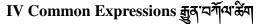
All the animals in the forest came to the starting line. They watched as the

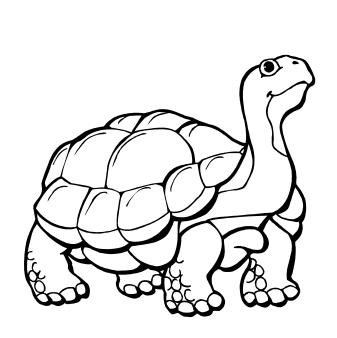




While the hare slept, the tortoise moved along steadily. At last, he passed the hare and reached the finish line. Finally, the hare woke up and started to run again, but he started too late to catch up to the tortoise. As the tortoise crossed the finish line, all of the other animals applauded. The hare was too embarrassed to show his face, so he crept quietly into the forest.

LESSON: Slow and steady wins the race.





#### V Grammar Points অহ'র্ম্ব্রুব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্

## \*Comparison of Adverbs मुन्तदे द्वयाय क्र्रें व प्यते द्वें या वी प्रस्तर न्या

	Positive রূম'মান্ত'ইম'মা	Comparative त्रश्रुर प्रते रेक्ष प	Superlative ৰূপ্যমূলী
Regular Forms ঈশ্প্র্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্	strong	stronger	strongest
1.1 12 1 1	fast	faster	fastest
Irregular Forms শৃর্শব্যুমন্তর শ্রীর্মনা	well	better	best
131 6 131 1	badly	worse	worst
	far	farther	farthest
Long Forms ঽ৲নন্তর শ্রীস্ক্রমন্।	easily	more easily	most easily
- 1011	slowly	more slowly	most slowly

## VI Activities र्र्जूर प्रमुद्

- 1. Ask and answer these questions about the text with your partner. ત્રિન્' ગું ગુંગ માર્ચે ન્ર અનુસાનુ સ્ત્રિન સ્ત્રેન સ્ત્ર
  - a) Who can run faster than any animal in the forest?
  - b) Which animal moves the most slowly?
  - c) Who started the race more quickly?
  - d) Did the hare reach the finish line sooner than the tortoise?
  - e) What does the lesson at the end of the story mean? Do you agree or disagree?

Example: <u>Dawa runs</u> as <u>fast</u> as <u>the wind</u>.

Lhamo	smiles	better than	a fish.
Andrew	swims	as brightly as	the sun.
Dawa	draws	more easily than	anyone.
Helen	laughs	the most happily of	an artist.

3. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. গ্ৰেম গ্ৰী ক্ৰীণ্বেই দ্বা অমাৰ্ক্ত মান্ত মুমাৰ ক্ৰিম আৰু দ্বা মান্ত ম

Example: Last summer we go to the mountains for three weeks. -Last summer we went to the mountains for three weeks.

- a) My parents give me my given name when I was born.
- b) Tashi's family drinked fresh water on their holiday.
- c) Mr. Sutton's close friends calls him 'Jack.'
- d) We swum everyday in a beautiful river.
- e) My family name is the same name my grandfather use.

## VII Exercises স্থ্রু শ্রন্

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb comparison. এন্দ্ৰেণ্ডান্ত্ৰী নাম কৰি বাৰ্টান্ত্ৰী নাম কৰি বাৰ্টান্

पर्राचार्गियाहे सूँदा का सूँदश

Example: Lhamo studies harder than anyone in our class. (hard)

- a) The hare runs the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the animals in the forest. (fast)
- b) I didn't do as \_\_\_\_\_ as Tashi did on the last English exam. (well)
- c) The river flows \_\_\_\_\_\_ in winter than in summer. (slow)
- d) Yangzom works the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of all the students in our class. (steady)
  e) I wake up \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday than I wake up on Monday. (late)
- 2. Mark these sentences true ('T') or false ('F'). If a sentence is false, change the sentence to make it true. क्षेंना'वरी'क्क्ष्रअल्य'वर्श्चना'न'''T"''र्द्र'र्वे राव"F" भी ह्रम् अल्वेर्'र्द्ग् अवादा र्वे राव क्र्या के राव क्रिया के साम क्ष्या के साम काम के साम के साम के स

Example: I sleep later on Monday than I do on Saturday.  $\rightarrow$  I sleep later on Saturday than I do on Monday.

F

- a) A pig can run faster than a deer. T F
- b) Cars move more slowly than airplanes.
- T F c) It snows harder in summer than in winter.
- d) The wind blows more steadily inside than outside. T F
- e) I can speak English better than I can write English. T F
- 3. Answer these questions about the dialogue. ব্ৰ'ম্ব্ৰই শ্লুই'ম'ন্ট্ৰই'ম'ন্ই'ম্ব'ম্ব্ৰই ম্ব্ৰইম্বৰ্জ মানুৰ্
- a) Do Lhamo's classmates come to the classroom earlier than she?
- b) Why does Lhamo look over her lessons again before class?
- c) Does Ms. Lyons think that Dawa works harder than Lhamo?
- d) Does Lhamo find art more interesting than science?
- e) Does Lhamo prefer music to math?

## **Unit Three: What Were You Doing Yesterday?**

# म्रे.क्ष्य्यावश्चित्राची वि.श्रटाम्चित्राचीश्चर्यः विषाः वश्चित्राचा धित्र

#### I Dialogue [7] [7]

TASHI: Hi, Yangzom. I didn't see you in English class yesterday. What were you doing during

class?

YANGZOM: Oh, I was going to the hospital when class began.

TASHI: The hospital? Were you ill?

YANGZOM: No, I was visiting my uncle in the hospital. He was having an operation yesterday

afternoon.

TASHI: Oh dear! Was it serious?

YANGZOM: No, it wasn't too serious. It was a very common operation. My parents and I were keeping

him company while he was waiting to have his operation.

TASHI: Well, I hope your uncle gets well soon!

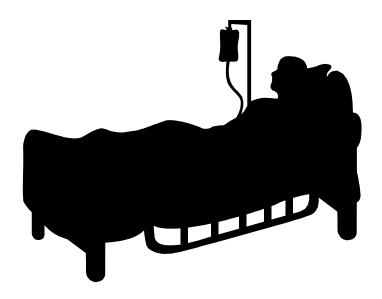
YANGZOM: Thanks a lot. I'll send him your regards. Tashi, were you worrying about me during class?

TASHI: I was worrying about you just a little bit. I'm glad everything is OK now.

YANGZOM: You're a good friend, Tashi. Thanks for thinking of me!

## II Sentence Patterns ইবা'নী'রাব'শ্পুর্বা

What were you doing after class?	I was sleeping. We were reviewing our lessons.
What was I doing Tuesday evening?	You were making dinner.
What was he doing on Sunday?	He was hanging laundry.
What were they doing last night?	They were counting money.



## **III Text: The Bank Robbery**

ब्रैंचःस्व। दर्यावदःयःवर्षेगःचर्र्अःचुकःय।

ast night, someone robbed the ABC Bank at the corner of Main Street and First Avenue. Today, the police are trying to figure out who robbed the bank. Can you help them catch the thief?

Mr. Jones is the president of the bank. He was working in the bank last night. He was moving money from one safe to another safe when the lights went out. He was the only person with the key to the safe.



Ms. Brown works at the convenience store next to the bank. She was counting money last night when she heard a loud noise in the bank. When she left her store, someone was running out of the front door of the bank with a large bag. Ms. Brown called the police to tell them what she saw and heard.

Mr. Smith is a clerk in the bank. He was also working late last night in his office. When the lights went out, he stopped working. He was looking for a candle when he heard a noise behind him. He doesn't remember what happened after that.

When the police arrived, Mr. Jones was helping Mr. Smith put a bandage on his head. Mr. Jones said that he was running to Mr. Smith's office when he heard the thief hit Mr. Smith on the head. He also said he was trying to call the police when the thief ran out of the back door of the bank with a bag of money.

Today, 250,000 dollars are missing from the bank. Do you know who wasn't telling the truth? Who do you think the bank robber is?

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'ন্স্'র্ম্ব'

What happened? के बेग कुर केंद्र रहा

to worry about শ্বীশান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰী দ্বা

Oh dear! প্রামানা প্রামানা

to figure out र्देश यहिंत या उत्तर्भें र विराध

to get well हे त्येग्रास्य त्यें पा

convenience store র্ক্ট্রাব্র

to keep (sb) company বর্ষাইন্মান্তর্

to tell the truth ব্ৰংশ্বিম্প্ৰু'না

to send (sb) regards বৰ্জমন্মন্ত্ৰীন্না

## V Grammar Points সহস্ত্রিস্প্রস্থার্

\* Past Continuous Tense (I) বেচ্ছামনী কুন্ম বিশ্ব

Subject + ब्रेन्चॅ +	'was / were' +	Verb-'ing' (+ Complement) নু'র্ক্তবা - 'ing'(+বাধ্বন'র্ক্তবা)
I	was	reading a book.
Не	wasn't	washing his clothes.
They	were	watching a movie.

## VI Activities र्र्युट्रप्

		Ι		last night?
	was	you		on Saturday afternoon?
What		s / he	doing	at noon yesterday?
	were	we		the day before yesterday?
		they		on Monday evening?

Ι		watching TV.
You	was	playing football.
She / He		cooking supper.
We	were	riding a bicycle.
They		

2. Finish this dialogue and read it with your partner. শ্রেম্বর্তিকর্ত্রেম্বর্তির ইশ্বাশ্রেম্বর্ত্তর বৃত্তির বিশ্বাশ্রেম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর্ত্তর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্র বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর বিশ্বাশ্রম্বর ব

Тѕомо:	What	you doing	10 o'clock this morning?	
Tashi:	I	(rev	iew) my English lessons.	
Тѕомо:		(do) you see Lhamo	that time?	
Tashi:	Yes, I	(see) her.		
Tsomo:	What	she	(do) then?	
Tashi:	Lhamo _		_ (study) history.	
Tsomo:	What	you	(read) when class(be	gin)'
Tashi:	I wasn't	I	drawing a picture.	
Tsomo:	May I	(see) it?		
Tashi:	co	ourse! It's right here.		
Tsomo:	Oh, it's lo	ovely! Will you	(draw) another for me?	
Tashi:	Of	I will!		

- a) Was Yangzom in English class yesterday?
- b) What was Yangzom doing when class began?
- c) What was Yangzom's uncle doing in the hospital?
- d) What were Yangzom and her parents doing while her uncle was waiting?
- e) Was Tashi thinking about Yangzom during class? He wasn't worrying about her, was he?

## VII Exercises স্থু শ্ৰ

1. Fill in the blanks with the past tense or the past continuous tense. শ্প্মান্ত্রী স্কুঁন ক্রন্ত্রের বৃদ্ধান্ত্রিক স্থান্ত্রিক স্থানিক স্থান্ত্রিক স্থান্ত্রিক স্থানিক স্থানিক

a) Wha	t vou	(do) vesterda	v afternoon?

- b) When the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring), Tashi \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his lesson.
- c) Last Monday night, we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie.
- d) When Ms. Lyons \_\_\_\_\_ (come) into the classroom, Lhamo \_\_\_\_ \_
- e) I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) at eleven o'clock last night.
- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्ब्स् यः क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि कष्ट
- a) What happened last night? What are the police doing today?
- b) What was Mr. Jones doing when the lights went out?
- c) What was Ms. Brown doing when she heard a loud noise in the bank?
- d) What was Mr. Smith doing when he heard a noise behind him?
- e) Who do you think the bank robber is? Why do you think so?
- 3. Change these sentences from past continuous tense to past tense. বেশ্যের বৃষ্ণ শ্রী ব্রিশ্যের স্ক্রিশ্যা ব্রিশ্যের স্ক্রিশ্যা ব্রিশ্যের স্ক্রিশ্যা ব্রিশ্যা বর্ষা বর্ষা

Example: I <u>was swimming</u> in the river on Sunday.  $\rightarrow I$  <u>swam</u> in the river on Sunday.

- a) Lhamo was eating lunch with Tashi on Tuesday.
- b) Dawa was studying English last night.
- c) Ms. Lyons was going to the market to buy fruit and vegetables.
- d) Mr. Sutton was preparing his lessons on Monday afternoon.
- e) Yangzom was riding her bicycle to school yesterday morning.



#### **Unit Four: The Track Meet**

# क्रें क्ष्य प्रवेता जिंदा के जात प्रवेता प्रवेता प्रवेता प्रवेता प्रवेता

#### I Dialogue 🎮 ন্মু

DAWA: Good morning, Tashi. Didn't I see you at the track meet on Saturday?

TASHI: Yes, I think you did. I was competing for our class. And I think I saw you waving in the crowd.

DAWA: Yes, I was waving to you. Weren't you running the 400-meter relay race?

TASHI: No, I was running the 1,600-meter relay race.

DAWA: Now I remember. When I saw you, you were running faster than all of the other runners. But wasn't Ryan catching up with you?

TASHI: Yes, he was. Ryan was feeling stronger than I was that day. At the end of the race, his team was the winner!

DAWA: Yes, I was thinking that his team was the strongest. But weren't you also throwing the discus that day? And didn't you throw the discus farther than anyone?

TASHI: Yes, I did. But Andrew was throwing the discus very well that day, so I was afraid I would lose.

DAWA: That sounds like a lot of work--weren't you feeling tired at the end of the track meet?

TASHI: Yes, I was feeling exhausted!

#### II Sentence Patterns र्ळेग गे शुद्रा सूर्या

Were you playing football?	Yes, <i>I was</i> (playing football). No, <i>I wasn't</i> (playing football).
Weren't you jumping rope?	Yes, <i>I was</i> (jumping rope). No, <i>I wasn't</i> (jumping rope).
Was I running faster than he?	Yes, you were.
Wasn't she running the fastest?	No, she wasn't.



#### 

#### September 28, 2003

Dear Vangzom,

I can't stop thinking about the summer festival we attended in Golok during the sixth lunar month. The grassland was so beautiful at that time, and everyone was feeling very joyful. And weren't the flowers blooming beautifully?

I remember that in the valley, nomad families were pitching their tents and building fires to boil mutton. On the meadow, men were competing in wrestling matches, and both women and men were taking part in archery contests. All of the competitors were trying their best to be the winner!

Many people were preparing for the horse race, and their horses were running faster than ever. When the race began, the horses were running neck and neck. Wasn't Norbu's horse running the strongest? It was until Nima's horse caught up just before the finish line!

My favorite part of the festival was watching the dance performances. The dancers were wearing the most colorful clothing, and they were all dancing so gracefully. I was feeling delighted, and I was wishing that the dancers would never stop. Weren't they dancing on the clouds? Was I only dreaming?

I hope I wasn't dreaming so we can take part in the summer festival again next year. I hope you will join me again!

Your friend,

Zhoma

## IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'দৰ্শীথ'ৰ্স্কৰা

track meet कुण्यास्यायण्यात्र प्रमूप relay race कुण्यास्य प्रम्य प्रम्या to catch up with हेश्राय स्रेण्या to be afraid श्रुण्या बेट्राया lunar month स्यास स्रेप्य श्रुण्या to pitch a tent श्रुण्यास्य

#### V Grammar Points

## यह र्श्वेर प्रायः ग्वर।

\* Past Continuous Tense (II) ব্ৰহ্ম'ম্মই'বৃহ্ম'শ্ৰী'শ্ৰীব্ৰ'মা

'Was / Were' +	Subject + ব্রিবৃর্ট্র +	Present Participle (+ Complement) ५'क्षु'चरि'स्रीर'मुर'(+ग्रह्मप)
Were	you	sleeping during class?
Weren't	you	dancing on the grassland?

- The past continuous tense can also be used to express a strong opinion:
  বেদ্যামনি দুরা শ্রীদ্বামনির মনি ক্রাণী ক্রমামনাদ্র মামনাদ্র মাম

  - ০ Weren't the flowers lovely? মী'র্দুমান্ত্রামান্ত্রমান্ত্রাম

## VI Activities र्र्ड्स्यहरू।

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. 
ग्राम् अप्याम् अप्याम अप्याम

Was	Ι	running	the strongest of all?
Wasn't	you	dancing	faster than Tashi?
Were	Lhamo	driving	more gracefully than ever?
	we	swimming	better than I?
Weren't	Tashi and Dawa	drawing	too fast?

Yes,	I	was	running	as strong as Yangzom.
No,	you	wasn't	dancing	faster than Tashi.
Yes,	she	were	driving	as gracefully as before.
	we		swimming	better than you.
No,	they	weren't	drawing	too fast.

- 2. Ask your classmates these questions and write their answers. ট্রিন্'শ্রী'র্ম্বর্মর ক্রিম'র্র'ম'র্বি'ম্বর্ন্বর্মর বর্ত্রী'ন্ব্রাম্বর্মর বর্ত্রী'ন্ব্রাম্বর্
  - a) Were you studying when the bell rang this morning?
  - b) Weren't you eating your lunch outside yesterday?
  - c) Was your partner talking when the teacher came in?
  - d) Were you sleeping at ten forty-five last night?
  - e) Wasn't the weather beautiful yesterday?

- - a) Was Tashi competing in the track meet on Saturday?
  - b) What was Dawa doing when Tashi was running the relay race?
  - c) Was Tashi feeling stronger than Ryan in the relay race?
  - d) Wasn't Andrew throwing the discus well that day?
  - e) Did Andrew throw the discus farther than anyone?
  - f) How was Tashi feeling at the end of the track meet?

#### VII Exercises স্থ্রু শ্রন্

1.	Read the text and fill in the b	olanks. र्र्जून र्र्क्न र्र्गून स्ट्रेंग न्या ची स्ट्रेंन कर्म्य अस्ट्रेंन प्रविश्	
a)	(watch) t	he dancers was my	
b)	part of the festival.		
c)	Nima's horse	(catch up) to Norbu's horse just	the finish line.
d)	Men	(compete) in wrestling matches, and women an	nd men
		_ (take part) in archery contests.	
e)	Nomad families	(pitch) their tents and (build) fires to	(boil) mutton.

f) I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (dream)!

2. Change these sentences from present tense statements to past continuous tense questions. শ্রীমা অনুমান্ত্র ক্রিয়ার ক্রিয়ার

Example: Birds sing in the trees.  $\rightarrow$  Were birds singing in the trees?

a) Nomads pitch their tents.

d) I prepare my lessons.

b) Lhamo runs quickly.

- e) Young men race horses.
- c) Dancers wear colorful clothing.

च्चैकार्षेत्रप्यत्मामहृषात्रकामर्षेत्रच्चेकार्षेत्रपा देवार्भ्रेमकास्मुचेकार्षेत्रपा इटावस्यदातुःचेकार्षेत्रपा धटावाणकेषातुःर्षेत्रभेता

festival meadow wrestling gracefully valley archery performance delighted

 V R M T I Q E P M A

 C A R C H E R Y E S W

	٧	1/	171	1	1	V	Ľ	1	171	Λ
C	A	R	C	Н	Е	R	Y	E	S	W
Y	L	L	U	F	Е	C	A	R	G	R
Z	L	A	G	T	Е	D	В	F	G	Е
D	Е	V	D	R	О	L	V	O	T	S
J	Y	I	Н	W	Н	Н	Е	R	Е	T
U	G	T	J	K	D	Е	R	M	A	L
Y	S	S	Н	R	U	R	S	A	Е	I
R	N	Е	T	R	J	F	D	N	S	N
J	U	F	Е	Е	D	S	N	C	F	G
P	D	Е	T	Н	G	I	L	Е	D	X

## **Unit Five: Going to the Monastery**

# ब्रे.क्ष्य.क्र.च। र्यूब.त्रस्ट्यू.च

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

ZHOMA: Good morning, Norbu. It's a beautiful day and I'm going swimming with my friends!

Would you like to come with us?

NORBU: I'm afraid that I can't join you today, Zhoma. I'm going to the monastery to light offering

lamps and turn prayer wheels.

ZHOMA: Weren't you going to the monastery last week at this time? I think that I saw you from the

road.

NORBU: Yes, I was going to the monastery last week. My family believes that a Buddhist should

go to a temple at least once a week. My sister often comes to the monastery with me

during her summer and winter holidays.

ZHOMA: I hear that Buddhist pilgrims come from many Tibetan areas to pray at the monastery in

our village. It must be a very important place for Buddhists.

NORBU: Yes, it is. And the nunnery in the next village is one of the largest in the Amdo region--my

father says that more than three hundred nuns live there. And the stupa near the nunnery is

a wonderful example of Buddhist architecture!

ZHOMA: Do you think that becoming a monk or nun is the best way to practice Buddhism?

NORBU: I feel that a person can be a good Buddhist without living in a monastery or nunnery. It

seems to me that it is more important to be kind and to respect others. I believe that many

other religions teach similar ideas.

ZHOMA: I think you're right. Well, I'll see you later. I'm going to practice kindness and respect

with my friends at the river!

#### II Sentence Patterns ক্লুব্'ন্স্'র্র্ড্র্

Norbu thinks that kindness and respect are important for Buddhists.

I'm afraid that I won't be able to come to your party.

Zhoma believes that religion can be practiced in many ways.

They feel that it is a beautiful day to swim in the river.

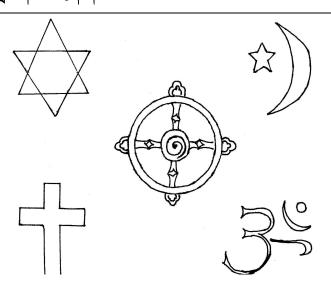
She says that she will invite me to dinner next week.

He tells me that he is going to return to England in June.



#### II Text: Religions of the World শ্লুনাৰ্কৰা বৰ্ষান্ত্ৰীনন্ত্ৰীকৰান্ত্ৰীৰ

rolma is interested in learning more about different world religions. Her father, Nima, tells her that there are several religions in Qinghai besides Buddhism. Many of the nearby villages are Muslim, and some of the people in their village also practice Islam. Her mother, Tsomo, says that Islam has common roots with Christianity and Judaism. Nima also says that Buddhism and Hinduism share many beliefs. Tsomo says that although it seems that the religions of the world are very different, they are also quite similar in many ways. She says that religions should help people live together, but they often keep people apart. Zhoma feels that people should try to understand each others' religions instead of fight about them.



Zhoma doesn't have any Jewish or Hindu friends, but she has met some Christians at Lhamo and Tashi's school. Zhoma respects their faith, and she is quite proud of her own religion. Tashi tells her that many Westerners practice religions other than Christianity, and some do not follow any particular religion. Ms. Lyons says that Christmas is an important day for both Christians and non-Christians, because in many Western countries it is a holiday for everyone! Zhoma is excited to celebrate Christmas with her foreign friends and also to share her own traditions with her friends of different faiths.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্রুব্রন্থার্ক্তব্

common roots ধ্রন্থ মিন্দ্র ন্মন্ত্র ন্মন্ত্র না it seems that... দ্বিন্দ্র নার্ক্তর নির্দ্ধর না to keep (people) apart (ঝিন্ত্র মান্ত্র না just like দ্বাদ্বা "" দ্বিন্দ্র নার্ক্তর না to be interested in "" মান্ত্র নার্ক্তর না

## V Grammar Points সহস্থিতি ত্রাধানী

\* Object Clause (I) मु: खुत्य: क्रूँत प्रादे मु:र्केंग

Subject + त्रे5्चॅ +	Verb + वु र्क्षेण +	'(that)' +	Clause Subject / Predicate हार्क्षेषा मैं गर्डें केंग / ह्रें ५ केंग
I	know	that	he is my friend.
She	feels		her teacher is difficult to understand.
Не	says	that	it will rain tomorrow.

'That' is commonly used in written English, but it is often omitted in spoken English. (素) スラス・ち、that'

- \* 'To believe that / to believe in'
- to believe that = to think that
  - I believe (that) she will be here soon. ন্সার্কি র্যারি বিশ্রন্থ ন্মান্ত্র নিমান্ত্র নিমান্ত নিমান্ত্র নিমান্ত নিমান্ত্র নিমান্ত নিমান
- to believe in = to follow
  - I believe in the teachings of Judaism. ১৯ শুনা রিইর্ট্র শানা ১৮ শুনা রিট্র শানা ১৮ শুনা বিশ্ব

#### VI Activities र्र्जुरपद्र

- a) Is Zhoma interested in learning more about world religions?
- b) What does Zhoma's mother say about Islam?
- c) What does her father tell her about Buddhism?
- d) What does Ms. Lyons say about Christmas in Western countries?
- e) Do you think the religions of the world are quite different or quite similar?
- 2. Unscramble these words from the dialogue. শ্বান্ত্ৰ্বান্ত্ৰ প্ৰান্ত্ৰ্বান্ত্ৰ প্ৰান্ত্ৰ্বান্ত্ৰ প্ৰান্ত্ৰ্বান্ত্ৰ প্ৰান্ত্ৰ প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ প্ৰান্ত প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ প্ৰান্ত প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ প্ৰান্ত প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ প্ৰান্ত প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ নাম প্ৰান্ত প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ প্ৰ নাম প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ নাম প্ৰ নাম প্ৰ নাম প্ৰান্ত প্ৰ নাম প্ৰ নাম প্ৰ নাম প্ৰ নাম প্ৰ নাম প্ৰ নাম

Example: asymeornt?  $\rightarrow$  monastery

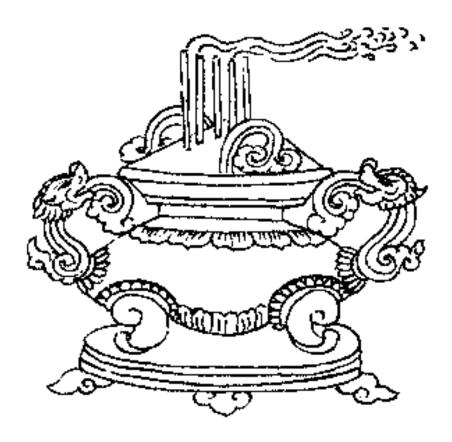
- a) kmno
- b) yrpaer
- c) udBhmsid
- d) glmipri
- e) ynunrne
- 3. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্প্রান্ত্রী ব্রাধান নির্বাধান ক্রিল্যুর বর্মান নির্বাধান ক্রিল্যুর বর্মান নির্বাধান করিব ব্যাধান করিব

		Lhamo and	was running faster		science.
I think		Zhoma			
I feel		noodles	is more interesting		Yangzom.
I believe	(that)	Tashi	were feeling more	than	singing.
			tired		
I'm sure		dancing	are more delicious		Dawa.
It seems		math	is less popular		bread.

## VII Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰানী

# a) A Jew is a person who believes in the teachings of \_\_\_\_\_\_. b) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who practices Buddhism. c) A person who practices Islam is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_. d) A \_\_\_\_ is a person who believes in the teachings of Christianity.

- e) A person who believes in the teachings of Hinduism is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Mark these sentences true ('T') or false ('F'). If a sentence is false, change the sentence to make it true. વર્શ્યાપ્ય 'T' ન્દ્રાસી વર્શ્યાપ્ય 'F' લેંજા યાપા ત્રાપા ત્રા ત્રાપા ત્
- a) Tsomo says that Islam has common roots with Hinduism.
- b) Tashi tells Zhoma that some Westerners do not follow any particular religions. T F
- c) Nima says that Hinduism and Buddhism share many beliefs. T F
- d) Zhoma has some Jewish and Hindu friends. T F
- e) Zhoma feels that people should try to understand each others' religions. T F
- 3. Answer these questions about the dialogue. ক্রেন্ইরিক্সিন্ট্রিন্রের্নির্প্রের্নের্নির্প্রের্নির্প্রিক্সি
- a) Does Zhoma think that she saw Norbu going to the river last week?
- b) What does Norbu's family believe that a Buddhist should do?
- c) What does Zhoma hear about Buddhist pilgrims?
- d) Does Norbu's father say that thirty nuns live in the nunnery in the next village?
- e) Does Norbu think that a person can be a good Buddhist without becoming a monk or nun?



## **Unit Six: Giving Compliments**

# ब्रें क्व दुवाय। वर्बें द वर्षवा वा चें द या

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

TASHI: Hi, Yangzom--you look really happy this afternoon. You have a big smile on your face!

What's up?

YANGZOM: Hello, Tashi. I feel a little embarrassed. I just won first prize in our school's poetry

contest.

TASHI: That's wonderful! Congratulations! You must be very pleased with yourself.

YANGZOM: Well, not really. I don't think that I wrote the best poem. I think that your sister's poem

was better than mine. I was so surprised when I heard I was the winner that I dropped my

books.

TASHI: Well, I'm sure that the judges chose the best poem. Your poem must be the most beautiful

of all.

YANGZOM: Well, Dawa doesn't think so. He wrote the poem that won third prize. He was writing

poetry better than ever last semester, so he is feeling rather disappointed. He was so

unhappy when he heard the result that he left the room.

TASHI: I'm sorry that he feels that way. But maybe he will be the winner next time, if the best

poet doesn't enter the contest.

YANGZOM: Oh, stop, Tashi--you flatter me!

TASHI: I'm only telling the truth! And when will you read me your poem?

YANGZOM: I won't read you my poem until you stop flattering me.

TASHI: Well, if you don't believe my compliments, then I will have to write a poem for you

instead!

#### II Sentence Patterns র্ক্তবাশী শ্রুবাস্কৃত্র

How do you feel when you see your friends?	I feel happy when I see my friends.
What makes you (feel) sad?	Losing a race makes me (feel) sad.
How does she look today?	She looks angry today.

She was so disappointed that she couldn't speak.

He sang so sweetly that we thought he was a bird.



# III Text: The Fox and the Crow র্ন্ধ্রান্ত্রা স্বার্ক্তান্ত্রা

ne day a fox was walking slowly through the forest. He was so hungry that he could hardly move. After a while, he saw a tree with a crow in its highest branches. In the crow's mouth was a piece of cheese that she had taken from the market. The crow looked so pleased with herself that the fox began to feel even hungrier. Suddenly, the fox had an idea so clever that he surprised himself. He knew that if his idea succeeded, he would have the crow's delicious cheese for his supper.



The fox stopped under the tree where the crow sat and called out in his sweetest voice: "Dear

friend crow, aren't you looking beautiful this morning? Your wings look like the wings of an eagle, your tail is as wide as the tail of a peacock, and your claws look as strong as the claws of a bear. You are so lovely that your voice must be as lovely as you look. If you sing for me, I will feel so joyful that I will dance!"

The crow became so happy that she flapped her wings and shook her tail. The fox's words made her feel so proud that she opened her mouth to sing a beautiful song. When her mouth opened, the cheese fell out of her mouth and down to the fox.

The fox caught the cheese in his mouth and smiled widely. He was so pleased with himself that he danced among the trees. But before he enjoyed his delicious cheese supper, he gave the crow this advice: "The next time someone gives you a compliment, keep your mouth shut!"

LESSON: Never believe a person who flatters you!

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্ৰ'ন্ৰ'ৰ্ক্ৰৰ্

What's up? हिंद् पादे कें पीव वस्रा

to be pleased with ५ मृतः क्वें क्षेत्र के अप्या

to flatter (sb) (श्रे नाने र्से नाने र्से नामें र्से नामें निम्हीं नामें रामें निम्हीं नामें रामें रामें रामें

to call out বর্মিস্মা

to look like """55'95'51

to fall out মৃস্ট্রেম্মা

to give advice (3.2.3)

to give a compliment সম্প্ৰামইন্ট্ৰেন্

## V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্ম্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

	Sothat ''' (5্ৰাৰ)ঘৰ '''					
Subject +	Verb +	'so'	Adjective / Adverb +	'that'	Statement	
ब्रें ५	ञुॱळेंग+	+	क्रुव:क्रेंग / चु:चदे:क्रुय:य:क्र्रेव:यदे:	+	ग्रह्मास्याकानाई ५ मे ५ म्स	
			र्ळेग् +			
She	felt		embarrassed		she left the room.	
Ι	was		angry		I shouted.	
Не	spoke	so	loudly	that	no one could study.	
Yangzom	wrote		beautifully		she won the contest.	

#### VI Activities र्श्वेद प्रमुद्

1.	Fill in the blanks by changing these nouns to adjectives	. ઐઽઃૹ૽ૼૼૼૺૺૺૺૺૺૹ૽૽ૼૺ૽૽ૼ૱ૹ૽૽ૼ૱૽૽ૼઌ૽૽ૺ૾ૢૻ૱૱	<u>ৣড়</u> ৼ.ড়. <del>其</del> প৶
	ब्रॅ <b>ट्य</b>		
	Example: Dawa was disappointed that he didn't win th	e poetry contest. (disappointme	nt)

a) When I passed my examination, I felt so \_\_\_\_\_\_ that I jumped for joy. (happiness)
b) Yangzom was \_\_\_\_\_ when Tashi asked her why she was smiling. (embarrassment)
c) Andrew felt \_\_\_\_ when his train left without him. (anger)
d) At the summer festival, I was so \_\_\_\_ that I wanted to sing. (delight)

e) Tashi felt \_\_\_\_ when he and his family returned from their vacation in the mountains. (sadness)

2. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্ৰম্খী হু শ্লিশ হ হৈ বি ক্ৰেণ্ডি হান্ধু হু শ্লেশ হান্ধু হু শূল হু শূল হান্ধু হু শূল শূল হু শূল

	win a contest,		excited		cry.
When I	drop my books,	I feel	sad	that I	hide.
	get cheated,		happy		shout.
	see an old friend,	so	angry	want to	jump.
	miss my family,		embarrassed		dance.

Make similar sentences of your own. খ্রিব্যাহর জীবার্ত্র ক্রিব্যাহর ক্রেব্যাহর ক্রিব্যাহর ক্রেব্যাহর ক্রিব্যাহর ক্রেব্যাহর ক্রিব্যাহর ক্রিব্যাহর ক্রিব্যাহর ক্রিব্যা

3. Sing this song. স্থাবেদী র্মান

"Sunshine on my Shoulders"

Sunshine on my shoulders makes me happy, Sunshine in my eyes makes me cry; Sunshine on the water looks so lovely, Sunshine almost always makes me high.

## VII Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

1. Use each of these common expressions in a sentence. শ্ৰম খ্ৰী ক্ৰুব নেৰ্শ অভিশ্ বেই ব্যাপ স্কিল খ্ৰুন ই নেৰ্ছি ব্যাপ

Example: to give a compliment  $\rightarrow$ 

Tashi gave Yangzom a compliment when he told her she was the best poet in the contest.

- a) to give advice
- b) to flatter (sb)
- c) to call out
- d) to be pleased with
- e) to fall out
- 2. Make sentences following the example. ১ই নেই ক্রম ক্রিল বেশ্ব ক্রিল্বা

Example: (Yangzom, write a poem, happy, sing)  $\rightarrow$ 

When Yangzom was writing a poem, she felt so happy that she sang.

- a) (I, watch TV, tired, fall asleep)
- b) (Degyi and Sonam, herd goats, hungry, eat lunch)
- c) (Andrew, talk to his parents, excited, talk quickly)
- d) (Norbu, go to the monastery, joyful, dance)
- e) (Tashi, watch a sad movie, sad, cry)
- 3. Answer these questions about yourself. ট্রিস্মেস্ট্রাপ্রাক্তর্বাপ্তরার বিশ্বাপ্তরার বিশ্বাপত্ত বিশ্বাপত বিশ্বাপত্ত বিশ্বাপত বিশ্বাপত্ত বিশ্বাপত বিশ্বাপত
- a) What makes you really happy?
- b) How do you feel when you lose a race?
- c) Do you feel delighted when you drop your books?
- d) What makes you very angry?
- e) How do you feel when you watch Tibetan dancing?



## **Unit Seven: Following Instructions**

# क्रें क्षेत्र पत्त्र या। मह्मद्रश्र स्क्रुटाया

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

TASHI: Hi, Dawa, what are you doing?

DAWA: I'm trying to bake a cake for Ryan's birthday. I asked Helen to give me a recipe last week.

TASHI: Wow, that sounds really difficult. What did she tell you to do?

DAWA: First she told me to beat four eggs in a large bowl. Then she said to put half a cup of butter and one and a half cups of sugar into the bowl. Finally she told me to add two cups of flour to the bowl and to pour it all into a pan.

TASHI: Hmm...it doesn't look quite right.

DAWA: I tried to follow her instructions, but I think I did something wrong. I wanted to call and ask her a question, but she isn't at home.

TASHI: Do you want me to taste it to see if there is a problem? Maybe I can help you to find your mistake.

DAWA: Sure, go ahead.

TASHI: Dawa, this tastes terrible! I think I know the problem. What's the white stuff in this jar?

DAWA: I think it's sugar.

TASHI: That's your problem. This isn't sugar--it's salt!

#### II Sentence Patterns र्ळेग गे शुद्रा सूर्या

What did Dawa try to do?	He tried to bake a cake.
What did Helen tell him to do?	She told him to put it all in a pan.
What did he want to do?	He wanted to ask her a question.

Where did Tashi go?	He went to visit Dawa.
Why are they baking a cake?	They are baking a cake to give to Ryan.



# III Text : Saturday Night

hamo took Helen to dinner last Saturday at a Tibetan restaurant. Land of Snows is the most popular restaurant among the students at Lhamo and Helen's college. It was Helen's first time to eat Tibetan food. This is the conversation that they had in the restaurant.

"What would you like to order?" said the waiter.

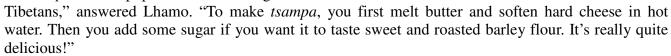
"I'd like to order the dumplings," answered Lhamo. "Would you like to have some dumplings, too, Helen?"

"I'd prefer not to eat meat," replied Helen. "Do you have any vegetable dumplings?"

"I'm sorry, we don't," said the waiter. "Would you like to eat *tsampa* instead?"

"Let me think about it for a minute," said Helen. "Lhamo, what is *tsampa*?"

"Tsampa is a popular food among



"Oh, that sounds great. I'd like to try tsampa," said Helen.

"Would you like to have some soup with your meal?" asked the waiter.

"Yes, please bring two bowls of soup. And please ask the cook to make the dumplings spicy," added Lhamo. "I like spicy dumplings the best!"

After their meal, Helen asked Lhamo if she would like to come to her house for dinner next Saturday. Helen offered to make some Western food so Lhamo would have a chance to taste something new. Lhamo said she would love to come!

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্ নাৰ্শ্ রেখ

to give / follow (sb's) instructions শ্লুম'ব/বৃধ্বুম'ব্লুম'ব্লুম'ব

go ahead अर्गे र्डे अञ्चलेश्वायते न्रुत्य र्डेग

to take (sb) to dinner ঝ শালা মান্ত্ৰ মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত্ৰ মান্ত মান

let me think about it ্বৰাই'মা'বৰাম'ৰ্ক্ক্ৰ'মাৰ্ক্কিন'

make it (spicy) (ব্যুর্ম) ঘর্ষ্ণ ঘা



#### V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্ম্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

I	Infinitive Phrases (I) ক্কম'ন'ন্থানু'র্ক্তম্বা'ন্ন্র'র্ক্তম্বা'ন্ক্রম্বা			
Subject + 🕄 万 🌂 +	Verb Phrase + मु केंग में केंग तुम +	Infinitive Phrase ক্লেখেন্ইশ্লেখিন্'ন্ট্ৰ		
		<b>ઢેં</b> ગ'5ુઢા		
Yangzom	wants	to read a book of poetry.		
Tashi	asked me	to wait for him.		
Norbu	went	to get a haircut.		
Lhamo	is working	to earn some money.		

- In the first two sentences, the infinitive phrase acts as a noun, and in the second two sentences, the infinitive phrase acts as an adverb. भैद्र वह नामु 'द्र्येन' के क्या के क्या
- \* Expressing Preferences বৃগ্ বে শ্রুণ মার্শ্বর মা
  - I'd like to try the chicken. হশস্ত্র'প্রস্থরের্ইর্মান্দ্রী
  - I'd prefer not to eat fish. হশ্ব'ন্'ন্ৰের'য়'য়র্ব্

#### VI Activities স্প্রস্থা

- 1. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्च क्रिंग्च क्रि
- a) Why doesn't Helen order dumplings?
- b) What would Helen like to eat instead?
- c) Would Lhamo and Helen like to have soup with their meal?
- d) How would Lhamo like the cook to make the dumplings?
- e) Why did Helen offer to make some Western food for Lhamo?
- 2. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. গ্ৰুমান্ট্ৰাম্বাইন্ট্ৰেম্বান্ট্ৰিয়ান্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰিয়া

	to order	chicken?
Would you like	to eat	mutton?
	to try	fish?

Yes,	I'd like	to eat	chicken.
No	I'd prefer not	to try	fish.
		to order	mutton.

3. Give your instruction	partner instructions i ns. খ্ৰিন্'শ্ৰী'ৰ্মগ্ৰম'ৰূপ'	to do one of these th ইগ্ৰশ্নহেই'ক্কুমন্থন্থন্থ্ৰ'ণ্ড	nings. Then have শ্'শ্'বৰ্জ'ব্ৰবশ্বপ্	your partner ; २'५वें[ब्र'य'५८  दे	give you বৈশাৰ্বিশ্বাহ্	<b>⊉</b> 1.
শ্বৰ বিশার্ট্র	र् यःचन्रः र्गेश					
- make <i>tsa</i>	тра	- cook mutton	- :	make dumplir	ngs	
VII Exercise	s ग्वरञ्जूटा					
1. Finish thes	se sentences with inf	initive phrases. শ্ৰ	शःग्रीःश्रृंदःकदेःवदःतुःह्	ุมเนเริงเมิรเขิเร	गुःळॅवाःवीःळॅवाःतुत्रःङ्गे	<u>(</u> z: <u>\$</u> ):&:
र्कट:र्-ज़र्नेट:व	<b>न्वें</b> श					
<ul><li>a) She is</li><li>b) Those</li><li>c) Tashi</li><li>d) He die</li></ul>	s too far for them to s always late for clas e boys are making to was feeling sick this dn't read the dialogu air is too long. I will	s. Please tell hero much noise. Could somorning. He went he correctly. Could y	d you tell them _  you ask him	. (on ti ? ( (o	(quiet)	
2. Finish this	dialogue. শ্বমান্ত্ৰীপ্ৰ	<b>बह्</b> ।देने :कंकंटर्तुः बार्केटर्न्	ৰ্ম্¶			
Customer: Waiter:	What would you like to color to color in sorry, we don mutton instead	order the chicken. 't have ch	icken tonight. V	Would you lik	ke	beef
	I'd	eat beef tha	n mutton. Co	uld you ple	ease tell the	cook
Waiter: Customer:	Certainly. Would you Yes,	u like	some soup twery much.	pefore your mo	eal?	
3. Answer the	ese questions about t	he dialogue. প्रायह्वे	ॱॠॕॸॱॿॖ <u>ऀॱ</u> ॸॖऀॱॸॱढ़ॸऀॱॸॺॱ	অ'অৱ'র্ব্রহা		
	shi arrives, what is D	1		' '		
b) What did	Helen tell Dawa to	do first?				
c) What did	she tell him to do la	st?				
d) Does Dav	wa want Tashi to tast	e the cake?				
e) Did Dawa	a put sugar in the bo	wl? How do you kn	ow?			

## **Unit Eight: Have You Seen My Dog?**

# ब्रें क्व पक्षर्य हिर ग्रीक्ष पर्वा की हि छो अर्थे र ।

#### I Dialogue [ ] [ ] [

(near Nima's home)

NIMA: Good afternoon, Norbu. Long time, no see! What are you doing? NORBU: I've lost my dog, and I'm looking for it. Have you seen my dog today?

NIMA: I'm sorry, I haven't seen your dog today. But I did see it yesterday near the orchard. Have

you looked for it there?

NORBU: No, I haven't. I'll see if I can find it there.

...

(in the orchard)

TSOMO: Hello, Norbu, how have you been?

NORBU: I've been well lately, but I'm a little sad today. I haven't seen my dog for a few days, and

I'm afraid that it has run away. Have you seen my dog anywhere?

TSOMO: Yes, I have. I saw it this morning in the fields down by the river. Have you tried the

fields?

NORBU: No, I haven't. I'll try the fields next.

...

(in the fields)

ZHOMA: Hey, Norbu. I haven't seen you for a long time. What's up?

NORBU: Hi, Zhoma. Have you seen my dog? I've looked for it everywhere, and I still haven't

found it.

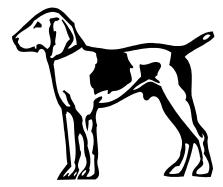
ZHOMA: I've just seen your dog in the barley fields. Have you checked there?

NORBU: No, I haven't. Oh, look, is that my dog? Yes, it is! Come here--I've missed you!

ZHOMA: I'm happy to see that the two of you have found each other again!

## II Sentence Patterns ইব্'ব্'ব্'ব্ৰুব্স্থ্

Have you eaten lunch?	Yes, I've (already) eaten lunch. No, I haven't eaten lunch (yet).
Has Norbu seen his dog today?	Yes, he <i>has seen</i> his dog. No, he <i>hasn't seen</i> his dog.
Has he looked in the orchard?	Yes, he <i>has looked</i> in the orchard.
Has he tried the barley fields?	No, he <i>hasn't tried</i> the barley fields.



# III Text: Field Trip to the Hospital র্থ্রিন'র্কবা ব্ধুবাদন'থে'ন্নিমার্শ্রুন'ন্ত্রিন'র্ন্

rade Two is taking a field trip to the hospital today. Some of the students have studied biology in school, and now they would like to see for themselves what a doctor does in a hospital.

Dr. Chitso has offered to show the students around the hospital. She has also agreed to let them talk to one of the patients so they



can better understand how doctors help people.

"Have you caught a cold?" Tashi asks the patient.

"I don't think so," says the patient, "but I haven't felt very comfortable for a few days. I haven't slept well at night, either."

"Has Dr. Chitso taken your temperature?" asks Yangzom.

"Yes, she has," answers the patient. "She tells me that my temperature is normal."

"Has she given you an injection?" asks Dawa.

"No, she hasn't," answers the patient. "But she has given me some Tibetan medicine to take after meals."

"Have you tried Western medicine?" asks Lhamo. "I've heard that Western medicine is very useful for some illnesses."

"Yes, I've also heard that," says the patient. "I think Tibetan medicine and Western medicine are both useful for different kinds of illnesses. I've found that Chinese medicine can be useful, too."

"Have you taken your medicine yet?" asks Tashi.

"Yes, I have just taken it," says the patient. "The medicine tastes terrible!"

"It may taste terrible, but it will make you feel much better!" says Dr. Chitso.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্রুব'নগ্রথার্ক্তব্

long time, no see सुत्र देर वें र साञ्चन या

How have you been? ब्रिंद् उन्दर् त्रें खेंब बुबा

to run away ই্রামা

field trip \( \tilde{\tilde{\tilde{X}}} \tilde{\tilde{X}} \tilde{\

to show (sb) around गांगे कें यू क्रें राया हिन्या

to catch a cold ক্রম'ম'র্ম্ব্যামা

to take (sb's) temperature প্ৰাই্চ্'ব্ৰথ্য

to take medicine শ্বুর্বের্দ্বা

#### V Grammar Points সহ শ্ব্রিণ্ড্রান্ত্রার্

Present Perfect Tense (I) ব্ৰহ্মন্ত্ৰন্			
Subject + ਰੈਨ੍'ਬੱ +	'has / have' +	Past Participle (+ Object) বব্ধামর শ্রীমানুমা(+ন্ত্রাধ্রম)	
I	have	written a letter.	
Tashi	has	seen a movie.	

The past participle often has a different verb form than the present and past verb forms: এব্ৰামন্ত্ৰীমানুত্ৰ অন্ত্ৰাস্ক্ৰীশান্ত্ৰাস্ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰীক্ৰান্ত্ৰীমান্ত

Present বৃশ্বত্ত	Past চুৰান্ত্ৰামা	Past Participle यन्द्रायदे स्रीम मुम
do	did	done
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken

Present স্পুত্র	Past ব্ৰুষ্ম্	Past Participle वन्द्रायवेश्वीम्कुरः।
lose	lost	lost
catch	caught	caught
hit	hit	hit

A list of past participles is found in Appendix V of this book. Study these hard and memorize them! বুম বর্গার্থ বাষ্ট্র বাষ্

- \* 'Just / already / yet / still' দৃশাদৃশা স্থানি ক্রিন্দ্রান্দ্র
  - I have just taken my medicine. দ্বাস্থ্র ব্রদ্ধারণ অব্য
  - I have already taken my medicine. দ্বাস্থুব বহুদ নিব
  - I haven't taken my medicine yet. ১৯৭५ বৃহ শ্লুব বেপ্তর মীবৃ
  - I still haven't taken my medicine. নশ্ব'নুন্স্নুব'নপ্ত্র'মীন্

## VI Activities 養な肉まり

- 1. Pretend that you are a doctor or a nurse. Ask your patient (your partner) questions like these to find out what is wrong with him or her. ब्रिन् प्रत्युक्ष प्राप्त क्ष्म हिन्द प्राप्त क्षित्र प्राप्त क्ष्म हिन्द प्राप्त क्षम हिन्द हिन्द प्राप्त क्षम हिन्द हिन्
- a) Have you eaten anything today?
- b) Have you caught a cold?
- c) Has anyone taken your temperature?
- d) Have you taken any medicine?

- e) Have you had an injection?
- f) Have you slept well?
- g) Have you drunk anything today?

2. Finish the dialogue with <i>just</i> , <i>yet</i> , <i>still</i> , <i>already</i> . Then read the dialogue with your partner.
justק도: $yet$ , $still$ , $already$ ર્શેન ઋપ્તર્ગેબ'ફેપ્યવસ્પર્વે ઋઝંડ ત્રું વિત્ર સ્ટ્રેશ્ચ સ્ટરને ને ને નામ સ્ટ્રેશ સ્ટરને મુશ્કાન સ્ટ્રેશ સ્ટરને સ્ટ્રેશ સ
DAWA: Hi, Lhamo, have you finished your English homework?  LHAMO: No, I'm working on it. But I've finished my math homework.  DAWA: You've finished? I started my math homework three hours ago, and I haven't finished! Could you help me?  LHAMO: Of course I can. Have you asked your math teacher for help? I think she knows your assignment better than I!  DAWA: No, I haven't asked her Perhaps I will ask her first.
3. Write answers to these questions about the dialogue. বিস্কৃত্ত কুত্ৰ
<ul> <li>a) What has Norbu lost?</li> <li>b) Has Nima seen Norbu's dog today?</li> <li>c) Has Tsomo seen Norbu's dog recently? When did she see it?</li> <li>d) Has Zhoma seen Norbu lately? Has she seen his dog?</li> <li>e) Has Norbu missed his dog?</li> </ul>
VII Exercises न्नरकुट्
1. Finish these sentences using the past perfect tense. 夏歌竜寄写读写写可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可可
2. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. শ্পুঝান্ত্রী ক্রিশ্রুবার্বির্বার্বারের বিশ্বার্বারের বিশ্বার্বার্বার্বারের বিশ্বার্বারের বিশ্বার্বার বিশ্বার্বার বিশ্বার্বার বিশ্বার
3. Answer these questions about the text. শ্র্রিসর্ভর্ শ্র্রিস্ট্রেস্কর্ শ্র্রিস্ট্রেস্কর্ শ্র্রিস্ট্রেস্কর্ শ্র্রিস্ট্রেস্কর্ শ্রেম্স্কর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ শ্রম্বর্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ম্বর্ম্বর্ শ্রম্বর্ম্বর্ শ্রম্ম্বর্ম্বর্ম্বর্ম্বর্ম্বর্ম্বর্ম্বর্

# **Unit Nine: Catching the Bus**

# क्रें क्षेत्र द्या या स्टब्स व्यवस्य वर्षा या

#### I Dialogue [475]

DAWA: Hey, Andrew--how are you doing?

ANDREW: Hi, Dawa--I'm fine. I was wondering if you could tell me how I can get to Kumbum

Monastery.

DAWA: Sure, that's easy. When you get off the bus, follow the road straight ahead and you'll see

the monastery gate on the right.

ANDREW: That's great, but do you know where I can catch the bus to Kumbum in Xining? Oh, right. You can catch the bus to Kumbum at the stadium near the West Gate.

ANDREW: I see. And can you tell me which bus will take me to the stadium?

DAWA: Oh, yeah, I forgot to explain that. The Number Two bus will take you to the stadium.

ANDREW: Fine. And do you know what time the bus to Kumbum will leave?

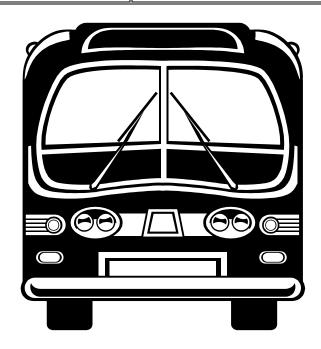
DAWA: I'm not sure, but I think there is a bus every hour.

ANDREW: Thanks so much for your help! Would you like to take a trip to Kumbum with me?

DAWA: I'd love to, but I can't--you don't know how much homework I have to do!

# II Sentence Patterns র্ক্সামী্মুনামূদ্রশ্

You should look for the monastery gate.
The plane will leave at four-thirty tomorrow afternoon.
She said we should arrive <u>around seven o'clock</u> .
The ticket will cost about two hundred <i>yuan</i> .



# III Text: A Family Train Trip र्श्वेपः स्वा शेरवर्षेरः वसायस्यायः पत्र्प्राप्त्रस्य स्वा

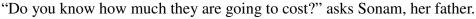
angzom and her family are taking a trip together. They are going to visit their relatives in western Qinghai. First they will take the train from Xining to Golmud, and from Golmud they will catch a bus to their relatives' village. Yangzom is more familiar with the train station than the rest of her family, so she is doing her best to help them as much as she can.

...

(in the train station)

"Do you know where we can buy our train tickets?" asks Degyi, her mother.

"Yes, Mom, we can buy them at the third ticket window," says Yangzom.



"I'm not sure, Dad," answers Yangzom, "but we can ask the clerk over there and find out."

"I'm hungry," says Norbu, "who can tell me where I can get some lunch?"

"Relax, Norbu," answers Sonam, "we'll have lunch together on the train."

•••

(on the train)

"This is beautiful! Do you know which mountain that is outside the window?" asks Degyi.

"I think it must be Sun-Moon Mountain," replies Yangzom. "We can't see Qinghai Lake yet, but I think we will see it soon."

"Does anyone know who will meet us in Golmud?" asks Sonam. "I'm not so familiar with that city."

"One of my friends from school is working as a tour guide in Golmud," answers Yangzom. "She will meet us at the station and take us to our guest house."

"It's almost three o'clock and we still haven't had lunch!" says Norbu. "Can you tell me when the dining car will open?"

"I'm sure it's open already," says Yangzom. "I'm also quite hungry. Let's go to the dining car and see what we can eat!"

# IV Common Expressions ক্রুব'ন্স্'ঝ'র্স্ক্র্

I was wondering... ১'২১ স্ক্রিম'ন্ট্রিম'''।

straight ahead প্রস্থান্থ্র

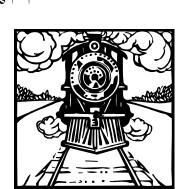
to take a trip दश्यापत्तु नु

to be familiar with ক্রক্সেন্ন্

the rest of প্রুশ'ম'র্মশা শ্রুর'র্মশা

as much as (sb) can ग्रानुबाई तुबागुंबा

tour guide ध्याञ्जूराञ्चे प्रा



# V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্শ্ব্ৰুণ্ড্ৰ'ব্ৰাৰ্থাৰ্জ্

\* Object Clause (II) नुः खुनः क्रूँन प्रते नुः क्रेंग

Statement / Question + শ্বৰ্ষণ্ড্ৰশ্বশ্বহুদ্ব / ই্ৰ +	Question Word(s) + ५६ देने इन्हेंच् +	Statement শৃত্বৰ্ষাপ্ৰশৃত্বাইন্ন্ৰাইন্
Do you know	where	we can buy our tickets?
I'm not sure	how much	the movie will cost.
Could you tell us	what time	the train will leave?
Can you tell me	how long	the bus will take to get there?

<sup>-</sup> In this context, "Could you tell (me)..." and "Can you tell (me)..." have the same meaning. শ্র্ত্ব্রেই্ন্সেই "Could you tell (me)..." নুম্ব্রেশিক্র্যা

# VI Activities र्र्बुद्रप्रद्रम्

1. Use the words in each of these columns to create your own questions. Then ask your partner your questions and write down his or her answers. ગ્વમાં ગું મુંગે મેં મેં મેં મેં મેં મેં મેં મેં મેં મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે માં મેં માં મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે માં મેં માં મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે મુંગે માં મુંગે મુ

	how	the bus will leave?
Can you tell me	what time	we can catch a bus?
Do you know	who	I can get to the bookstore?
	how much	will be waiting for us?
Could you tell me	where	the tickets will cost?

Yes,	I can.	The bus will leave at
No,	I can't.	You can catch a bus at
Yes,	I do (know).	You can get to the bookstore by
No,	I don't (know).	will be waiting for you.
		The tickets will cost

- 2. Practice this chant with your classmates. Take turns saying the parts for A and B. હ્રિન્' શ્રેફ્સિંન' શ્રેન માર્જેન્સ સંગ્રેફ્સિંગ માર્ગ સ્વર્સન સ્વર્મન સ્વર્મન
- A: Do you know when we're going to go?
- B: No, I don't know--ask Joe.
- A: Does Joe know where we're going to go?
- B: No, he doesn't know--ask Flo.
- A: Does Flo know how we're going to go?
- B: No, she doesn't know--ask Moe.
- A: What if Moe doesn't know?
- B: Moe knows!

	ite a <u>question</u> for each of these <u>answers</u> . Use the object clause in each of your questions অব্যব্দীন্দ্ৰা অ'ই'ন'ই'বেৰ্ণীন'ন'ন্ন' ই'ন'ন'ন'ন'ই'ন্ন'ই'ন্ন'ড়'ড়েঅ'ৰ্ম্কুন'নব'ন্ত'ড়িব'ৰ্ড্জিব'ৰ্ম্জুৰ'ন্ত্ৰীন'
Exa	ample: "I think the train leaves at five fifty-five." $\rightarrow$ "Do you know what time the train leaves?"
a)	"You can catch the bus to Labrang across from the train station."
b)	"I believe that the tickets cost fifteen yuan each."
c)	"The Number Nine bus will take you to the university."
d)	"I'm not sure, but I think there is a bus every thirty minutes."
e)	"When you get off the train, follow the road straight ahead and you'll see the museum on the
	left."
VII E	xercises गुन्रञ्जूदा
1. Fill	in the blanks with where, what time, who, how much, how $\parallel$ where $55$ what time, who, how much
hov	v বস্তৰ্যবৰ্গ অ'দ্বি'ৰ্ম্কু হ'ন্ড'ৰ্ম্কু হ'ন্ ৰ্ক্ৰীৰা
a) Do	o you know I can get to the hospital?
b) Ik	now we can buy some vegetables.
c) Ca	nn you tell me the movie will begin?
d) I'r	m not sure will meet us at the train station.
e) Do	o you know our dinner will cost?
2. Rea	ad the text and write a question for each of these answers. र्ह्में पर्कत त्र्रीं गर्झे देश व्यव वर्षे देश केंग
दर्गें5	'दर्वोचा
b) "V c) "I d) "C	I'm sure it's open already." We can buy them at the third ticket window." think that must be Sun-Moon Mountain." One of my friends from school will meet us there." I'm not sure, but we can ask the clerk over there and find out."
3. Use	each of these common expressions in a sentence. শ্ৰম'ন্ত্ৰী'ক্কুর'নৰ্শ্বি'র্ব'বেই'ব্ল'ঝ'ঠ্কন্'ন্ত্রৰ'ব্র্লিখা
Exa	ample: to be familiar with $\rightarrow$ Yangzom is quite familiar with English poetry.
a) b)	to catch a train  I was wondering
c)	
d)	straight ahead

e) to take a trip

## Unit Ten: I Didn't Know Who to Tell

# য়ৢ৾৾৽ড়৾ঽ৽ঀয়ৢ৽ঀ। ৼয়৽য়ৢ৽ঀ৽য়ঀঀ৽য়ৢৢ৽য়৾৽ঀ৾য়।

#### I Dialogue A TAKI

LHAMO: Hi, Yangzom. What are you doing?

YANGZOM: Nothing much, Lhamo. What are you doing?

LHAMO: I was just thinking about the school dance next weekend. I'd like to go to the dance with

Andrew, but I don't know how to ask him.

YANGZOM: Hmm... that sounds difficult. Maybe he will ask you first.

LHAMO: Well, I'm not going to wait around for him to ask me! But what about you, Yangzom:

Who do *you* want to go with?

YANGZOM: Oh, I don't think I really want to go to the dance. Besides, I can't decide who I would like

to go with.

LHAMO: How about my brother? YANGZOM: Do you mean Tashi?

LHAMO: Yes, I mean Tashi. I think you would have a good time together.

YANGZOM: That's a nice idea. Of course I would like to go with Tashi. He's very kind and handsome,

and we are good friends.

LHAMO: Good friends? I've noticed that you and he are always flirting with one another. Are you

really *just* good friends?

YANGZOM: Oh, Lhamo, I must tell you the truth. I've had a crush on Tashi for a long time, but I didn't

know who to tell.

LHAMO: You and I are also good friends, aren't we? When you're not sure who to tell, you can

always tell me!

## II Sentence Patterns র্ক্সানী শ্রুবাস্থ্রমা

Did you know <i>who(m) to tell?</i>	No, I didn't know <i>who(m) to tell</i> .
Do you know how to ask him?	No, I don't know how to ask him.

<i>Who(m)</i> do you want <i>to go with?</i>	I'm not sure $who(m)$ to go with.
What do you want to buy?	I can't decide what to buy.



# II Text: Shopping র্ম্বান্ধ্রা নুইমার্নার্ক্রা

It's Saturday afternoon, and Tashi and Dawa are shopping downtown. They are looking for some new clothes to wear to the dance next weekend. Tashi wants to buy some blue jeans, and Dawa would like to find a pair of shoes.

"Dawa, do you know where to buy some good blue jeans?" asks Tashi.

"I don't know where to buy them," answers Dawa, "but I know who to ask! Let's go to the shoe store first. I know a clerk there, and we can ask him which store to try."



•••

(at the shoe store)

"Hello, Dawa," says the clerk. "What can I do for you?"

"Good afternoon," says Dawa. "This is my friend Tashi. He is looking for some blue jeans. Which store do you recommend?"

"I recommend the department store at the corner of Elm Street and Second Avenue," says the clerk. "I think you can buy a great pair of blue jeans there."

"Thanks for the recommendation!" says Dawa. "And I've also come to look for a pair of shoes, but I'm not sure how much to spend. Do you have any suggestions for me?"

"Sure, I suggest this pair. They're in style and they're not too expensive. What do you think?" asks the clerk.

"They look great to me--I'll take them! Come on, Tashi, let's go to the department store."

•••

(at the department store)

"Wow, Dawa--there are a lot of nice blue jeans here!" says Tashi. "I can't decide which kind to buy. Which pair would you choose?"

"I'd choose this pair," answers Dawa. "They look really nice, and they're quite a bargain. What do you say?"

"I still can't make a decision. I'll think it over tonight, and we can come back tomorrow," says Tashi. "What do you think, Dawa?"

"Sounds good!"

## IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্ৰ'ন্ৰ'ৰ্ক্ৰৰ্

nothing much ग्यंकेंप्रंचेंप्रं

to wait around শ্লুবামা

to have a crush on বৃদ্ধানা বৃদ্ধানা

to flirt with বেই্ব্ৰেই শ্বিশ্ৰু মান্ত্ৰীৰ বঞ্জান

one another ধ্ব'র্ব্

blue jeans ब्रैन में देंन या क्रेंब में।

in style ব্যক্ষস্থ্ৰমা

I'll take it / them रशर्ने दशर्ने कें कें कु प्येता

quite a bargain ইর'র্গ্র'ড্ডর'ব্য়র'বা

to think it over / to think about it दे'य' बैच यद्द मुन्या

to sign up अदःस्याकारवर्गेद्राया

# V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্ম্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

\* Infinitive (II) ক্বম'ম'ন্থ'মীন্'ন্ট্ৰ'ক্ৰ

Statement / Question +  শ্বশ্প্ৰশ্বহাই বৃদ্ধ / ব্ৰুদ্ধ +	Relative Adjective / Adverb + ह्ये प्राचे न् ज्ञुन केंग ग्राम न प्राचित्र स्थाप हैं न प्रति केंग +	Infinitive Clause ক্সম্মন্থক্তিম্বার্ক্তবাজ্ঞা
Does she know	where	to buy a pair of shoes?
Tashi doesn't know	how	to answer the question.
He didn't know	who / whom	to ask.

• In the last sentence, either 'who' or 'whom' can be used. 'Who' is less formal and is often used in spoken English, while 'whom' is more formal and is usually used in written English. गॅ्रिंग हे अया देते वर दु 'who' दय 'whom' ग्रेंअ' यहा ग्रां प्र दु 'बेग' यं म्यां क्रिंग यहा क्रिंग क्रिंग यहा क्रिंग यहा

- Do you have any suggestions? ট্রিন্"ম'নন্ধম'র্জুম'ন্ট'র্মান্
- I suggest the red one... হৰাবন্ধৰাৰ হমহাইতি
- Which one do you recommend? ৰ্ট্ৰিস্'ন্ট্ৰাম'নঞ্ৰাৰ'শ্বস্থাৰ
- I recommend the green pair... ্রশ্বেশ্বর্মার্দ্র্র্যান্দ্রর পুর্বার্মার্দ্র্র্যান্দ্রর পুর্বার্মার্দ্র প্রা
- I can't decide which one to buy. হৰ্ষাশ্বহার্ক্ হ্রাজাহারশ্বাধার্কী জাহার্কী আমার্কার্কী ক্রাজাহার্কী আমার্কার্কী ক্রাজাহার্কী আমার্কার্কী ক্রাজাহার্কী আমার্কার্কী ক্রাজাহার্কী আমার্কার্কী ক্রাজাহার্কী আমার্কার্কী আমার্কার আমার্কার্কী আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কী আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কার আমার্কী আমার্কার আমার্কা
- I can't make a decision. হৰাপ্ৰদাশাৰ্কী স্ত্ৰী স্থান্

#### VI Activities শ্প্মশুমা

1. Finish this dialogue and read it with your partner. ব্র'বহু'রই'রজর্র'র্'বস্ন'ই শট্টের'ন্ট্র'র্শ্বশ্র্র'র্ন্'র্ন্ত্র্র্ ৰ্গুৰিম্খা Hey, B. \_\_\_\_\_\_ tell me where to sign up for classes? A: I'm\_\_\_\_\_, but I think I know \_\_\_\_\_ to ask. Let's go and talk to my friend, C.... (in C's B: dormitory) Hi, C. This is A. He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to sign up for classes. Do you know? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. You can sign up at the teaching building. **C**: A: Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ I can sign up? I'm not sure, but \_\_\_\_\_\_ you can sign up between 9 and 12 tomorrow morning. C: A: Hmm... I can't which class to take, biology or chemistry. Do you have any? I'd suggest biology. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry. B: A: I \_\_\_\_\_ can't make \_\_\_\_\_. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ and decide tomorrow morning.

<sup>\*</sup> Making Decisions ধ্র্যাস্ট্রিন্ম্

2. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. ગુનુસ ગુૈ 5' સેંગ રે રેંગ રૂડ ગૃૈ લ ક્ષુડ્

Tashi		how	to arrive at the party,		you?
You	know	where	to answer the question,	don't	they?
Lhamo and Yangzom		when	to do before a exam,		she?
She	knows	who(m)	to buy a pair of shoes,	doesn't	he?
Dawa		what	to ask for instructions,		

	I	do.
Yes,	she	does.
	they	don't.
No,	he	doesn't.

- 3. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्च क्रिंच क्रिंच विकास क्रिंच क्रिंच
- a) What do Tashi and Dawa want to buy downtown?
- b) What does Dawa want to ask the clerk at the shoe store?
- c) Which store does the clerk recommend for blue jeans?
- d) Is Dawa sure how much to spend on a pair of shoes?
- e) Can Tashi decide which kind of blue jeans to buy? What will he do?

#### VII Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा

- 1. Fill in the blanks with to buy, to sign up, to ask, to wear, to answer. Il to buy 55 to sign up, to ask, to wear, to answer र्वेग्राचर्गियाने म्निसानी र्सूट कर्म्सा सार्भेट्या
- a) I don't know where \_\_\_\_\_\_ a nice pair of shoes.b) Yangzom knows who \_\_\_\_\_ about train tickets.
- c) I can't decide what \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the dance next weekend.
- d) Lhamo didn't know how \_\_\_\_\_ the question.
- e) Do you know when \_\_\_\_\_ for classes?
- a) With whom does Lhamo want to go to the dance? Does she know how to ask him?
- b) Can Yangzom decide whom she wants to go to the dance with? Is she telling the truth?
- c) With whom does Lhamo think Yangzom should go to the dance?
- d) Why didn't Yangzom tell anyone that she has a crush on Tashi?
- e) To whom can Yangzom tell her secrets when she doesn't know who to tell?
- 3. Match the expressions on the left with the definitions on the right. ইন্ত্রীল্'ব্হ'ল্'ল্ম্'ব্'স্থ্রিল্ছা

in style	I'd like to buy it
to have a crush on	a very good price
I'll take it	thick cotton pants
blue jeans	modern and fashionable
quite a bargain	to like someone very much

# Unit Eleven: At the Art Museum ঐর্কের'নম্ভূ'নাইন্যান্ শ্লু'ক্কব্'নন্ধ্রান্দ্র্

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

ANDREW: Good morning, Dawa. Are you coming on the field trip to the Tibetan art museum?

DAWA: Hey, Helen and Andrew. Yes, I am coming with you. Have you been to the museum before?

ANDREW: No I haven't. This will be my first time.

HELEN: I haven't been there either. Let's go!

...(at the museum)

DAWA: Do you see that picture? It's a Tibetan *thangka*. It is a traditional form of Buddhist art. Have

you ever seen a thangka in a monastery?

HELEN: Yes, I think I have seen *thangka* in Kumbum Monastery.

ANDREW: I have seen some, too. I saw several large thangka in Labrang Monastery.

HELEN: I have also seen thangka in Labrang. Excuse me, Dawa, what is that on the wall over there?

DAWA: That is an embroidery of the Potala Palace in Lhasa.

ANDREW: I have heard of the Potala Palace, but I have never seen it. Have you seen the Potala Palace?

DAWA: Yes, I have. I saw it when I went to Lhasa with my family two years ago. Have you been to

Lhasa?

ANDREW: No, I have never been to Lhasa, but Helen has been there--haven't you, Helen?

HELEN: Yes, I have. I traveled to Lhasa last summer.

...(outside the museum)

ANDREW: What a great trip! We've seen lots of interesting Tibetan art today, haven't we?

HELEN: We certainly have. I especially enjoyed the exhibit of Tibetan carpets. Too bad Ryan didn't

come. He has missed a good opportunity.

DAWA: Where is Ryan today?

HELEN: I don't know. Perhaps he has gone to Lhasa to see the *real* Potala Palace!

# II Sentence Patterns র্ক্তবাদী শ্রুবাস্থ্রমা

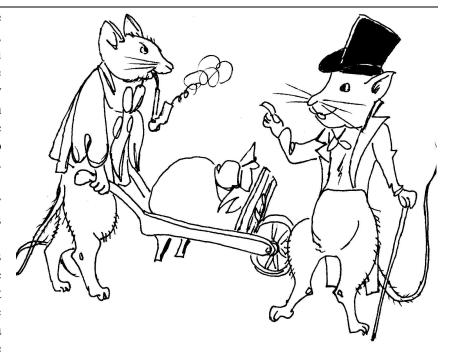
	Yes, <i>I have seen</i> the museum. No, <i>I have never seen</i> the museum.
'	Yes, <i>I have seen</i> the museum ( <i>before</i> ). No, <i>I haven't seen</i> the museum.

Has she <u>been</u> to Lhasa?	Yes, she has. She went to Lhasa <i>last summer</i> .
Has he gone to Lhasa?	Yes, he has. He went to Lhasa <i>yesterday</i> and will return next week.

# III Text: The Country Mouse and the City Mouse क्रिंदार्स्त्रा बेट मेंट्रिंद्र में ने प्याप्त क्रिंद्र में क

he country mouse and the city mouse are old friends, but they haven't seen each other for a long time. One day, the country mouse invites the city mouse to pay a visit to his home in the countryside. The city mouse has never seen a country home, so he happily accepts his friend's invitation.

To please his guest, the country mouse offers everything in his modest home to the city mouse: fresh peas and barley, many kinds of nuts, and shiny red apples. The city mouse, however, is not impressed by his friend's simple life. "How can you live in such a quiet and boring place?" asks the



city mouse. "You are wasting your time out here in the country! A mouse's life is short--have you ever felt the excitement of the city? Come with me, and I will introduce you to city life!"

The country mouse has never traveled to the city, but he agrees to join his friend. The two mice travel to the city, and finally they reach the beautiful apartment where the city mouse lives. When they reach the main dining room, they climb up on the table to find a feast that the owner of the house has left behind. The country mouse has never seen such food before: fine chicken and goose, sweet cakes, and grape wine. The city mouse offers these fine foods to his guest, who has never tasted anything so fantastic in all his life!

As soon as they finish their supper, the two mice hear the sound of dogs barking outside the door. Suddenly, the door opens and the dogs run into the room. The mice quickly run into a hole to hide.

"What is happening?" asks the country mouse. "Have you ever seen these dogs before?"

"Oh, yes," answers the city mouse, "the dogs come every night. It is just another part of my exciting life in the city!"

"My life may be simple," says the country mouse "but I have never eaten a meal in fear. I'm going back to the quiet and boring countryside that I love, and I will never return to the city again!"

LESSON: It is better to live a simple life in peace than an exciting life in fear.

## IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্ৰ'ন্ৰ'ৰ্ন্থ'ৰ্ভ্ডৰ

to hear of र्वेश्वाया में प्राप्त to be impressed यम् क्रमश्यविम्या to be impressed यम् क्रमश्यविम्या to waste one's time तृश्वार्केन् ख्रम्यार्मेन्द्रया to miss an opportunity में भूयश्वार्भेन्द्रया to leave behind क्रियात्त्रया to pay a visit to व्रक्षंत्रश्वार्देन्द्रश्वार्था in peace / in fear विष्यात्त्रिया भूष्याञ्चारम्भा to accept an invitation मृत्यात्व्यात्र्या

# V Grammar Points অহু র্শ্বুর্ণ্ড্রার্থার্ব্

\* Present Perfect Tense (II) ব্ৰুষ'ৰীৰ' ্মু'ম্

Subject + ট্রি5'র্ম +	'has / have' (+ 'never') +	Past Participle (+ Object) বেদ্বার্শবি:শ্রিদ:শূদ: (+ব্র:শ্রুঝ)		
Ι	have	seen that movie.		
Lhamo	has never	written a novel.		
Remember th	at 'never' can be used in the negative, but	'ever' cannot be used in the positive:		
र्ने श्वराद्य प्रत्येश्वराय 'विषा'या 'never' वे 'त्याया के या त्या श्वेष्ट्र के या पार्ट्या 'ever' वे 'श्वेष्ट				
I have seen the Potala Palace.				
I have never seen the Potala Palace.		<b>V</b>		
I have ever seen the Potala Palace.		×		
When asking a question, you may use either 'ever' or 'before,' but not both:				
ই'ন'বেইব'শ্পনৰ 'ever' বয় 'before' শ্বন্তীৰা অৰা শ্বন্তিশ নি ব'ন স্থানি অৰা শ্বন্তীৰা সামি য়ে য়ে সুহ'।				
Have you ever been	n to France?	<i>'</i>		
Have you been to F	France before?	<b>'</b>		
Have you ever been to France before?		×		

# \* 'Has been / has gone' बॅंद ब्रॅंट | सुद बॅंद |

- A. Has he been to England? विं प्रीक्ष का विकास के स्थान के प्राप्त का कि स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के सिंह के
- A. Has he gone to England? बिं'न् बीन प्रवास केंद्र वा केंद्र वा
- B. Yes, he has. He left last week, and he will return next Saturday. रेऽप्प विर्देशक्ष्य विष्य विषय विषय क्ष्य क्

# VI Activities 養石肉

- a) Have you ever ridden a tiger?
- b) Have you eaten tsampa before?
- c) Have you ever been to France?

- d) Have you flown in an airplane before?
- e) Have you ever seen a thangka?

Example: a bear--his hair  $\rightarrow$  Have you ever seen <u>a bear</u>, combing <u>his hair</u>?

- Yes, I've seen a bear, combing his hair.
- No, I've never seen a bear, combing his hair.
- a) a mouse--her house

d) a deer--in fear

b) a pig--a wig

e) a yak--his back

- c) a horse--'Of course!'
- ट्रैबायव द्वयबायव र्द्व क क्षेण्या

Has Andrew seen a thangka before?	Perhaps he has gone to Lhasa.
Where has Ryan gone?	Yes, he has been to Lhasa with his family.
Have Helen and Andrew ever been to the museum?	She has seen <i>thangka</i> in Kumbum Monastery.
Where has Helen seen thangka?	Yes, he has heard of it, but he has never seen it.
Has Dawa been to Lhasa?	Yes, she has.
Has Andrew heard of the Potala Palace?	No, they have never been to the museum.
Helen has been to Lhasa, hasn't she?	Yes, he has seen a <i>thangka</i> in Labrang Monastery.

# VII Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

1. Fill in the blanks with ever, never, before, either, also, too.	गन्म मु:र्भूदः कः द्वाः वी वदः दुं ever, never, before,
either, also, tooर्बेग्बार्झ्रेट्स्रें कं कंटर्तुं ग्रेंटर्न्ग्रें	

A:	Have you	 been	to	Lhasa?

2. Make sentences in the present perfect tense following the examples. গ্ৰহা সুবা সুবা 'दर्न'न्न'न्येर'यर्हेन'सूर'न'सूदे'त्र्व'ग्रीहेंग्वायदे'ह्रस'य'र्'यक्कुर'न्ब्री

Examples: (Tashi, never, to see, the Potala Palace.)  $\rightarrow$  Tashi has never seen the Potala Palace. (Lhamo, ever, be, a museum?)  $\rightarrow$  Has Lhamo ever been to a museum?

a) (you, eat, *tsampa*, before?)

- d) (Nima, never, be, Lhasa.)
- b) (Dr. Chitso, never, write, a poem.)
- e) (Helen, see, this movie, before?)
- c) (they, ever, hear of, the Potala Palace?)
- a) Has the city mouse ever seen a country home?
- b) Has the country mouse ever felt the excitement of the city?
- c) Does the country mouse accept his friend's invitation?
- d) Have the dogs come to the dining room before?
- e) Before his visit to the city, has the country mouse ever eaten a meal in fear?

#### **Unit Twelve: Production and Trade**

# में क्याय के मार्थ ह्या में मार्थ में मार्य में मार्थ में मार्थ में मार्थ में मार्थ में मार्थ में मार्थ मे

#### I Dialogue [475]

R. SUTTON: Good morning, class. Today we are going to talk about production and trade in

Qinghai and in other parts of China. Who can tell me where barley is grown?

DAWA: Barley is grown in the high plains of Qinghai. Tens of thousands of hectares are

planted every year.

MR. SUTTON: That's correct, Dawa. What about yaks and sheep? Where are they raised?

YANGZOM: Yaks and sheep are raised by nomadic families on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. The

animals are herded on tens of thousands of square kilometers of open grassland.

MR. SUTTON: You're right, Yangzom. And what are yaks used for?

TASHI: Many yaks are raised for their meat as well as for their fine wool. Yak wool sweaters

are made in factories in Xining, and they are very popular in many places outside of

Qinghai.

MR. SUTTON: Good job, Tashi. And what else are produced in Qinghai?

YANGZOM: Tibetan carpets are also produced in many Tibetan areas of Qinghai, and some of

them are exported to the West.

MR. SUTTON: Very nice, Yangzom! And Lhamo, are bananas planted in Qinghai?

LHAMO: No, bananas are not planted in China's Northwest. Some bananas are grown in the

southeastern provinces of China, and many bananas are imported from other

countries.

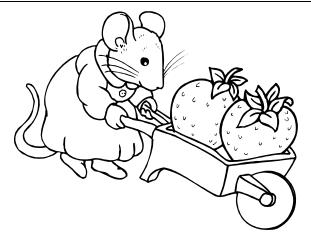
MR. SUTTON: What else are imported from other countries?

DAWA: Liquor, cigarettes, and medicine are imported from other countries. So are music and

clothes!

# II Sentence Patterns ইবার্ম্বাস্থ্রম

Where is barley grown?	Barley is grown on the high plains of Qinghai.
Where are yaks herded?	Yaks are herded on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau.
Are bananas grown in Qinghai?	No, they are grown in the southeastern provinces of China,
	and many bananas are imported from other countries.
What are exported from Qinghai?	Tibetan carpets are exported from Qinghai.
What are embroideries made from?	Embroideries are made from silk and cotton.



# **III Text: The Chang Tang Wildlife Reserve**

र्श्वेतःक्ष्य। चेरःबरःबीःररःचुरःविरःख्याःबुरःक्ष्वेतःकेःविव

ibet is famous around the world for its high plateaus, beautiful mountains, and rare wildlife. But as the world's human population increases, the animal populations are more and more threatened.

In recent years, many animal populations in Tibet have decreased due to human activity. Wild yaks are hunted for their meat, and Tibetan antelopes are killed for their precious wool. As a result, wild animals in Tibet are more and more endangered as time goes by.



The Chang Tang Wildlife Reserve was created in 1993 to protect these endangered animals. The reserve is located in the northwestern part of the Tibet Autonomous Region. It covers an area of almost 250,000 square kilometers, which makes it the second largest protected area in the world. The reserve is populated by many kinds of wild animals, including wild yaks, Tibetan antelopes, wild asses (*kiang*), and gazelles. Hunting is not allowed in the reserve, and visitors are only allowed in some parts of the reserve with special permission. The reserve is also populated by about 3,500 nomadic families who help protect the wildlife from hunters. In the time since the reserve was created, the animal population has increased slowly.

The Chang Tang Reserve has some problems, however. Wild animals are still hunted in the reserve by people who don't respect the law. The reserve is guarded by only twenty-two forest police, so it is difficult to keep hunters out. More money is needed to hire more forest police and other workers in the reserve to protect the wildlife better.

The Chang Tang Wildlife Reserve was created to protect rare kinds of wildlife before they are wiped out. By working together with local people and the government, Tibetans everywhere can make sure that their wildlife is protected. If all goes well, wild animal populations in Tibet will continue to grow.

# IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্র নার্শি র্রণ

(tens) of thousands विःग्रेग क्रॅंट ख्र्या त्यादा to be used for प्राण्या क्रेंट्र ख्र्या त्यादा क्रंड्र प्राण्या क्रंड्र प्राण्या क्रंड्र प्राण्या क्रंड्र प्राण्या क्रंड्र प्राण्या क्रंड्र प्राण्या क्रंड्र क्रंड्र प्राण्या क्रंड्र क्रंड क्रंड क्रंड क्रंड्र क्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्ड क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्ड क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्ड क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्र क्रंड्ड क्रंड क

# V Grammar Points সহার্শ্রুর্-স্থাব্যার্ন্

* Passive Voice (I): Present Tense   মু'র্ক্তবা'বাবর 'ব্যব'ডর' এক'ব্রুম'ব' শ্লু'বাই 'রুম'বা					
Object + 5ु'सुव +	'is / are' +	Past Partic	iple + ৭5্র	Complement শৃষ্ম স্ক্রি	
		घदे:श्रेर:जुर:+			
Carpets	are	made		in Qinghai.	
Animals	are	hunted		for meat and wool.	
What	is	grown		in China's Northwest.	
Silk	is	produced		in eastern China	
Active Voice হু'র্ক্তব্য'মহ'ব্লহ'ক্তর্য			Passive V	/oice 5ু:ক্টৰা'শ্ৰুৰ,'ব্নহ'ড্ৰা	
Farmers grow barley. →			Barley is gro	own (by farmers).	
Qinghai exports carpets.			Carpets are	exported (by Qinghai).	
Nomads herd yaks.			Yaks are herded (by nomads).		
Note that passive voice sentences always include an object, but may not include a					
subject (e.g. 'farmers,' 'Qinghai,' 'nomads'). र्ने 'ब्रूट' चु'त्र्वे ब'या दे 'चु' केंवा 'या बुद 'त्यह' उद 'ग्री 'केंवा'					
ૡૻ૽૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૼૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ					

<sup>\*</sup> Measurements: Area র্কর্'বের্থ: ক্রু'র্ট্রবা

1 square kilometer = 1,000,000 square meters କ୍ଲିମ୍ୟୁ-ଜିୟା=୍କ୍ରିମ୍ୟୁ-ଜିୟା-କ୍ଲିମ୍ୟୁ-ଜିୟା

Directions মৃত্ত্ৰিশ্ৰা

- northwestern / southeastern तुनः वुनः वृ / न्रः क्र्रेंद
- Bananas are grown in the southeastern provinces of China. वैदर्जिय दराय या ते गुदर्शि विदर्छेत स्थान के स्था
- Northwest / Southeast র্ম'ন্ত্র'। প্র'র্ড্রা
- the West / the South বুবার্দ্র্যাশা ইুর্নিশা
- Tibetan carpets are exported to the West. র্ন্'র্'র'শ্বন্র'র্ন'র্ব্র'র্ব্রান্ত্র'ব্র্রান্ত্র'ব্র্নান্ত্র'র্ব্

# VI Activities 養につまり

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্ৰম্খ্ৰী হু ঋণু ই ই ই বৃহ

# गी' श'क्रुद' क्रु अक्ष' चर्गे (य' हे' क्षें ग्' शुच' चर्वे का

		barley	raised?
What	is	noodles	grown?
		wool	made from?
Where	are	bananas	herded?
		yaks	used for?

Yaks		raised	in the southeast.
Noodles	is	grown	sweaters.
Barley		made from	on the plateau.
Wool	are	herded	wheat flour.
Bananas		used for	in the northwest.

2. Practice this chant with your classmates. Take turns saying the parts for A and B. ট্রেইন্ট্রের্স্ব্র্

र्ळें ५८ अनुअ, ५. क्षेत्राची चा५८ अ. व.५. ५ वा व्यार्थ ह्वें ८. च. चे५. ५ वेर्ग अ. च. ५८ ८. वर्ष अ. व्यार्थ अ. व. ५८ ४. वर्ष अ. वर्ष अ

- A: Where are sweaters made?
- B: They're made in the shade. Where is cotton grown?
- A: It's grown on its own. Where are horses seen?
- B: They're seen on the screen. When is English taught?
- A: It's taught when it's hot. How are some rings made?
- B: They're made from jade.
- 3. Answer these questions about the text. ৰ্ব্বান্ত্ৰৰ ৰ্ব্বান্ত্ৰৰ বিষ্ণান্ত বিৰ্ণান্ত বিষ্ণান্ত বিৰ্ণান্ত বিষ্ণান্ত বিষ্ণান
- a) Why have Tibetan animal populations decreased in recent years?
- b) Why was the Chang Tang Wildlife Reserve created?
- c) By what and whom is the reserve populated?
- d) Are wild animals still hunted in the reserve?
- e) How can Tibetans make sure that their wildlife is protected?

#### VII Exercises 🍕 🏋 👸 🌣 🍴

Example: Nomads <u>herd</u> yaks.  $\rightarrow$  Yaks <u>are herded</u> by nomads.

- a) People eat meat and vegetables.
- b) Hunters kill endangered animals.
- c) Farmers plant wheat and barley.
- d) Herdsmen raise goats and sheep.
- e) America imports Tibetan carpets.

2. Fill in the blanks with northwestern, southwest, the West, northeast, southeastern. ग्नुसः ग्रीः क्रॅंदः करें त्रः तृnorthwestern ५ द southwest, the West, northeast, southeastern अँग्रां क्रेंदः क्रें कंदः तृ

a)	Rice is grown in the	provinces of China.	
b)	Much embroidery is exp	orted from Asia to	
c)	More than thirty nationa	ities live in Yunnan Province in China's	

d) Barley is raised in the \_\_\_\_\_ provinces of China.
e) There is a famous ice festival in the city of Harbin in China's \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Mark these sentences true ('T') or false ('F'). If a sentence is false, change the sentence to make it 

a)	Hunters are protected from animals in the Chang Tang Reserve.	()
b)	Noodles are grown from wheat flour.	()
c)	Music and clothes are imported by China from the West.	()
d)	Antelopes are killed for their fine wool.	()
e)	Silk is produced in China's northwest.	()



# **Unit Thirteen: Where Can I Find Something to Eat?**

# <u> ब्रे</u>'र्क्ष्व'पञ्च'ग्राश्चय'य। दब्र'ब'क'ग्न'द्वब'ब'य।पञ्चर'श्चप।

#### I Dialogue MAE

(at the corner of Second Street and East Road)

YANGZOM: Hi, Zhoma--long time, no see! Welcome to Xining!

ZHOMA: Thanks, Yangzom. It's nice to see you. I've come to the city to do some errands.

YANGZOM: Great! What do you want to buy?

ZHOMA: First, I'd like to get my mother something to wear. She hasn't bought anything to wear in

a long time. Do you have any suggestions?

YANGZOM: I suggest the department store on Middle Road. Follow Second Street for one block and

take a left. The department store will be the second building on the right. What else are

you looking for?

ZHOMA: I'd also like to find something to read for my father. Do you know where I can buy some

magazines?

YANGZOM: Yes, I do. There's a bookstore at the intersection of First Street and East Road. It's on the

northwest corner of the intersection. You can't miss it.

ZHOMA: Super! And finally, I'd like to buy something for my little cousins to play with. Is there a

toy store nearby?

YANGZOM: I believe that there's one near the post office. I think it's on West Road between First

Street and Second Street. Is there anything else you want to find?

ZHOMA: Yes, there's one more thing. Can you tell me where I can find something to eat? I'm so

hungry that I could eat a horse!

YANGZOM: I know a great Muslim restaurant not far from here. I'm hungry, too--let's go together!

#### II Sentence Patterns ইব্যব্যস্থন্

What do you want to buy?	I want to buy something to wear.
Would you like something to eat?	No, I'd like something to drink.
What will you buy your cousins?	I'll buy them something to play with.

Can you find something to buy for your	No, I can't find anything to buy for my	
mother's birthday?	mother's birthday.	
Have you found someone to ask for a	No, I haven't found anyone to ask for a	
recommendation?	recommendation.	



## III Text: Lost! ব্লুঁন'ৰ্ক্তৰা মৰ্ণ'ৰ্ব্জমৰ'না

(Finish this story by looking at the map and filling in the blanks.)

Norbu has just arrived in Xining, and he is lost. He is at the train station, and he wants spend the night at the Friendship Hotel. He can't find anyone to ask directions. The weather is cold and rainy, and Norbu is tired and hungry. Finally, he finds someone to talk to.

"Do you know where I can find the Friendship Hotel?" he asks.



"That's easy," the man answers. "Go straight ahead for two blocks and take a left on Third Street. The Friendship Hotel will be the first building on the left."

Norbu thanks the man and follows his directions. When he reaches Third Street, however, he sees the \_\_\_\_\_\_, but he doesn't see the Friendship Hotel. He looks for someone else to ask, and soon a woman stops to help him.

"I'm looking for the Friendship Hotel," says Norbu. "Can you tell me where to find it?"

"Sure," answers the woman. "Follow Third Street and take the second left. You will see the Friendship Hotel just ahead on the right."

Norbu follows the woman's directions, but when he arrives, he sees the \_\_\_\_\_\_, and he still can't see the Friendship Hotel anywhere.

"Can you tell me how to find the Friendship Hotel?" Norbu asks a policeman.

"No problem," says the policeman. "Go to the intersection of First Street and West Road. The Friendship Hotel will be on the northeast corner of the intersection."

"Do you have something to write with?" asks Norbu. "I don't want to make a mistake."

The policeman writes down the directions and gives them to Norbu. But when he follows the directions, he sees the \_\_\_\_\_\_ but not the Friendship Hotel.

Finally, Norbu sees a child on the street.

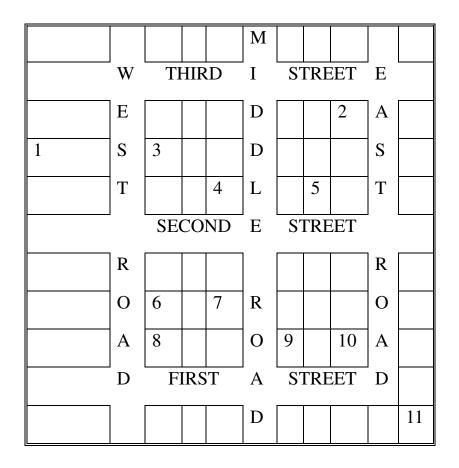
"Are you looking for somewhere to spend the night?" asks the child.

"Yes, I am," answers Norbu. "I can't seem to find anywhere to stay. Can you help me?"

"Go straight on First Street for 500 meters," says the child. "The Friendship Hotel will be at the end of the street on the right."

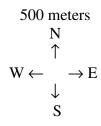
Norbu follows the child's directions, and when he reaches the end of the street, he is very surprised to find that he is once again in front of the \_\_\_\_\_\_!

Can you give Norbu directions to somewhere to spend the night?



- 1 hospital
- 2 bank
- 3 Muslim restaurant
- 4 Friendship Hotel
- 5 Tibetan restaurant
- 6 toy store
- 7 department store
- 8 post office
- 9 Peace Hotel
- 10 bookstore
- 11 train station

]-----[



# IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্নৰ্গ্ৰিম্

to do errands ব্ৰ'ন'ৰ্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰ্ড্ডবা'ৰড্ডবা

# V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্শ্ব্ৰুণ্ড্ৰ'ব্ৰাৰ্থাৰ্জ্

\* Infinitive (III) क्रुस्र संदेश से द्रं मुः मुः क्रुं न

Statement / Question + শ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বহুদ্ব / ই'ন	'somewhere'/ 'anything'/ etc.' + 'somewhere'/ 'anything / এর্মান্য +	Infinitive Clause इस्रायादेशक्षेत्रग्री;सुर्क्षेण
Positive Sentences: ইশ্বাম শ্রীনা		
I'm looking for	something	to read.
Can you recommend	somewhere	to spend the night?
Negative Sentences: रुगना प्रते केना शुरा		
I can't find	somewhere	to spend the night.
I haven't found	anyone	to ask directions.

<sup>\*</sup> Asking and giving directions. শৃষ্ট্ৰশ্বরেই স'ন্দ্র্স্ক্র'মা

- go straight ahead / follow First Street হার্ণামামানুরান্ত্রামা / শ্রামাঞ্চমান্ত্রামান্ত

- the fourth building on the right শৃত্যমানী র্মান্তর জের ত্রী হা
- on the southwest corner র্ট্,'ব্রুন'মর্জমন'গ্রী'র্যু'র্ম'র্
- at the intersection of Second Street and Middle Road শ্রহ্মেরাজাহাস্ক্রিরাহাস্ক্রান্ত্র স্থাতির স্থ

# VI Activities 養につます。

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্ৰম্খন্ত নুম্ধান্ত কুম্মিশ্ মান্ত কুম্মিশ মান্ত কুম্মিশ্ মান্ত কুম্মিশ্ মান্ত কুম্মিশ্য মান্ত কুম্মিশ মান্ত কুম্মিশ মান্ত কুম্মিশ

		somewhere to spend the night?	
Can you tell me	where to find	the hospital?	
Do you know	how to get to	somewhere to eat dinner?	
		the train station?	
Could you tell me	where I can find	somewhere to buy a pair of shoes?	

Go straight	for 2 blocks		take a	left.
		and	turn	
Follow First Street	for 500 meters		take the third	right.
The department store		the second build	ing	on the right.
The train station				on the left.
The restaurant	will be	at the intersection of Third Street		t and East Road.
The hospital		on the northeast corner of First Street and West R		Streetand West Road.
The Friendship Hotel				

- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রম্ম ম্ট্রিম ম্ট্রিম মের্ম ম্বর্ম ম্বর্ম ম্বর্ম ম্বর্ম ম্বর্ম মার্ম মের্ম মের
- a) What does Zhoma want to get her mother?
- b) Does Yangzom know where to buy something to read?
- c) Does Zhoma want to get her cousins something to write with?
- d) Where does Yangzom think the toy store is?
- e) Does Zhoma want to find something to drink?

	Fill in the blanks with something, somewhere, someone, anything, anywhere, anyone. গ্ৰপ্ম'গ্ৰী'ৰ্ম্ক্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্
a)	I can't find to spend the night. Can you recommend a hotel?
	I'm looking for to read. Which magazine would you suggest?
	I haven't found who can tell me where to buy train tickets. Can <i>you</i> help me?
d)	I know who can recommend a good Muslim restaurant. Let's go and talk to my
	friend at the bank.
e)	I haven't seen in the store that I would like to buy for my mother. Let's try a
_	different store.
f)	Do you have a suggestion for to buy some blue jeans?
1. I	I Exercises গ্রহাণু Finish this dialogue and read it with your partner. ্ব অহু ৫ই ক্ল ক্রহ হু অনুহ ইশ মহ দী শ্র্রাক্ষ ই হু মনুম হু শ্র্রাক্ষ্ ব্র্বিশ্বা  the train station ঐপ্রেই-বেন্নস্ক্র্বাশ্বাধ্যু)
A:	Excuse me, I'm looking forto spend the night. Which do you recommend?
B:	I the Peace Hotel. It's at the of First Street and Middle Road.
A:	Which of the intersection is it on?
B:	It's on the northeast corner. You can't
A:	Thanks so much. And do you know where I can find to eat and drink?
B:	That's easy. There's a great Tibetan nearby East Road for one block and take
	a left. The restaurant will be the secondon the right.
Δ.	Excuse me, do you have something 2 I don't want to make a mistake

B: Sure. Here's a pen. You can use it to the	directions
--	------------

- A: Thank you for giving me \_\_\_\_\_!
- B: No problem. I hope you can follow them!
- 2. Write directions to get from and to the following places. শ্ব্যান্ত্ৰী শক্ত নিৰ্মান্ত্ৰী নেবমাৰ্শীনিবমাৰ্শী
- a) from the Friendship Hotel to the post office
- b) from the train station to the department store
- c) from the bookstore to the toy store
- d) from the hospital to the Tibetan restaurant
- e) from the post office to the bank
- 3. Use each of these common expressions in a sentence. ज्निसंग्री क्रुन प्रांति क्षेण विशेष क्षेण विशेष क्षेण विशेष क्षेण विशेष क्षेण विशेष क्षेण विशेष क्षेण क्
- a) to write (sth) down
- c) to spend the night
- e) once again

- b) to make a mistake
- d) to do errands



# Unit Fourteen: How Many Stars Are in the Sky? শ্বিত্ত বিশ্ব ব্যাস্থ্য স্থান স

#### I Dialogue 🎮 ন্মান্

(on a hilltop at night अर्जन ग्रेंदे 'तु श्रास 'से 'सून 'वेगान श्रा)

YANGZOM: "She looked toward the sea and said..."

TASHI: Is that you, Yangzom? What are you doing here? And what's that you are reading?

YANGZOM: I've come to this hilltop for many years to read my poetry. I have just written a new poem,

and I am trying it out. What are you doing here?

TASHI: I've come to look at the stars. I've climbed this hill since I was ten years old to look at the

night sky. When I was younger I thought I could count all of the stars, but now I know that there are hundreds of millions of stars, perhaps even billions. Now I know that

looking for stories in the stars is more interesting than counting them.

YANGZOM: I didn't know you were so interested in the night sky. I have always wanted to learn more

about the moon, stars, and planets.

TASHI: I can tell you more about the stars, and I would also like to ask you some questions about

poetry. How long have you written your own poetry?

YANGZOM: I've written poetry since I was a young girl, and I've always dreamed of being a famous

poet. You can ask me questions about poetry anytime you want.

TASHI: Well, there's something else I'd like to ask you. Will you go to the dance with me next

Saturday?

YANGZOM: I'd love to go to the dance with you, Tashi! I thought you would never ask!

TASHI: I've wanted to ask you to a dance since our first class together, but I didn't know how to

do it. I'm very pleased that you have accepted my invitation! And I'm sorry to interrupt

you--please continue reading your new poem!

YANGZOM: "...'I haven't felt this happy in years!""

## II Sentence Patterns ইবাৰী স্থান শ্বন্ধ

How long has Yangzom written poetry?	She has written poetry for a long time.
How long has Tashi looked at the night sky?	He has looked at the night sky since he was a
	young boy.
When was the last time you saw a new movie?	I haven't seen a new movie in years!
How long have you wanted to visit Japan?	I have wanted to visit Japan all my life.



#### **III Text: The Population Explosion**

र्बेदार्क्ष्य। भ्रे.मूट्यामर्ग्यम्याद्वेत्यामीः म्यान्त्रेट्राक्षेत्राची

hat is an explosion? Have you ever seen an explosion on television or in a film? At the beginning of the twenty-first century, our planet is experiencing a new kind of explosion that is not caused by bombs. This time, the explosion is a population explosion.

How many people live on the Earth? The population of our planet has grown slowly for thousands of years. Two thousand years ago, there were 250 million people on Earth. Four hundred years ago, the population was still only 500 million. But since the beginning of the twentieth century, the population has



grown very quickly. In the year 1900, the population was around 1,700 million, and by 1970 the population had grown to 3,600 million. This means that the population has doubled in just 70 years. The United Nations says that the population of the Earth was about six billion at the end of the twentieth century. Some people think that the population will reach seven billion by the year 2010. This means the Earth's population will soon double again.

Nowadays, the population is increasing faster than ever. At the end of each new day, 250,000 new babies have been born, and each baby must have food to eat and a place to live. But in recent years, the amount of available farmland has decreased because many farms have been covered with new roads and buildings. Meanwhile, the consumption of resources has increased rapidly. People use more water, wood, gas, and electricity than ever before. If the population continues to grow so rapidly, people will not have the food, land, and resources that they need to live.

What can we do to keep the Earth's population under control? There are many things that can be done to help solve this problem. First, we must have smaller families with fewer children. Second, we must find ways to grow more food to feed the planet. Third, more-developed countries and less-developed countries must work together to consume fewer resources. We must solve this problem before it's too late, or our planet will soon be covered with people. Then there won't be enough space left for anyone to solve the population problem.

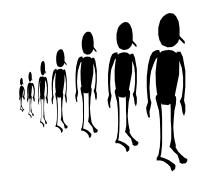
#### IV Common Expressions ক্সুব'দ্বৰ্গঝ'ৰ্স্ক'ব্

to try (sth) out र्क्कॅन्'नक्ष्'नुन्'म्

to keep (sth) under control र् इंन्'वहेंब। न्यन्तु'यह

more- / less-developed country শ্ব্ৰিন্ত্ৰ কুম'ন্ব কুম'ন্ব কুম'ন্ব কুম'ন্ব কুম'ন্ব ব

to consume resources वॅन्'तुर्य'ने र्'र्सूर्'ने र्'र्सूर्



## V Grammar Points অহুৰ্স্থ্ৰিন্'নৃশ্ব'শ্ৰুব্

\* Present Perfect Tense (III) নুক' নির্'ব' মু'ব

Subject + $35$ , $4$	'has / have' +	Past Participle + ਕ5਼ਬਾਬਕੇ:ਬੈਵ:ਜ਼ੁਵ+	Time Clause तुषार्क्षेत्र यदे केवा केंवा
The population	has	grown slowly	for thousands of years.
The population	has	increased quickly	since the year 1900.
The population	has	doubled	in 70 years.
The population	has	reached 6 billion	during the 20th century.

-Use 'in' and 'ago' in time clauses with the <u>past tense</u>: ॥'in' বৃহ' 'ago' বী 'বৃষ্ণ বে বৃষ্ণ মাই 'সুমামাঝ 'সুমাঝ 'সুমামাঝ 'সুমাঝ 'সুমা

- I met Kevin in 1999. ระสะ 1999 ณี สาสิราสุสารารั เลสุราชาพิสา
- I met Kevin one year ago. ५:४५:व्यं माडिया मी क्रेंब प्या वेद सुव दूर द्यं प्य वेद
- Use 'since' and 'for' in time clauses with the <u>present perfect tense</u>: ॥ 'since' বৃহ' 'forवै' দ্ৰুৰা বিৰুদ্ধে নহ'স্কুৰ'নহ'স্কুৰ'নহ' কুৰা কৰিব বিৰুদ্ধি নহ'স্কুৰ'নহ' কুৰা কৰিব বিৰুদ্ধি নহ' কুৰা কৰিব বিৰুদ্ধি নহ'স্কুৰ'নহ' কুৰা কৰিব বিৰুদ্ধি নহ' কুৰা কৰিব বি

  - I have known Kevin for one year. ১৯ বিচ্ ব্রুই প্রাক্ত ব্রুই প্রাক্ত বিশ্বের্থ বিদ্যালয় বিশ্বের্থ বিশ্ব বিশ্
- \* Numbers above one hundred অন্ত্ৰু'অব'ন্ডব্'ন্ট্ৰ'ন্স্বশ্ৰ

one hundred	1,000,000,000	one billion
one thousand	8,888,888,888	eight billion
ten thousand		eight hundred and eighty-eight million
one hundred thousand		eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand
one million		eight hundred and eighty-eight
	one thousand ten thousand one hundred thousand	one thousand 8,888,888,888 ten thousand one hundred thousand

# VI Activities र्र्युट्य

1. Match each phrase on the left with a phrase on the right to make a complete sentence. ५ अंग न्या केंग निवास केंग निवास

They have studied English	in just five days.
The population has reached six billion	since he was ten years old.
I haven't felt so excited	for more than three years.
The price of sugar has doubled	at the end of the twentieth century.
Tashi has watched the stars	in years!

- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्ज क्ष्र्र प्राप्त क्ष्र क्
- a) Has the Earth's population grown quickly in the twentieth century?
- b) At the end of each day, how many new babies have been born?
- c) Has the consumption of resources increased in the twentieth century?
- d) In how many years has the Earth's population doubled?
- e) In how many years will the Earth's population double again?
- 3. Sing this song. মু'বেই'র্ঝ্মে

#### "I Will"

Who knows how long I've loved you? You know I love you still, Shall I wait a lonely lifetime? If you want me to, I will.

I've loved you for an hour, And for a million years, Oh, I've loved you since the start of time, And through a billion tears.

#### VII Exercises निम्हारी

1. Fill in the blanks with for, since, in, during, ago. শ্ৰম্প্ৰিইড্ৰেইব্ৰহ্ <i>for</i> ন্since, in, during	ıg
agoবঙ্কাৰ্শ্লীদ্ৰা	
a) The Earth's population has doubled 70 years.	
b) Yangzom has written poetry she was a young girl.	
c) I started to study English one and a half years	
d) People have watched the stars thousands of years.	
e) The population of the planet may double again the twenty-first century.	
2. Write out each of these numbers in English. ગુદ્રજા ગુલ્ફેલ્ડ્રિંગ્ રેલ્ડેલ્ડ્રિંગ્ ગ્રેલ્ડ્રેલ્ડ્રિંગ્ ગ્રેલ્ડ્રિલ્ડિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ્રિલ્ડ	
a) 1,596	
b) 23,783	
c) 542,694	
d) 3,873,527	
e) 5,727,642, <del>934</del>	

- a) How long has Yangzom come to the hilltop to read her poetry?
- b) How long has Tashi climbed the hill to look at the night sky?
- c) How long has Yangzom dreamed of being a poet?
- d) How long has Tashi wanted to ask Yangzom to a dance?
- e) Has Yangzom felt this happy recently?

# **Unit Fifteen: Inventions and Discoveries**

# ब्रें क्वर पर्डे ख्राया वाबर वाहें र र र हे र या

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

Ms. Lyons: Good afternoon, class. Today we are going to talk about important inventions and

discoveries from around the world. Who can tell me where gunpowder was invented?

DAWA: Gunpowder was invented in China. Paper was also invented by the Chinese.

Ms. Lyons: Thank you, Dawa. Was the first newspaper printed in China, then?

YANGZOM: No, the first newspaper was printed in Germany. The printing press was also invented by

the Germans.

Ms. Lyons: Very good, Yangzom. And what about discoveries in medicine? When was the cure for

smallpox discovered?

TASHI: The cure for smallpox was discovered in the twentieth century. This disease now lives

only in the laboratory.

Ms. Lyons: That's quite interesting, Tashi. And Lhamo, how about inventions to explore space? Were

the first spaceships built in the United States?

LHAMO: No, the first spaceships were built in the Soviet Union. The artificial satellite was invented

by the Russians.

Ms. Lyons: Did the Russians also invent the personal computer?

TASHI: No, the personal computer was invented in the United States. It is one of the most useful

inventions of the twentieth century.

DAWA: I can think of an invention that would be even more useful than the personal computer.

Ms. Lyons: What's that?

DAWA: I think someone should invent a machine that will do my homework for me!

Ms. Lyons: That's a nice idea, Dawa, maybe you should invent it yourself!

## II Sentence Patterns ইবাৰী শ্ৰহমা

Where was the printing press invented?	The printing press was invented in Germany.	
By whom were the first spaceships built?	The first spaceships were built by the Russians.	
When was the cure for smallpox	The cure for smallpox was discovered in the twentieth	
discovered?	century.	
Were computers invented in China?	No, they were invented in America.	



# III Text: The Three Little Pigs র্ন্ধুন'র্ক্তরা অবা'প্রবা'বাধ্রুমা

nce upon a time, there were three little pigs who lived in a dark forest. The pigs lived in fear because they were always threatened by a big bad wolf who also lived in the forest. The pigs decided that they would each build a house to protect themselves from the wolf.

The first pig's house was made of straw. It was easy to build and warm in the winter. The second pig's house was made of sticks. It was stronger than the first pig's house, and it was not difficult to build with materials



from the forest. The third pig's house was made of bricks. It was more difficult to build than the first pig and second pig's houses, but it was the strongest house of all.

One day, the wolf was creeping through the forest and looking for something to eat. Soon he saw the houses that were built by the three little pigs. "What a lucky wolf I am!" said the wolf. "I shall have fresh pig meat for my supper!"

The wolf went to the first pig's house and said, "Open the door and let me in!"

The first pig answered, "Not by the hair of my little pig chin!"

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down!" said the wolf. So he took a big breath, and the house that was made of straw was quickly destroyed. The first pig ran into the second pig's house for protection.

Then the wolf went to the second pig's house and said, "Open the door and let me in!"

The second pig answered, "Not by the hair of my little pig chin!"

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down!" said the wolf. So he took a big breath, and the house that was made of sticks was destroyed as quickly as the house that was made of straw. The first and second pigs ran into the third pig's house for protection.

Finally, the wolf went to the third pig's house and said, "Open the door and let me in!"

The third pig answered, "Not by the hair of my little pig chin!" "Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down!" said the wolf. So he huffed and he puffed, but he couldn't blow down the house that was made of bricks. Finally, the wolf went away disappointed, and the three little pigs were saved.

LESSON: Do things right the first time--it's worth the effort!

## IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্ৰ'ন্ৰ'ৰ্ক্ৰৰ্

by mistake र्वे र या तक्ष्याया to let (sb) in क्षे या यो क्षेया विकास क्षेत्र प्राप्त प्रमाया to huff and puff रुप्त विवास to blow (sth) down ধ্রেদ্রার্কাইনাদ্ধর্বারা to take a breath ব্রক্ষাইনাদ্ধর্বারা to be worth the effort হ্রান্র্কার্থ্রা

## V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্ম্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

\* Passive Voice (II): Past Tense ব্ৰ'ৰ্জ্ব'ব্ৰহ'ড্ৰ'অষ্ট্ৰ'ন্থ্

Subject + 3574 +	'was / were' +	Past Participle + ৭১৯ নেই মীন ক্লুন +	Complement শৃঙ্গম:র্স্কগ
Spaceships	were	built	by the Russians.
The cure	was	discovered	in the twentieth century.
The house	was	made	of straw.
Stones	were	used	for writing before paper was invented.

- \* Compound Words ইশ্র্বান্টারীন
- Many English words are created by putting two small words together to make a bigger word. ৲ ন্ত্ৰীব আঁবা বা মান্ত মান

- space + ship = spaceship
- news + paper = newspaper
- small + pox = smallpox
- gun + powder = gunpowder

Can you think of other examples?

# VI Activities শ্রুম্বাহ্ম

1. Match each phrase on the left with a phrase on the right to make a complete sentence. ५ अंग गार्थें के गार्थ के प्रतिकार क

Candles were used for light	through a loudspeaker outside.
Farmers use tractors	for keeping food cold and fresh.
A refrigerator is used	in the winter by a radiator.
Music is played between classes	before the flashlight was invented.
Our classroom is heated	to plow their fields.

- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্গ্রেম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্গ্রম্বর্গ্র্ম্বর্ণ্
- a) Was gunpowder invented in Russia?
- b) Where was the first newspaper printed?
- c) By whom were the first spaceships built?
- d) When was the cure for smallpox discovered?
- e) Was the personal computer invented by the Chinese?

3. Make compound words by combining words on the left and the right. Then use each word in a sentence. Use your dictionary to help you! રેલું એવા વર્ષ માં વાયા માર્યા વાર્યા કું એર રે નું ત્રું અમાં અનુસા તું સુર છે ફેંચ શુવા શું એર વર્ષ કું સુર તું સુર કું ફેંચ શુવા શું એર વર્ષ કું સુર તું સ

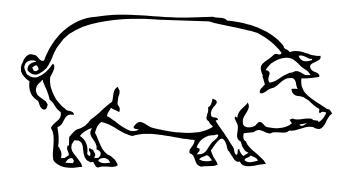
small	shelf
flash	work
wrist	light
home	powder
loud	pox
gun	speaker
book	watch

# VII Exercises ग्न्रञ्जूरा

1. Change these sentences to the passive voice, past tense. শ্বমান্ত্রীন্ত্রশান্ত্র্বাবের্শানান্ত্র্র্বাবর্ণ বিশ্বনান্ত্র্বাব্রান্ত্র্বাবর্ণ বিশ্বনান্ত্র্বাবর্ণ বিশ্

Example: Horses carried letters in the nineteenth century →Letters were carried by horses in the nineteenth century.

- a) The Chinese invented gunpowder.
- b) Americans built the first personal computers.
- c) Doctors discovered the cure for smallpox.
- d) Russians made the first spaceships.
- e) Germans invented the printing press.
- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्ह्में प्राक्षंत्र क्रीं प्राप्त क्रीं प्राप्त क्रीं प्राप्त क्रीं क्रीं क्रीं प्राप्त क्रीं क
- a) By whom were the pigs threatened?
- b) Of what was the first pig's house made?
- c) Was the third pig's house made of sticks?
- d) Was the second pig's house blown down by the wolf?
- e) Was the house that was made of bricks blown down?

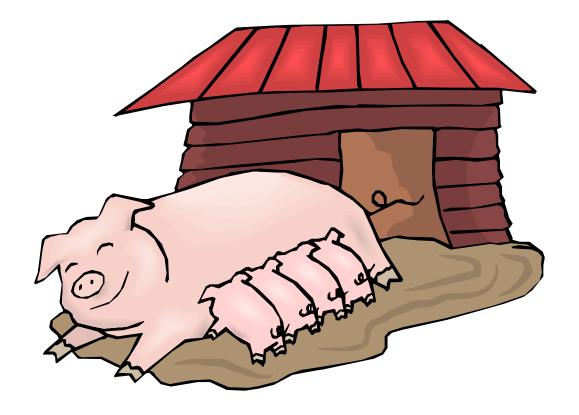


3. Find each of these words in the puzzle. The words may be written forward or backward, horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. ધો મો તે માર્ચ માર્

विकार्षेत्रया देकार्क्षेत्रकार्त्राचिकार्षेत्रया त्रात्यवारत्त्वेतार्षेत्रया व्याविकार्वेतात्त्र्वेता

computer gunpowder television radiator refrigerator tractor wristwatch telephone

Т	Е	L	Е	V	Ι	S	I	О	N	Y	Q
С	Y	R	S	P	N	F	D	F	V	X	L
О	Н	О	Е	С	В	Н	D	A	Е	Q	Y
M	N	T	Е	L	E	P	Н	0	N	Е	T
P	D	A	D	R	G	J	K	T	R	Е	N
U	S	Ι	R	О	T	С	A	R	T	A	D
Т	R	D	D	S	Q	В	Е	V	D	Z	D
Е	G	A	D	A	Е	T	U	R	J	X	N
R	I	R	Е	D	W	О	P	N	U	G	R
W	Н	С	T	A	W	T	S	Ι	R	W	Е
R	Е	F	R	Ι	G	Е	R	A	T	О	R



## **Unit Sixteen: Is There Life Out There?**

# श्रें कंत्र प्रसुत्तृषाय। श्रदे में त्यदे ही रें त्यत् हों वाकष्य वित्र प्रमा

#### I Dialogue [작겨폭]

RYAN: Hey, Dawa, what are you doing?

DAWA: Oh, hi, Ryan. I'm reading a book about outer space. The universe is so large and there are so

many stars and planets! It makes me wonder if there is life on other planets.

RYAN: Do you *think* there is life on other planets?

DAWA: I'm not sure if there is life out there--I have only read about it, but I have never seen it. What

do you think?

RYAN: I don't know whether there is life on other planets, but I have seen bright lights with my

telescope, and I have heard strange sounds on my radio. I don't think those lights and sounds

were made by people on Earth, so I think there must be some kind of life out there.

DAWA: Wow! Do you really think so?

RYAN: Yes, I do. And besides that, I have also seen a man in the moon.

DAWA: Are you sure that there is a man in the moon?

RYAN: Of course I'm sure! Your name is 'Dawa,' isn't it?

DAWA: Yes, it is. So what?

RYAN: What does 'Dawa' mean in English? DAWA: 'Dawa' means 'moon' in English.

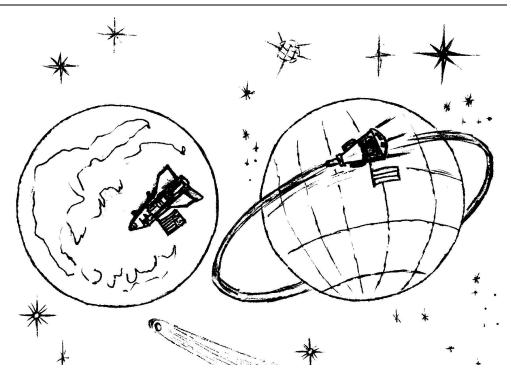
RYAN: So I think the man in the moon must be you!

# II Sentence Patterns র্ক্সাণী শ্রুবাস্থ্রমা

Do you think (that) there is life on other planets?	Yes, I think so. No, I don't think so.
Do you know if / whether there is life out there?	Yes, <i>I know (that)</i> there is life out there. No, <i>I don't know if / whether</i> there is life out there.
Are you sure (that) there is a man in the moon?	Yes, <i>I'm sure (that)</i> there is a man in the moon. No, <i>I'm not sure (that)</i> there is a man in the moon.
What do you think?	I think (that) there is a man in the moon.  I don't think (that) there is a man in the moon.

# III Text: The Space Race র্মুন র্ক্তরা শ্লুন নেই দ্বীনশ্বিমান্তী নেশ্ব নেশুনা

t is October 1959, and scientists in the Soviet Union preparing to send the first artificial satellite into space. The scientists don't know whether they will be successful. Soon, the small satellite, called Sputnik, is launched. When Sputnik revolves around the Earth successfully, the scientists are sure that they can do it again. In November 1959, they send a larger satellite, called Sputnik II, into space. This time there is



a passenger on board--a small dog. Again, the scientists are successful. It is a victory for science.

Now it is July 1969. Scientists in the United States have seen the success of spaceships in the Soviet Union, and they think they can do the same thing. Only this time, they don't want to put a dog on board--they want the passengers to be people. And they don't only want to revolve around the Earth--they want to go to the moon.

Soon, the American scientists launch a spaceship called Apollo 11. They aren't sure that Apollo 11 will reach the moon, but they think that it is possible. Three men, called astronauts, are on board the spaceship, and Apollo 11 reaches the moon successfully. On July 20, 1969, two of the astronauts walk on the moon. The first astronaut, named Neil Armstrong, says, "That was a small step for man and a great leap for mankind."

Now it is the beginning of the twenty-first century. Where will the next spaceship go? Do you wonder whether it is possible to travel beyond the moon? Who do you think will be the first people to walk on other planets?

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্স্'র্ম্ব

# V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্শ্ব্ৰুণ্ড্ৰ'ব্ৰাৰ্থাৰ্জ্

\* Object Clause (III) गुःकेंगः क्र्रंतः प्रतेः गुःकेंग

'That' is used with "Do you think / Are you sure" questions: ॥ 'That'ব্বি'নেই'স্কিশ্ "Do you think" বৃদ্ধ "Are you sure" শৃক্তিশ্বস্থিতি হিন্দু					
Question(ব্ৰি:র্ট্রা) + '(that)' + Statement শ্র্মাণ্ড্রামান্ট্র্মা					
Don't you think that the satellite will be successful?					
Are you sure	that	he is coming today?			

'If / whether' are used with "Do you know / Do you wonder" questions: 'If 'ব্দ ' whether' শ্ৰন্থ ক'বেই কিন্দু "Do you know / Do you wonder" শ্ৰেণ্ড্ৰু মান্ত্ৰী						
Question (वर्दे केंग) + 'if / whether' + Statement ग्वरू खुग्रू ज्ये पुर्वे स्						
Do you know whether the spaceship will reach the moon?						
Do you wonder	if	people will walk on other planets?				

# VI Activities र्र्जूर प्रमुद्

- 1. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহ্মীর খ্রী হীর্ বর্তি ব্যাধার বিশ্ব বিশ্
- a) Does Dawa wonder if there is life on other planets?
- b) Does Ryan know whether there is life on other planets?
- c) What has Ryan seen with his telescope and heard from his radio?
- d) Why does Ryan think that there is life out there?
- e) Is Ryan sure that there is a man in the moon? Why or why not?
- 2. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্ৰ্মশ্ৰী হু শ্লিশ্ৰ শ্লুহ শূলুহ শ্লুহ শূলুহ শূলু

Do	you			it will rain tomorrow?
Does	she	know	if	he will cook supper tonight?
Is	Dawa	think	(that)	she will come to class on time?
Are	they	sure	whether	we will have an exam this week?

	I	am (not)			it will rain tomorrow.
Yes,	he	do(n't)	know	if	he will cook supper tonight.
	she	are(n't)	think	(that)	she will come to class on time.
No,	they	does(n't)	sure	whether	we will have an exam.
	it	is(n't)			

- - a) Do you think that there is life on other planets? Why or why not?
  - b) Do you know if scientists in China have launched any artificial satellites? Explain your answer.
  - c) Are you sure that people have walked on the moon? Why or why not?
  - d) Do you wonder whether people could live on the moon? Why or why not?
  - e) Would you like to be the first person to walk on another planet? Why or why not? Why or why not?

#### VII Exercises শ্বম্খ্রুমা

- 1. Unscramble these words from the text. ৰ্ষ্ণুব'ৰ্জৰ'অশ্বন্তুহ'বন্ধি'ছ'শ্বুহ'ব্দ্বি'হ্ৰাশ্বৰাশ্বৰীশাৰ্ট্ৰশা
  - a) psphasice
  - b) iratiaclfi
  - c) epnrgseas
  - d) eovelry
  - e) aleseltit
- 2. Fill in the blanks with *if, that, whether*. More than one answer is possible for some questions. Il 'if ১২'that, whether' অভ্যান্থ সামূহ'ড শ্লুহাৰা হ্ৰ'বাৰাব্য বেইবৰাৰ্ড্ৰামহাৰ্থ প্ৰান্থ নিৰ্দ্ধ বিশ্ব বিশ্
  - a) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ I will finish my homework on time.
  - b) Don't you think \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is beautiful today?
  - c) I wonder\_\_\_\_\_ I could borrow Dawa's wristwatch.
  - d) Are you sure \_\_\_\_\_ scientists have found a cure for smallpox?
  - e) Does Lhamo think \_\_\_\_\_ she will win the race tomorrow?
- 3. Answer these questions about the text. र्श्चें प्राक्षंत्र क्षें प्राचित्र क्षें क्षे
  - a) Do the scientists in the Soviet Union know if they will be successful when they launch Sputnik?
  - b) When are the Soviet scientists sure that they can do it again?
  - c) Do scientists in the United States think that they can do the same thing as the Soviet scientists?
  - d) Are the American scientists sure that Apollo 11 will reach the moon?
  - e) What does Neil Armstrong mean when he says, "That was a small step for man and a great leap for mankind?"

# Unit Seventeen: I Didn't Know If You Had Heard the News য়্বির্নার্ত্তান্ত্রান্ত্যান্ত্রান্তন্তন্ত্রান্ত্নলন্ত্রান

#### I Dialogue 四天

YANGZOM: Hello, Tashi.

TASHI: Hi, Yangzom--are you all right?

YANGZOM: Yes, I'm all right, but I'm a little sad. I didn't know if you had heard the news. I'm

going to Lhasa to study poetry next semester, and I'm leaving Xining on Friday. I will be leaving early to move my things, and I will spend the Tibetan New Year

with my relatives in Lhasa.

TASHI: Wow, that's great! I mean, I'm very happy for you. I had heard that you were

leaving, but I didn't know if it was true.

YANGZOM: Yes, what you've heard is true. Our Tibetan literature teacher has wanted to help

me study in Lhasa for a long time. She had talked about it last year, but I wasn't ready to go then. Now I'm ready. I've heard that there are fantastic teachers of Tibetan poetry in Lhasa, and the university has offered me a full scholarship. I had almost decided to stay in Xining, but now I see that I can't turn down this

opportunity.

TASHI: Of course not. You'd better go to Lhasa if you are going to be a famous poet

someday. Our classmates are all very proud of you.

YANGZOM: Thank you, Tashi--you're very kind. I had always dreamed of studying in Lhasa

when I was a girl, and now my dream is coming true. But I'm really sorry that we

can't go to the dance together on Saturday.

TASHI: That's all right. But there's one thing I want to tell you. If I had known you would

leave Xining so soon, I would have asked you to a dance much earlier. I hope that

we will see each other again soon. Will you write me letters from Lhasa?

YANGZOM: Of course I will, Tashi. I hadn't realized it would be so difficult to say good-bye to

you.

TASHI: Good luck, Yangzom. I'll miss you very much.

YANGZOM: Good-bye, Tashi. I'll miss you, too.

#### II Sentence Patterns র্ক্তবাদী শ্রুবাস্থ্রহন্

Tashi had heard that Yangzom would go to Lhasa, but he didn't know if it was true.

Yangzom's teacher had talked about helping her study in Lhasa last year.

If Tashi *had known* Yangzom was leaving, he would have asked her much earlier.

Yangzom hadn't realized it would be so hard to say good-bye to Tashi.

#### **III Text: If Only They Had Listened**

### र्श्वेयः र्क्षत्। वायः हेः विं र्क्षेश्वाव्यवः म्रीः विः सूदशः विंदः वा

n the year 2525, the first visitors from outer space visited the Green Planet. They had heard many stories about the planet's great beauty, so when they arrived on the planet, they were very surprised. Everything on the Green Planet was very quiet, and nothing was very green. They looked for some birds in the trees, but all of the trees had been cut down. They looked for some people to ask about what had happened, but it seemed that all of the people had died.



The visitors didn't understand. In recent centuries, the people of the Green Planet had become very intelligent, and they had grown very rich. They had created many useful inventions, and they had made many important discoveries. So why had they all died? Just then, the visitors heard the sound of a small worm crawling on the ground in front of them. "Please tell us," said the visitors to the worm, "what has happened to this planet!"

The worm looked up at them and began to tell the story.

"Until they all died," said the worm, "the people of the Green Planet had been clever, but they had not been wise. They had caught all of the fish in the sea for their meals. They had polluted all of the lakes and streams with their factories. And they had cut down all of the trees to build their houses. Finally, they ran out of food and water and wood. They had been so busy making money, that they had forgotten what they needed to survive." The worm finished his story and crawled away slowly. Then everything was quiet.

The visitors remembered the words that an American Indian chief from the planet Earth had said to his people in the late nineteenth century: "After the last fish has been caught, after the last river has been polluted, after the last tree has been cut down... only then will people realize that they can't eat money."

It seemed that the people of the Green Planet hadn't listened.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'দ্বৰ্গ্যঞ্জিব

all right বৰ্মণী if only... শৃন্দেই বা just then ই শ্বুমা ই নৈই i to be happy for (sb) শ্ব্র্যা just then ই শ্বুমা ই নিই লা to cut down শ্বর্জির মান্ত্র্যা a full scholarship শ্ব্র্যামার করে কর্মা to run out বর্গান্ত্রামার to run down ই স্কান্ত্রামার to come true মার্ক্র নে শ্বুমা

#### V Grammar Points সহ স্থ্রির ব্যার্থার ব্

\* Past Perfect Tense (I) ব্ৰুষ্ম্বী:ই্ৰ্ৰ্

Subject + ਰ੍ਹੇ5਼ਬੇ +	'had' +	Pas Participle + ৭েব্ৰুম্বি:মীন:মুন: +	Complement বৃষ্ণন:র্স্কব
Ι	had	left	the building by five o'clock.
You	had	already finished	your homework.
She	had	always	dreamed of studying in Lhasa.

Note that in the past perfect tense, the word 'had' is used with each person, and it does not change for the third person. এই বেইবা মু-হর্ম মান্ত বিষা মান্ত ম

वी'वद'तु' 'had'वी'वाद'वव'वाद'रुद'त्य'श्चुर'र्क्केवा'द'त्दा। वाद'ववा'वाश्चुस'दि'श्चादश'श्चित्र'र्से। त्र्युर'र्स्।

#### VI Activities र्र्जुन्यहर्

When I arrived in the cafeteria,	when he was a young boy.
Tashi had tried to count all the stars	Tashi had heard the news.
I had never seen a thangka	Lhamo had already eaten lunch.
Yangzom didn't know whether	when Dawa finished his exam.
I had just started my examination	before I went to Rebgong.

- 2. Answer these questions about the text. ৰ্ব্ব্ৰান্ত্ৰৰ ক্লিম্ৰান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিম্বান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিম্বান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিম্বান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিম্বান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিম্বান্ত্ৰ কৰা কৰিছে বিশ্বান্ত্ৰ কৰিছে বিশ্বান্ত্ৰ কৰা কৰিছে বিশ্বান্ত্ৰ কৰিছে বিশ্বান্ত্ৰ কৰা কৰিছে বিশ্বান্ত্ৰ কৰিছে বিশ্বান্ত কৰিছে বিশ্বান কৰিছে বিশ্বান্ত কৰিছে বিশ্বান কৰিছে বিশ্বান
- a) What had happened to all of the trees on the Green Planet?
- b) What had the people of the Green Planet achieved?
- c) Had the people of the Green Planet been clever? Had they been wise?
- d) Why had the people of the Green Planet forgotten what they needed to survive?
- e) Had the people of the Green Planet listened to the words of the American Indian chief?
- - A: It was the hardest thing he had ever done,
  - B: It was the biggest prize she had ever won;
  - A: It was the strangest thing she had ever said,
  - B: It was the longest book he had ever read;
  - A: It was the sweetest song they had ever sung,
  - B: It was the loudest bell that had ever rung;
  - A: It was the kindest letter she had ever sent,
  - B: It was the saddest time he had ever spent.

### VII Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा

1. Ans	wer these questions about the dialogue. विप्तम्ति क्रिंग् विप्ति विपत्ति विप्ति विप्ति विप्ति विप्ति विप्ति विप्ति विप्ति विप्ति विपति विप्ति विपति विप
a)	Had Tashi heard that Yangzom was leaving Xining?
b)	When had Yangzom's Tibetan literature teacher talked about helping her study in Lhasa?
c)	Had Yangzom dreamed of studying in London when she was a girl?
d)	What would Tashi have done if he had known Yangzom would leave Xining so soon?
e)	Had Yangzom realized that it would be so difficult to say good-bye to Tashi?
	in the blanks with already, just, always, never. More than one answer is possible for some estions. ॥ already নৃদ্ just, always, never কুমনান্দ্ৰি দিন্দ্ৰ ক্ৰিন্দ্ৰ কৰা কৰিব কৰিব কৰিব কৰিব কৰিব কৰিব কৰিব কৰিব
र्शिः व्य	<b>1</b> 51
a)	When Ms. Lyons walked into the classroom, Tashi had finished his homework.
b)	Dawa hadseen the man in the moon before he looked through Ryan's telescope.
c)	Yangzom had dreamed of studying poetry in Lhasa.
d)	Andrew had gone to Kumbum Monastery before he went there last weekend.
e)	I had fallen asleep when I heard a loud noise.
3. Cha	unge these sentences to the past perfect tense.গ্ৰমণ্ডী;ঈগ্যুত্ত্ব'ৰেই'বৃগ্'ৰেব্ৰামনি'বৃশ'ড়ীইশ্ৰাৰ্মমনি'বৃশ্বামনি
	<b>र</b> 'दर्गें्≼।
9	cample: When she left the cafeteria, I <u>had just arrived</u> (arrive).  The people of the Green Planet (pollute) all of the rivers.
b)	
ĺ	By the time that the visitors from outer space arrived, all the people on the Green Plane
- /	(die).
d)	The people of the Green Planet (grow) rich, but they not
	(become) wise.
e)	It seemed that the people of the Green Planet (listen) to the words of the
,	American Indian chief.

#### **Unit Eighteen: The Lost Herd**

# য়ৄ৾৾৽ড়৾৾ঽ৽ঢ়য়ৣ৾৾৾ঽ৽ঢ়৾৾৽ঢ়৾য়য়৽ঢ়ৣ৾ঀ

#### I Dialogue [학교폭]

ZHOMA: Hey, Norbu--what's the matter? You look worried, and it's almost sundown--you're

returning home so late! And where is your herd?

NORBU: Hi, Zhoma--I'm happy to see you. I am a little worried. I was going to come home earlier,

but I ran into some trouble in the meadow.

ZHOMA: What happened in the meadow?

NORBU: Well, I was going to move my herd to the pen on the other side of the mountain, but then I

decided to take a short nap.

ZHOMA: What's the problem with that? You often take a nap when you're herding, don't you?

NORBU: Yes, I do, but today the situation was a bit different. I was only going to sleep for a few

minutes, but when I woke up, three hours had passed, and I couldn't see my herd anywhere. Now I've looked for my livestock everywhere, but I still haven't found them.

ZHOMA: That's terrible! What are you going to do now?

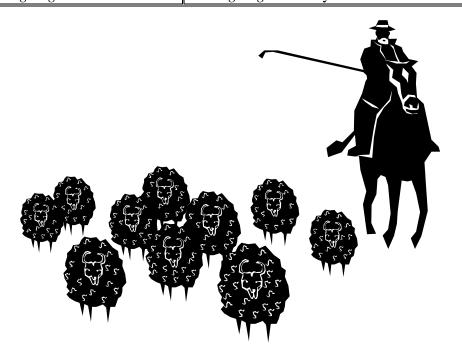
NORBU: I have no choice--I'm going to keep looking for them until I find them. I was going to go

into town this evening to see a movie with my friends, but now I have to spend the

evening looking for my herd!

#### II Sentence Patterns র্ক্সাণী শ্রুবাস্থ্রমা

What were you going to do?	I was going to move my herd to the pen by the river.
How long were you going to sleep?	I was only going to sleep for a few minutes.
When were you going to come home?	I was going to come home earlier.
Who were you going to see?	I was going to see my friends in town.



#### III Text: The Peasant Girl and Her Pail

#### र्बेच क्षेत्र विदर्शेट मी सुदर के दरे दर के दि में

ne beautiful day in early spring, an old traveler was walking along a country road. Soon he came upon a young peasant girl with a half-empty milk pail on top of her head crying by the side of the road. The old man wondered how anyone could be so unhappy on such a lovely day. "What's the matter, Miss?" asked the traveler. "Is there anything I can do to help you feel better?"

"No, there isn't," answered the peasant girl. "This is the worst day of my life. I was on



my way to the market this morning to sell my milk, but I have spilled the milk from my pail. Now, everything is terrible." And she began to cry again.

"Well, now," said the traveler, "it's only a pail of milk. The goats will fill your pail again tomorrow. What are you worried about?"

"But I was going to buy some hens with the money from selling the milk," cried the peasant girl, "and I was going to sell their eggs every day to the monks at the monastery."

"Well, I'm sure that the monks can buy their eggs from somebody else," said the traveler. "Must you keep crying?"

"You don't understand," replied the peasant girl. "I was going to use the money from the eggs to buy some fine silk. And from that silk, I was going to sew a beautiful new dress to wear to the festival."

"And what were you going to do at the festival in your new dress?" asked the traveler.

"I was going to show off my dress to all of the young men there," said the peasant girl, "and if any of them became too bold, I was going to toss my head at him like this." And as she tossed her head, the milk pail fell from her head just as it had fallen earlier, spilling the rest of the milk in the pail. Again, the peasant girl began to cry as if she would never stop.

"I'm sorry to hear about your troubles," said the traveler. "When I left my home to travel, I wasn't expecting to find anything in particular. Because I have no expectations, I am perfectly happy." And the traveler began to whistle a joyful song as he walked off down the road.

LESSON: If you have great expectations, you will surely be disappointed.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্ৰ'ৰ্ক্কৰ্

What's the matter? र्नेड्न न्या छै जैया ने द्र्या के जिया ने जिया ने

to show off क्रॅब्र्या to toss (sb's) head अर्थे निस्त्राया as if खेब्र यः सूत्रा वृद्धः चब्द्या in particular क्ष्मायः द्वा खुर्यायः द्वा to walk off बरावर्थे ना

#### V Grammar Points সহস্থিত্ত্বস্থান্ত্

\* Future-in-the-Past Tense (I) বেচ্শামনী মার্থকোমা

Subject + ট্র্বু +	'was / were' +	'going to' +	Verb + 5ुः क्वेंग +	Complement শৃঙ্গন:র্স্কিশ
Norbu	was	going to	sleep	for a few days.
The hens	were	going to	lay eggs	everyday.
The girl	was	going to	buy	some silk with the money.
The man	wasn't	going to	do	anything in particular.

- Using 'only' and 'just' ॥ 'only' বৃদ্দ 'just' দী স্ক্রুম্মান্সবৃদ্দা
  - I was only going to sleep for a few minutes. ང་རང་རྡུ་ཚོང་སྐར་མ་འགའ་দৃশ্'দৃশ্'শ্'শৃদ্দ্
  - I was just about to leave the room when she came in. শিঁর্রাব্রন্থান্থ্রীনমানুমান্দ্রশান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্ব্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্ব্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্র্বাশ্রন্থান্ত্ব্

#### VI Activities শ্লুম্ম্ম্

What time		Zhoma		do this evening?	
With whom	was	they		go to the football match?	
Where				buy some vegetables?	
How long	were	Norbu going to		take a nap?	
What		you		meet your classmates?	

They			meet my classmates	for a few minutes.
He	was		buy some vegetables	with my sister.
I		going to	go to the football match	this evening.
We	were		take a nap	in the dormitory.
She		watch a movie	at the market.	

- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহ্ম ইন্ট্রির্ভির্তার হিন্ত্র বিশ্বত্র বিশ্বত্য বিশ্বত্র বিশ্বত্য বিশ্বত বিশ্ব
- a) Was Norbu going to come home earlier? Why did he come home late?
- b) Where was Norbu going to move his herd?
- c) How long was Norbu going to sleep?
- d) What was Norbu going to do this evening?
- e) What is Norbu going to do this evening?

3. 1	Fill in the blanks with am, are, is, was, were. গ্ৰথমন্ত্ৰীস্কৃত্ত কৰি বৃত্ত বুলাক্ত বিষয়ে কৰি বিষয়ে কৰি বি
	हेंॱब्लॅंद्र∾।
a)	I going to meet my friends at the disco last night, but I caught a cold.
b)	My sister going to come over for dinner tonight. I will be very excited to see her!
c)	you going to go to the movie tonight? We can go together if you like.
d)	My parents going to come and visit us in the city, but then they changed their plans.
e)	Next weekend, I going to visit Rebgong for the first time. It will be interesting to see the
	thangka in the monastery there.
VI	I Exercises 河内で選ぶ
	Change these sentences to the future-in-the-past tense, using was / were going to. গ্ৰপ্ ম'ন্ট্ৰ) স্কৰ্ণ শ্ৰুত্ৰ'বেই'ন্প' অ'was / wereন্দ going to গ্ৰিশ তাৰ্শি অ'দ্ট' বেন্ধ' ঘৰি'নু ৰা নিৰ্মাণ কৰা বিশ্ব আৰু
Exa a)	ample: What $\underline{did}$ you $\underline{do}$ yesterday? $\rightarrow$ What $\underline{were}$ you $\underline{going}$ to $\underline{do}$ yesterday? What are you going to do this evening?
b)	Who did you see this morning?
c)	How long are you going to sleep?
d)	Which movie did you watch last night?
e)	Why did you turn down the scholarship?
2. 1	Use each of these common expressions in a sentence. গ্ৰম্খ শ্ৰী ক্লুব নৰ্শ অৰ্জ গ্ৰহণ বেদি বিশ্ব নাৰ্ভ দুবাৰ বিশ্ব
a)	to show off
b)	to have no choice
c)	to cut down
d)	to spend time
e)	to run into trouble
3. <i>A</i>	Answer these questions about the text. ৰ্ষ্ধ্যুত্ম ক্ৰম্প্ৰেই হাট্ট্ৰাই হাত্ম ক্ৰম্পাই ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰী শ্ৰা
a)	What was the peasant girl going to buy with the money from selling the milk?
b)	For what was she going to use the money from the eggs?
c)	What was the peasant girl going to do with the fine silk?

d) What was she going to do at the festival?

e) Do you think the peasant girl is still going to go to the festival?

#### **Unit Nineteen: The Floods Must Be Stopped!**

## 'ৰ্কৰ'নন্তু'ন্মৃ'না স্তু'ন্মা'নৰ্মাশ'ন্মাঁশা

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

RYAN:

RYAN: Hey, Dawa--what's up? Why are you holding that sign, and what is written on it?

DAWA: Oh, hello, Ryan. My classmates and I are collecting money to help flood victims in eastern China. My sign says, "The floods must be stopped. Repairs must be started."

That's really great! What must be done to help the flood victims?

DAWA: Well, first, money must be raised. Over one hundred million US dollars are needed to solve the problems caused by the floods. Students around the country are asking people to give their

small change to the campaign. If millions of people give a few yuan, hundreds of thousands of

yuan may be collected.

RYAN: What can the money be used for?

DAWA: The money can be used to provide food and water for the flood victims, or it can be used to buy medicine and repair hospitals in flooded areas. It may also be used to build temporary

schools and clinics.

RYAN: When should the repairs be completed?

DAWA: The flood waters should be controlled by the middle of October, and the repairs should be

completed by the beginning of November.

LHAMO: They may be finished earlier if our campaign is successful!

RYAN: Hi, Lhamo--what is written on your sign?

LHAMO: My sign says, "Your small change can be used to make great change!"

#### II Sentence Patterns ইব্যবাস্থ্রস্থ

What must be done?	The floods must be stopped.
How much money may be collected?	Hundreds of thousands of dollars may be collected.
When should repairs be completed?	Repairs <i>should be completed</i> by the end of the month.
What can it be used for?	It can be used to provide food and water.



# III Text: What Caused the Floods?

n the summer of 1998, many parts of China were damaged by heavy floods. Hundreds people were killed, and hundreds of thousands of people lost their homes. Much money was spent to repair the damage, and much farmland was destroyed in flooded areas. So what caused the floods? Was there too much rain? Were the houses built too close to the rivers?

The floods were not caused by these problems. The floods were caused because



too many trees have been cut down in the higher parts of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. These are the two largest rivers in China, and they carry water to hundreds of millions of people in the eastern part of the country. Heavy logging in Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces has caused serious soil erosion in the higher parts of these rivers. This means that much soil has flowed into the rivers because there are not enough trees to hold the soil. Each year, more than one million metric tons of soil flows into the Yangtze River from only one prefecture in Sichuan Province. Because of soil erosion, the capacity of these rivers has decreased by millions of cubic meters, and floods have become more common because the rivers cannot hold as much water as they did before.

What can be done to prevent floods in the future? First, more trees must be planted in the higher parts of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. According to a government minister, the forest areas of Qinghai Province should be increased by 45 percent in the next 30 years. Logging in these areas must also be stopped. China's government has already addressed this problem by declaring a ban on all logging in the higher parts of the Yangtze River. Finally, people should be educated on the causes of floods. If the right steps are taken, major floods can be prevented in the future.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'নৰ্শ্বর্জন্

small change অশ্'ন্ত্মা

(ten) percent नशुः कदे (नड्र)।

soil erosion শাস্থানা

to take steps শ্র্মানার্স্থ্রানা

according to सूर त्। ग्लैर प्रज्

to declare a ban সশ্বাশ বের্শি নু কু ন্মু বা বা

#### V Grammar Points नहः श्रूर प्रायम्

\* Passive Voice (III) ব্ৰ'ৰ্ক্কৰ্'ব্নহ'ড্ৰা (3)

Subject 35	Modal Verb + इस्र यशुर क्रूँ द पते नु		Past Participle বস্ধ্ববিষ্টান
<b>ã</b> +	<b>हें</b> य		<b>₫</b> 51
Trees	must		painted.
People	should	be	educated.
Floods	can		prevented.

\* Measurements: Volume र्ढ5'यहत्य|: र्वेऽ'र्ढ5|

1 liter = 1000 milliliters  $\frac{2}{5}$ 51 =  $\frac{5}{6}$  $\frac{2}{5}$ 51000

1 cubic meter = 1000 liters স্ক্রিন্'মুম'ম।=ইন1000

1 metric ton = 1 million grams খ্রী'নুর্1=্বি'শ্ব'আ1

#### VI Activities र्र्ड्र्स

Trees	must be	taken	to repair homes.
Flood waters	can be	used	by the middle of October.
Steps	may be	controlled	to prevent soil erosion.
Money	should be	educated	to prevent floods in the future.
People		planted	on the causes of floods.

2. Explain these common expressions to your partner in English.

खेर'ची'र्च्यानशर्यर कुत'यर्गियः क्षेत्रायरी'र्ना'र्चीत'श्रीर'चीश'त्राश्रय'यत्रर'र्चेश

Example: (ten) per cent  $\rightarrow$  ten in every hundred

- a) small change
- c) to take steps

e) to complete repairs

- b) soil erosion
- d) to declare a ban
- 3. Answer these questions about the text. र्श्चें प्राक्षंत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
- a) By what were the floods of 1998 caused?
- b) Has the capacity of the Yangtze River increased due to soil erosion?
- c) By what percent should forests be increased in Qinghai Province in the next 30 years?
- d) Do you think logging should be continued in the higher parts of the Yellow and Yangtze rivers?
- e) What can be done to prevent floods in the future?

#### VII Exercises ज्नार्भुत्।

Example: People must plant trees  $\rightarrow$  Trees must be planted (by people).

- a) People must take steps to prevent floods.
- b) The government must stop logging in these areas.
- c) People can use money to buy medicine and repair hospitals.
- d) Teachers should educate students on the causes of floods.
- e) Workers should finish the repairs by the beginning of November.
- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue.[ব'বহুরি'র্শ্লুম'রু'রহি'র্ব'ঝর্'ঝর্'ঝর্'ঝর্'বেই্বশ্লুম্
- a) What must be done first to help the flood victims?
- b) How much money is needed to solve the problems caused by the floods?
- c) For what things can the money be used?
- d) When should the flood waters be controlled?
- e) When should the repairs be completed?
- 3. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. ঈগ্ৰা্ম্ব্ৰাব্ৰিই বৃষ্ণ অৰাৰ্ক্ত্ৰ মান্ত্ৰ ৰাজ্য বৃষ্ণ অৰ্জ্জৰ বৃষ্ণ অৰ্জ্ণ বৃষ্ণ অৰ্জ্জৰ বৃষ্ণ অ
- a) Soil erosion is caused when too many trees are planted.
- b) The capacity of rivers has increased because of soil erosion.
- c) China's government has declared a ban on planting trees in the higher parts of the Yangtze River.
- d) The number of trees in Qinghai Province should be decreased by 45 percent in the next 30 years.
- e) Floods have become less common in China in the twentieth century.



### Unit Twenty: I Knew That You Could Do It! শ্ব্যুক্ত ক্রিণ্ডা ট্রিণ্ডীশ্বণ ব্শ্বুবার্কান্ত্র্কান্ত্র্কার্ক্তিশ্ব

#### I Dialogue 四天

MR. SUTTON: OK, everyone--here are the results of your final examinations. I am very pleased with

your marks!

LHAMO: Thank you, Mr. Sutton. I can't believe that examinations are already finished. I didn't

know that the semester could pass so quickly!

MR. SUTTON: In English we say, "Time flies when you're having fun." I hope you have enjoyed

attending my class this term as much as I have enjoyed teaching it.

DAWA: I've enjoyed your class very much--thanks for making learning English easier and

more fun! At first I wasn't sure whether I would pass my examinations--I felt so

nervous, but now I feel very satisfied!

MR. SUTTON: I knew that you could do it because you tried very hard. You don't have to be the best

student in the class to learn many new things.

TASHI: You're right, Mr. Sutton. I'm certainly not the best student, but I have learned a lot in

your class. I didn't think I would enjoy studying English so much!

MR. SUTTON: And I didn't know that your class would improve so quickly! Thank you all for your

hard work this semester--enjoy your winter holiday!

ALL: Thank you, Mr. Sutton--we hope you enjoy your winter holiday, too!

#### II Sentence Patterns ঠিশাশী শুবাস্কৃত্ৰ

Dawa wasn't sure whether he would pass his examinations.

Lhamo *didn't know* that the semester *could* pass so quickly!

Tashi *didn't think* he *would* enjoy studying English so much!

Mr. Sutton *knew* that his students *could* do it.



#### III Text: Androcles and the Lion শ্লুঁঘৰ্কৰা ধ্বৰু বেই ইঘান্ত্ৰণ হমনী

ong ago in Rome, there was a slave named Androcles. Androcles was not treated kindly by his master, so he decided to take a chance and escape to the forest. While he was running through the forest, he saw a large lion just ahead of him. Androcles was very afraid, and he didn't know where he could hide. But then he saw that the lion was crying because it had a large thorn in one of its paws. Androcles wasn't



sure what would happen, but he wanted to try to help the lion. He walked up to the lion and quickly pulled the thorn out of its paw.

The lion was so grateful to Androcles that he licked his hand as if he were a dog. From that day on, Androcles and the lion were best friends. Every time the lion hunted in the forest, he brought back some fresh meat for Androcles to eat. They lived together happily in the forest for a long time.

But one day when Androcles and the lion were walking together, they were captured by Androcles' cruel master. They were separated, and both were taken to the city to perform in the circus. They didn't know if they would ever see each other again, and both felt very sad.

A few days later, the circus began. Androcles prepared to fight with a lion to entertain the emperor. The lion who Androcles would fight had not eaten for several days, and it was very hungry. Soon, the gates opened, and Androcles and the lion faced each other in the middle of the stadium. Androcles didn't know how he could escape this time.

Then Androcles and the lion recognized each other as his old friend. Instead of fighting, the two embraced one another. The emperor was very surprised to see this, and he asked Androcles to explain. After Androcles told his story, the emperor didn't know how he could keep the two in the circus. He set the lion free in the forest, and he made Androcles his most important minister.

LESSON: True friends will be friends forever.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'নৰ্শ্বৰ্

to have fun ব্যাবাস্থ্যী

from that day on वैव दे व्यापन

instead of ৰ্ছ্ম'আ

I knew that you could do it. ট্রিন্'শ্রীশ'ন্'ব্যধুব'ধ্ব'ম'ন্থান্পার্শিন্।

as if है'प्रवित्रा धित्र'य'सूरा

to take a chance শ্রিম্বশ্রমারেইর ট্রিম্ব

to set (sth) free पर्डेंब में पानिंद्र पा

#### V Grammar Points সহার্শ্রস্থান্স্বা

\* Future-in-the-Past Tense (II) বেচ্ছামার ক্রামার ক্রামার

Sentence (Past) + মার্ক্সবা(নের্ব্বাম)+	'if / that' +	Subject + ब्रेन्द्र +	Verb (Conditional) + 5'र्स्ग+	Complement শৃঙ্গন'ৰ্স্কৰ
Dawa didn't know	if	he	would pass	the exam.
They thought	that	the class	would be	less fun.
I knew	that	she	could do	it.

<sup>\* &#</sup>x27;would / could / should' ধ্রম্মা ইশ্রম্

He didn't know what he should do. শিশামন জীবা জীবা লাল বামানী শালিকা

They didn't know if they would see each other again. বি র্ক্তর স্থান আহমের মার্মার মা

He didn't know how he could escape this time. বিশ্বত্য ইত্যান্ত্র ক্রিড্রান্ত্র ক্রেড্রান্ত্র ক্রিড্রান্ত্র ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত্র ক্রিড্রান্ত্র ক্রেড্রান্ত্র ক্রিড্রান্ত্র ক্রিড্রান্ত্র ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রেড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রেড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রেড্রান্ত ক্রিড্রান্ত ক্রেড্রান্ত ক্রেড

#### VI Activities শ্লুদ্দ্দ্

- 1. Ask and answer these questions about the dialogue with your partner. ત્રું ૧ ત્રું
- a) Did Lhamo know that the semester could pass so quickly?
- b) Was Dawa sure that he would pass his examinations?
- c) Did Mr. Sutton know that Dawa could do it? Why or why not?
- d) Did Tashi think that studying English could be so much fun?
- e) Did Mr. Sutton know that his students would improve so quickly?
- a) Dawa run to the classroom because he was late for class.
- b) Lhamo was choose as the student leader of our English class.
- c) Tashi had ever seen a movie that was so exciting.
- d) Yangzom have always dreamed of studying poetry in Lhasa.
- e) I don't sure if I could pass the history examination.
- a) Did you think that learning English would be so difficult?
- b) Were you ever given an examination when you weren't prepared?
- c) What were you studying in English class last semester?
- d) Had you studied any foreign language before you began to study English?
- e) What did you want to study in school when you were young?

#### VII Exercises ग्नरकुरा

- 1. Fill in the blanks with would, could, should. ॥ would ্বcould, should ্ৰড শ্ৰেণ্ট্ৰিল ডে'ৰ্মুন্জ্
- a) When I saw the bank robbery, I didn't know what I \_\_\_\_\_do to help find the thief.
- b) When Andrew came to study in Xining, he didn't know if he \_\_\_ understand the dialect.
- c) When Yangzom went to study in Lhasa, Tashi didn't know if he \_\_\_\_ ever see her again.
- d) Because Ryan didn't have enough money, he didn't think that he \_\_\_\_\_ return to the United States for Christmas.
- e) Because I had spent all of my money on movies, I didn't think I \_\_\_\_\_ ask my parents for more.
- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्य क्रिंग् क्रिंग्य क्रिं
- a) When Androcles saw the lion, did he know where he could hide?
- b) When Androcles went to help the lion, did he know what would happen?
- c) When Androcles and the lion were captured, did they know if they would ever see each other again?
- d) When Androcles faced the lion in the stadium, did he know how he could escape?
- e) After Androcles told the emperor his story, did the emperor think he could keep them in the circus?
- 3. Use each of these common expressions in a sentence. म्नुसाम्भी कुन प्राप्त केषा स्वाप्त केष्त केष
- a) to take a chance
- b) instead of
- c) to have fun
- d) from that day on
- e) to set (sth) free



### Unit Twenty-One: A Letter from Lhasa

# 

#### I Yangzom's Letter to Tashi শৃত্যু বেই্মন্ট্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্রান্স্

Dear Tashi,

March 5

I was really happy to receive your letter this week. I didn't know if you would remember to write me, and I'm so glad that you did! It's great to hear news about you and our classmates. I'm happy to hear that everyone is well. As you know, I think of our school often, and I miss all of you very much.

Things are going well for me in Lhasa. At first, I was very nervous. I didn't think I would understand the dialect, but I am learning it quickly. The people in Lhasa are really friendly and they have welcomed me very warmly. And I heard that Lhasa would be beautiful, but I didn't know it would be this beautiful!

I started classes last week, and they are great so far. I wasn't sure that my teachers would have time to help me with my work, but they are all quite generous. And my new classmates are especially nice -- I thought it would be difficult to make friends, but the students are very outgoing. This weekend, we plan to go to see the Rotala Ralace together. I never knew that my life could be this exciting!

But I didn't think it would be this difficult to be so far away from my family and old friends. You, in particular, are often on my mind, and I look forward to the time that we will see each other again. I wish you luck in your studies, and I hope that you find happiness every day. Elease write again soon!

Your friend,

Vangzom

#### II Sentence Patterns ইবা'নী'রাব'শ্বুনশ্ব

I didn't know if you would remember to write me.

I didn't think I would understand the dialect.

I wasn't sure if my teachers would have time to help me with my work.

I thought it would be difficult to make new friends.



#### III Text: Heroes र्ह्में प्रस्कृत रूपतः र्ह्में र र्ह्में

hat makes someone a hero? Is it a person who is different than other people? Is it someone who can do something that no one else can do? Sometimes a hero is a person who does something ordinary that everyone else is afraid to do. In 1955, in the southern United States, a woman named Rosa Parks did something very ordinary, and that made her a hero.

Rosa Parks was a forty-three-year-old black woman who worked in a department store in Montgomery, Alabama. She was riding the bus home from work one evening in December 1955. At that time, blacks were only allowed to sit in the back



of the bus. There weren't any empty seats in the back of the bus, so Mrs. Parks took a seat in the middle of the bus. The bus driver became angry and he told her to give up her seat. But Mrs. Parks felt that she had a right to sit down, and she had decided that she would hold her ground. She knew that she was breaking the law, and she knew she would be arrested. But she was not afraid to do what she thought was right, and she was not alone in her struggle.

During the next weekend, another American hero appeared. A young pastor named Martin Luther King was chosen by the blacks of Montgomery to lead them in a boycott of the city's public buses. Dr. King had never led a boycott before, but he believed that things could change only through peace and not through violence. The blacks refused to ride the bus until the laws were changed. They didn't know if they would be successful, but for more than a year they stood firm. Finally, on December 21, 1956, the blacks returned to buses on which they were allowed to sit anywhere, declaring victory for blacks in every part of America.

Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King were heroes because they demanded something to which everyone has a right. They were heroes because they worked for their goals using peace and not violence. And they were heroes because their victory has made the United States a more equal place for everyone.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'ন্স্থার্ক্তব্

to take a seat অনুস্থামা

to give up স্ক্রুম'না

to hold (sb's) ground ব্ৰুশ্'ষ্ট্ৰাশ্বান্ত্ৰ্

to break the law ব্রিমশ্মের্থানা

to stand firm यह्न स्प्रांत्र विद्या

to declare victory ক্রুঝাবর হ'রুর্ন্ত্র্র্বামা

#### V Grammar Points সহস্থিত্ত্বস্থান্ত্

\* Review of Past Tenses বৃষ্ণ বেব্ৰামন্ত্ৰীনা

Past Simple Tense

Yangzom went to study poetry in Lhasa.

Past Continuous Tense

She was preparing to leave before the end of the semester.

Past Perfect Tense

She <u>had dreamed</u> of studying in Lhasa since she was a girl.

Passive Voice, Past Tense

She was given a full scholarship.

Future-in-the-Past Tense

She didn't know if she would feel at home in Lhasa.

Adverbial use of 'This' ট্রি-্র্রে'র্ম্ন্র্র'মরি'য়ৄ 'This'৻৸৾য়ৄর্রমান্ত্র

- I didn't know Lhasa would be this beautiful! ন্সাম্ব্যুমান্দ্রীমান্
- I didn't think it would be this difficult to be so far away. হৰাৰাম্মন্ত্ৰীমৰাব্ৰেইন্ত্ৰিব্ৰাব প্ৰশ্ ক্তিয়া মাৰ্থেইন্
- I never knew that my life could be this exciting! ১৯ ২০ জী ৭ জী এই এম এম এই এম এই

#### VI Activities শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences.

ग्नुयःचुः नुःश्रेगः रे रेदेः वृदः गैः चः श्रुनः द्वस्य या गित्यः ने क्षेत्रा ग्रुपः प्रें का

I Yangzom They Tashi	didn't wasn't weren't	know sure think	if that whether	you Tashi we she	would remember. should do. would have time. could understand.
	weren't	think	whether	she	could understand.
We			what	1t	would be so difficult.

- a) If you were Mrs. Parks, would you give up your seat?
- b) If you were Dr. King, would you be afraid to organize a boycott?
- c) Do you think victory can be declared with peace and not violence?
- d) Did you ever try to do something even though you didn't know if it would be successful?
- e) What do you think a hero is? Who are your heroes?
- A: He didn't know if he could / He didn't think that he should / He wasn't sure if he would, go on missing.
- B: She thought that she could / She knew that she should / She hoped that she would, keep on wishing.

#### VII Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb tense. শ্বমগ্রী বেইন্ ইশ্ স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান

Example: By the end of her first week in Lhasa, Yangzom <u>had</u> already <u>made</u> (make) several friends.

- a) Dr. King never (organize) a boycott before.
- b) Mrs. Parks \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that she \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the law.
- c) The blacks\_\_\_\_\_ (not know) if they \_\_\_\_ (be) successful.
- d) Mrs. Parks already (decide) that she would hold her ground.
- e) Their victory \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the United States a more equal place for everyone.
- 2. Answer these questions about Yangzom's letter to Tashi. જ્ઞાપદાલ માં માર્ચાલ માર્યાલ માર્ચાલ માર્ચાલ માર્ચાલ માર્ચાલ માર્ચાલ માર્ચાલ માર્ચાલ માર્ય
- a) Did Yangzom know whether Tashi would remember to write to her?
- b) When Yangzom reached Lhasa, did she think she would understand the dialect?
- c) Was Yangzom sure that her teachers would have time to help her with her work?
- d) Did Yangzom think that it would be difficult to make friends?
- e) Did Yangzom think that it would be this difficult to be so far away from her family and old friends?
- 3. Look at the text and find a sentence in each of these tenses. Write down the sentence from the text, and then write a sentence of your own in the same tense.

Examples: past perfect tense  $\rightarrow$ 

Mrs. Parks had already decided to keep her seat. (from the text)

- I had already finished my examination. (your own sentence)
- a) past continuous tense
- b) future-in-past tense
- c) past simple tense
- d) past perfect tense
- e) passive voice, past tense



### Unit Twenty-Two: American and British English श्रें क्वं के राष्ट्रिक या अस्ति र विवास प्राप्ति के स्वाप्ति का अस्ति होते स्वाप्ति का स्व

#### I Dialogue শ্ৰেম্

LHAMO: Ms. Lyons, why do some foreigners speak English so differently from one another? I can understand some English speakers perfectly, but others are difficult for me to

understand.

Ms. Lyons: That's because English has many different dialects, just like Tibetan. Most English dialects are not as different from each other as Tibetan dialects, but each dialect has a unique vocabulary and accent, and sometimes unique spellings. English is somewhat different in America, England, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. That's why I

don't sound the same as Mr. Sutton and our school's foreign students when I speak

English.

LHAMO: I've noticed that. When Ryan talks about fuel for cars, he calls it 'gasoline,' but you call it 'petrol.' And my American teacher last year talked about the beautiful weather in the 'fall,' but you always use the word 'autumn' instead.

Ms. Lyons: That's right. We sometimes use different words to talk about the same thing. And sometimes when we use the same word, we pronounce it differently. For instance, American English puts a hard 'r' at the end of some words, while the pronunciation is softer in British English. So the word 'd-e-a-r' is pronounced '[diər]' in American English and '[diə]' in British English. You will find many examples of this as you continue to study English.

LHAMO: That's really interesting! And sometimes in books, I see the word 'c-o-l-o-r'--it has the same meaning as 'c-o-l-o-u-r,' doesn't it?

Ms. Lyons: Yes, their meanings are exactly the same. But the spellings of some English words have changed in different countries over time.

LHAMO: I have one more question: which English dialect is the best?

Ms. Lyons: None of them is the best, of course--they're just different! You seem very interested in this topic--why don't you write your report this week on different English dialects?

LHAMO: That's a great idea--I think I will!

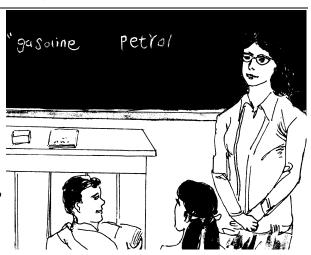
#### II Sentence Patterns ইব্ৰ'ব্ৰ' শ্ৰুব্ৰু

"I can understand their English perfectly."	Lhamo says <i>she</i> can understand their English perfectly.		
"I have noticed that."	Lhamo says <i>she</i> has noticed that.		
"You seem interested in this topic."	Ms. Lyons says <i>Lhamo</i> seems interested in this topic.		
"I think I will (write a report)!"	Lhamo says <i>she</i> thinks <i>she</i> will (write a report).		

# III Text: Lhamo's Report on English Dialects र्श्वेन क्ष्में क्षे

any people around the world think that all Westerners speak English and that all English speakers use the same dialect. I have learned that this is not true. There are several dialects of English in different English-speaking countries which have many differences between them. In this report, I will compare American and British English, two of the most widely-spoken English dialects.

Why are American and British English different? Historians tell us that the first English speakers in North America came from England about 400 years ago, and that the two dialects have changed



over time. Ms. Lyons says that she and Mr. Sutton don't sound the same when they speak English for this reason. In some cases, American English has changed while British English has stayed the same, and in other cases it is the opposite. This is why the word 'n-e-w-s' is pronounced '[nu:z]' in American English and '[nju:z]' in British English, and why Americans write 'c-e-n-t-e-r,' while the British write 'c-e-n-t-r-e.'

Ms. Lyons says that speakers of different English dialects may use different words to talk about the same thing. Linguists tell us that this is because each English dialect has borrowed different words from other foreign languages. For example, British speakers generally use the Old French word 'aubergine' to name a common vegetable, while Americans usually use the Old Norse word 'eggplant' to name the same thing.

Ms. Lyons says that English dialects are not as different from each other as Tibetan dialects. Most English speakers can understand one another even if they speak different dialects. For this reason, I think English can be quite useful as an international language. Perhaps one day people in every part of the world will be able to use English to understand each other better.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্ৰ'ন্ৰ'ৰ্ক্ৰৰ্

over time देवे देदाया

to stay the same মার্য্যুম্না

in some cases...in other cases স্বশ্রভ্নে ব্যান্ত ব্য

international language ক্লুঅ' স্থ্রীই' স্থুব্

#### V Grammar Points অহুৰ্স্থ্ৰিন্'নৃশ্ব'শ্ৰুব্

In these examples, 'DS' means direct speech and 'IS' means indirect speech:

न्येरप्यर्हेन्'दिन्यायी'त्रप्तु''DS''धेश्वप्यन्द्रश्चेयाक्ष्र्वप्यान्प्त''IS'धेशप्यक्कुन्द्रस्याक्षेयाक्ष्र्विप्यापेन्।

DS: "English dialects are not as different from each other as Tibetan dialects."

IS: Ms. Lyons says that English dialects are not as different from each other as Tibetan dialects.

DS: "We use different words to talk about the same thing."

IS: Ms. Lyons says that *speakers of different English dialects* use different words to talk about the same thing.

DS: "Mr. Sutton and I don't sound the same when we speak English."

IS: Ms. Lyons says that *she and Mr. Sutton* don't sound the same when *they* speak English.

#### \* Fields and Jobs ঐ্ক'ব্ম'ব্ম'ব্যানা

A person who works in the field of *mathematics* is a *mathematician*. স্ক্রিম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রিম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্রেম্মেন্স্

- engineering  $\rightarrow$  engineer  $\neg \tilde{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \neg \tilde{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \neg$
- $\cosh \rightarrow \cosh \arctan$  মুর্নিরের শ্লুনিরের বিদ্যানার বি

#### VI Activities শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

- 1. Answer these questions about the text. र्श्क्षेत्र र्श्क्षेत्र रश्चेर र्श्वेर रश्चेर रश्च
- a) Why are American and British English different?
- b) Does Ms. Lyons say that she and Mr. Sutton sound the same when they speak English?
- c) How is the word 'news' pronounced in British English? Is it pronounced the same way in American English?
- d) Why do speakers of different English dialects use different words to talk about the same thing?
- e) Are English dialects as different from each other as Tibetan dialects? Why or why not?

Lhamo		he thinks things will change through peace and not violence.
Blacks in Montgomery	says (that)	you are going to the mountains this weekend.
Ms. Lyons	say (that)	she thinks she is going to write a report on English dialects.
Dr. King		they refuse to ride the bus until the laws are changed.
You		she will give us an examination next week.

- a) "I will give you an examination next week."
- b) "I think things will change through peace and not violence."
- c) "I am going to the mountains this weekend."
- d) "We refuse to ride the bus until the laws are changed."
- e) "I think I will write a report on English dialects."

so far	to continue doing what you believe is right	
over time	something that people in many countries can speak and understand	
to stand firm	something that I have been thinking about	
international language	until now	
on my mind	after many years have passed	

#### VII Exercises श्रुद्रज्वी

1. Change these sentences from direct speech to indirect speech.

Example: LHAMO: "I would love to have noodles for lunch."  $\rightarrow$  Lhamo says (that) she would love to have noodles for lunch.

- a) TASHI: "I can't believe how much I miss Yangzom."
- b) Ms. Lyons: "This semester we will take a field trip to a farm."
- c) HELEN: "I can't wait for my holiday in Great Britain."
- d) DAWA: "I think I will enter the speech contest this semester."
- e) MR. SUTTON: "This semester we will talk about famous people."
- a) What does Lhamo first ask Ms. Lyons about English speakers?
- b) What does Ms. Lyons say about different English dialects?
- c) According to Ms. Lyons, why do 'colour' and 'color' have two different spellings?
- d) Which English dialect does Ms. Lyons say is the best one?
- e) What does Lhamo think she will write her report about?

	chemist		
A	engineer	is an expert in	
	biologist	works in the field of	
An	mathematician		
	historian	is someone who studies	



# Unit Twenty-Three: Guess Who Are Coming to Dinner? য়্বিক্রিক্রিক্রিক্রিক্রের্ক্রের্ক্রিক্রের্ক্

#### I Dialogue 四天

(Nima runs into the house, out of breath)

NIMA: Guess who are coming to dinner tonight?

TSOMO: What do you mean? No one is coming to dinner tonight!

NIMA: Let me explain. I was talking to Degyi at the post office, and she tells me that the

county government wants to build some new schools in our township. So some of the county leaders are coming to our home tonight to discuss plans for a school in our village. They

have chosen our family to help to organize the project!

ZHOMA: Oh, that's so exciting! What are we having for dinner?

TSOMO: Now, just hold on for a minute--no one has discussed this with me! What time are the

leaders arriving?

NIMA: They are arriving around six or seven. I'm going to town soon to buy some meat and liquor.

TSOMO: That sounds great. I'm milking the cows this morning, and Zhoma is picking vegetables this

afternoon. That will give us time to wash up and put on our formal clothes. What are you

wearing this evening, Zhoma?

ZHOMA: I'm wearing my new silk dress. I want to look my best!

(Tsomo points at Zhoma's T-shirt and sandals)

TSOMO: Well, you sure aren't wearing *that* tonight--and where do you think you're going now?

ZHOMA: I'm going swimming with my friends, of course.

TSOMO: No, you're not--you're staying home to help prepare the meal!

#### II Sentence Patterns র্ক্তবাদী শ্রুবাম্বুনমা

Who are coming to dinner tonight?	The county leaders <i>are coming</i> to dinner tonight.
When are they arriving?	They are arriving at six or seven.
What is Tsomo doing this morning?	She's milking the cows this morning.
What is Zhoma wearing this evening?	She's wearing her new silk dress this evening.



#### III Text: Holiday in Great Britain

#### र्श्वेतास्त्र निस्योव नेतायादयाम्बर्धा सुर्वेदाया

elen is leaving today for her holiday in Great Britain. First she is visiting her cousins in England, and then she is traveling to Scotland and Wales. As Helen packs her bags, Lhamo asks her many questions.

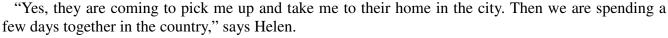
"When are you leaving for Great Britain?" asks Lhamo.

"I'm leaving as soon as I finish packing my bags," replies Helen.

"How are you getting there?" asks Lhamo.

"First, I am taking a train to the capital. Then, I am catching a plane to England," answers Helen. "I am arriving in London the day after tomorrow."

"Are your relatives meeting you at the airport?" asks Lhamo.



"Are you bringing presents for your relatives?" asks Lhamo.

"Of course!" answers Helen. "I'm bringing a *thangka* for my aunt and uncle, and I'm bringing yak wool sweaters for my cousins."

"What are you doing in Scotland and Wales?" asks Lhamo.

"I'm climbing mountains in Scotland and riding my bicycle in Wales," says Helen.

"How long are you staying in each country?" asks Lhamo.

"I'm only going to one *country*," answers Helen. "England, Scotland and Wales are different regions of the island of Great Britain in the country called the United Kingdom."

"Oh, that's very complicated--so how long are you staying in each region?" asks Lhamo.

"I'm staying in England for a week, and I'm spending three days each in Scotland and Wales," answers Helen. "And it takes two and a half days to travel from Xining to London. Well, I must be going--my train is leaving in an hour! Good-bye, Lhamo--see you soon!"

→ If today is the 15th of March, on what day is Helen returning to school?

#### **IV Common Expressions**

out of breath ५त्रम्थायर्स्टराय।

to hold on (for a minute) (अप्रास्थायार्ग) श्रुमाय।

to go to town र्वेद्रस्थायार्ग्या र्वेद्रावेद्रायार्थ्याया

to look (sb's) best म्वयार्स्ट्रस्थायार्थ्याया

to pack (sb's) bags বর্ষণ শ্লুঝামা to pick (sb) up শ্লুঝের দ্রীর্বামা I must be going সাবর্ষী মর বের্

#### V Grammar Points

\* Present Continuous Tense: Future Use ট্রি ্রের্বির ব্রের্বার র্মির মার্মির মার্মির মার্মির মার্মির মার্মার মার্মির মার্মার মার্মির মার্মার মার্মির মার্মার মার্মির মার্মার মার্মার

Subject + ট্রিস্র্ম +	'am / is / are' + 5ुंकेंग +	Verb-'ing' +	Complement + गुरुष्यः द्वेया +	Time Clause तुषार्सें दृष्ट्रें दुप्तरे स्वेषार्सेषा
I	am	leaving	for Australia	tomorrow.
Who	is	coming	to dinner	tonight?
They	are	returning	to Qinghai	in three weeks.

Sentences that use the present continuous tense for future use have the same meaning as sentence that use the future tense: बुेन्'चबेब्'न्'क्'चबे'क्स'च'उब'बुे'क्केंग्'गे'र्न्ब'बे'न्त्र'स्थ'स्य स्थ्रुम'चबे'क्केंग्'गे'र्न्ब'न्न'सेन्

I am leaving. = I will leave. Who is coming? = Who will come? They are returning. = They will return.

- \* Time Expressions: Future বৃষাষ্ট্র মন্টির্লার্টিশাষা: মার্ট্রেরামা
  - in an hour / one hour from now हुं क्वेंद्र मुख्या दर्ग र हे आ द्रावा प्रतास के प्रता
  - for an hour कुर्कें ५ मडिग में 'सेर'या
- for three days ত্বীৰ্শাস্থ্য শ্ৰী হিশ্পা
- in three days । গ্রিম্ম্রান্ত্রীর্ম্
- \* Place Names অন্ত:ম্বান্টান্ত্রানী মীনা
  - country ক্রমান্ত্রা
- prefecture ব্রিণা

• village শ্বীমা

- province বিশ্বউবা
   county ই্র্ল্য

- region র্টুহেমা
- township র্ভিন্থ

Is a 'country' the same as a 'county'? ॥'country' ५८'county' मृत्रेक्ष'र्देन मुदेग'र्धन नुमा

#### 

1. Use the words in each of these columns to create your own questions and answers. প্ৰশ্ন খ্ৰী হু খ্ৰীপ্ৰ ই देवे वदाची शक्षुत् द्वस्य वर्गीय हे दे यात्र देवे सामवाम के सामा क्षेत्र मा

When		you	doing	to the station?
What	am	Helen	staying	this evening?
How long	is	they	going	in Great Britain?
Where	are	Ι	getting	tomorrow afternoon?
How		Tashi	leaving	for the capital?

You		going to see a movie	for almost two weeks.
She	am	staying in Great Britain	tomorrow afternoon.
They	is	leaving for the capital	this evening.
I	are	getting to the station	in an hour.
Не		picking up my sister	by taxi.

- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. ক্ষ্মুই ক্র্মুই ব্রাক্তির বিশ্বর বিশ্বর
- a) Who are coming for dinner at Nima and Tsomo's home this evening?
- b) What time are their dinner guests arriving?
- c) Is Tsomo picking vegetables this morning? Who is going to town to buy meat and liquor?
- d) Is Zhoma wearing a wool dress this evening?
- e) What does Zhoma think she is doing now? Does her mother agree?
- 3. Plan a holiday to Great Britain with your partner. Use the present continuous tense, future use in making your plans. ब्रीट्रायलेक् प्रायतका कार्ये प्रस्ति क्षायति कष्टि क्षायति क्षायति कष्टि क्षायति कष्टि क्षायति कष्टि कष्टि
- Choose at least three places you are visiting.
- Choose at least two things you are doing in each place.
- Explain how and when you are going to each place.
- Tell when you are returning from your holiday.

#### VII Exercises ग्वरभूर

1. Fill in the blanks with for, in. II for ্রান্স্ ক্রম্বর্স্ট্রের্ম ব্যান্ত্র্র্র্র্য ক্রম্বর্স্ট্রের্ম ব্যান্ত্র্র্য ক্রম্বর্স্ট্রের্ম ব্যান্ত্র্য ক্রমের্ম্ট্রের্ম ব্যান্ত্র্য ক্রমের্ম্ট্রের্ম ব্যান্ত্র্য ক্রমের্ম্ট্রের্ম ব্যান্ত্র্য ক্রমের্ম্ট্রের্ম ব্যান্ত্র্য ক্রমের্ম ক্রমের্

Example: The president of Russia is arriving in France in two weeks.

- a) Helen is staying in Scotland and Wales \_\_\_\_\_ three days each.
- b) Andrew is going to leave for Labrang \_\_\_\_\_ twenty minutes.
- c) She has decided that she is not eating meat \_\_\_\_\_ one month.
- d) I am catching a plane to the capital \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
- e) Dawa is studying English in Xining \_\_\_\_\_ three years.
- a) Is Helen visiting her cousins in Scotland and Wales?
- b) How is she getting to Great Britain?
- c) What kind of presents is she bringing for her relatives?
- d) How long is she staying in England? How long is she staying in Great Britain?
- e) When is her train leaving?
- 3. Change these sentences from future tense to present continuous tense, future use. বৃষ্ণ মার্কির মান্ত্র বৃষ্ণ মার্কির বৃষ্ণ মার্কির বৃষ্ণ মার্কির বৃষ্ণ মার্কির মান্ত্র স্থান মার্কির বৃষ্ণ মার্কির মান্ত্র স্থান মার্কির বৃষ্ণ মার্কির মান্ত্র স্থান মার্কির মান্ত্র মার্কির মার্

Example: Helen <u>will leave</u> for Great Britain today.  $\rightarrow$  Helen <u>is leaving</u> for Great Britain today. Where <u>will</u> Ms. Lyons <u>go</u> for her holiday?  $\rightarrow$  Where <u>is</u> Ms. Lyons <u>go</u>ing for her holiday?

- a) Lhamo will cook dinner for her friends tonight.
- b) On what day will Andrew leave for Labrang?
- c) Ryan will go to the United States this summer.
- d) Tashi will teach an astronomy class in a few weeks.
- e) When will Yangzom return from Lhasa?

### 

I Dialogue প্রামার্য (on the telephone প্রায়ার পূর্টির ব্রুখ্য)

DAWA: Hello?

YANGZOM: Hello. Who is this?

DAWA: This is Dawa. Is that you, Yangzom?

YANGZOM: Yes, it's me. It's so nice to hear a familiar voice! What's new?

DAWA: Nothing much. Things are the same as always here. How are things with you?

YANGZOM: Everything is still going well. My professor says that I will be a fine poet if I

continue my studies in Lhasa, but I really miss my family's home cooking!

DAWA: I bet you do! Our class can send you a package of things from home. It will keep

you from feeling too homesick.

YANGZOM: Thanks, Dawa--you're the best! And is Tashi around? I'd really like to speak to

him.

DAWA: Sorry, he isn't in. He just went out to buy some vegetables. Can I give him a

message for you?

YANGZOM: No, that's all right. I'll try again tomorrow just before

dinner. It's nice talking with you, Dawa.

DAWA: You, too, Yangzom. Take care--talk to you soon.

...

TASHI: Hey Dawa, what's going on?

DAWA: You just missed a call from Yangzom. She asked if you

were around and I told her that you had just gone out.

TASHI: You're kidding! What else did she say?

DAWA: She said that everything was going well, but she said that she missed her family's

home cooking.

TASHI: Wow, what can we do to make things easier for her?

DAWA: I told her we could send her a package--or should we send *you* to Lhasa instead?

TASHI: That's *very* funny. Did she leave a phone number where I can call her?

DAWA: No, she didn't, but she said she would try again tomorrow. She told me she would

call just before dinner. She really wants to talk to you.

TASHI: Well, I guess I'll stay at home tomorrow afternoon. I don't want to miss her call

again!

#### II Sentence Patterns ইবাণী শ্রুবাশ্বুরা

"I miss my family's cooking."	She <i>said</i> she <i>missed</i> her family's cooking.
"We can send you a care package."	I told her that we could send her a care package.
"Is Norbu around?"	She asked if you were around.
"He just went out to buy some vegetables."	I told her that you had just gone out to buy some
	vegetables.
"I'll call back tomorrow evening."	She <i>told</i> me she <i>would</i> call back tomorrow evening.

# III Text: Don't Forget! র্ন্ধান্যক্রা মান্ট্রা

n a cold day in January, a mother asked her young son to help her do some shopping.

"Please buy me a loaf of bread, a bottle of milk, and a block of butter," said the mother. "Make sure that the bread is fresh, and please get a big bottle of milk and a small block of butter. Don't forget these things! And one more thing--don't forget to take some money!"

The boy put on his warmest clothes and went out the door. On his way to the store, the boy ran into several people he knew. First, he saw his uncle. He told



his uncle he was going to buy a fresh loaf of bread for his mother. Next, he saw his best friend. He told his friend that he was going to buy a big bottle of milk. Then, he saw his teacher. He told his teacher that he was going to buy a small block of butter.

Finally, the boy reached the store. He went around the store to look for a loaf of bread, a bottle of milk, and a block of butter. He was careful to follow his mother's instructions, and he didn't forget any of the things she had asked him to buy. When he was finished, he brought them to the front of the store and put them on the counter.

"That will be nine yuan and five jiao," said the shopkeeper.

The boy reached into his pocket and pulled out his empty hand. "My mother asked me to buy her a loaf of bread, a bottle of milk, and a block of butter," said the boy. "She told me to make sure that the bread was fresh, and she told me to get a big bottle of milk and a small block of butter. I didn't forget any of things she told me to buy," said the boy, "but I forgot to bring any money!"

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্স্'ব্ৰিল্

What's new? ग्राम्बार्स्याम्बरायाचे लेगा विद्या

What's going on? ई'वर् देर्

nothing much ঐ'অন্তর্কু'য়ঽ'ম্য

the same as always বৃষ্ট্রব্রের্ন্

I bet! वगः र्केंद्रः धैवःया

You're the best! ซู้รุรัสนาสสราทิเ

to keep (studying) सुःसज्ञुन्तु(र्स्स्नाञ्चेन्)च्चेन्या

home cooking স্থ্ৰেণ্ট্ৰা

take care न्रज् क्रूं र ने्रा

You're kidding! ট্রি'শ্রীশাস্থ্র'ম'মপ্রা

to make sure यह र श्राव र्डें ५ 'या

to run into (sb) (क्षे'ग्'गे'क्सॅर) क्लें'सुर-तुःदख्तुःय।

to pull out প্রথমা

#### V Grammar Points সহ স্থ্রি হ'ব্যার ব্যার্থ

- \* Direct and Indirect Speech (II): Past Tense বৃদ্ধ ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত্র করা বিষ্ক্রমান্ত্র
- When the past tense is used to report indirect speech (e.g., 'told, said, asked'), the past tense is also used for the main verb of the sentence: ১্শবেশ্বর্শন্থ নির্মান্ত বিষ্কৃত্ব নির্মান্ত বিষক্তব নির্মান্ত বিষ্কৃত্ব নির্মান্ত বিষক্তব নির্মান্ত বিষক্তব নির্মান্ত বিষক্তব নির্মান্ত নির্মান্ত নির্মান্ত বিষক্তব নির্মান্ত বিষক্তব নির্মান্ত নির্মান নির্মান্ত নির্মান্ত নির্মান্ত নির্মান্ত নির্মান্ত নির্মান্ত নির্মান নির্মান্ত নির্মান নির্মা

asked') तुषायन्षाया वे केषाने दे वराषी गुक्केषा गर्डें में प्यदर क्रें मान वें

Present Tense ५ 'स्' यदे 'इस'य।

DS: "My home is very far from Lhasa."

IS: She *told* me that her home *was* very far from Lhasa.

Future Tense ม วัรสามณิสมาก

DS: "I will meet you after class."

IS: She <u>said</u> that she <u>would meet</u> me after class.

Past Tense ৭২ শত্র ইয়খ্য

DS: "I <u>saw</u> that movie last month."

IS: She <u>said</u> that she <u>had seen</u> that movie last month.

Present Continuous Tense ব্রিণ্মানীর দ্বামানা

DS: "I am going to take a holiday in Germany next month."

IS: She said she was going to take a holiday in Germany next month.

- \* Orders and Requests: Indirect Speech শ্লুঝ'র্জন্'ব্র'রব্বা: অক্তুর্'র্নম'র্জন

DS: "Don't leave your books in the dormitory."

IS: She <u>told</u> me <u>not</u> to leave my books in the dormitory.

DS: "Please save a seat for me."

IS: She <u>asked</u> me to save a seat for her.

DS: "Remember to bring your football."

IS: He <u>said</u> (to me) to remember to bring my football.

#### VI Activities うちょう

- 1. Read the text and correct the mistakes in these sentences. ৰ্ষ্ণুব'ৰ্চ্ব'ৰ্মুৰ'ষ্ট্ৰ'ৰ্মুব'ৰ্ব্ব'ৰ্ম্বৰ্মৰ'ব্ৰ্' বৰ্জৰ'ৰ্মুৰ্ম্বৰ্মৰ'ব্ৰ্' বৰ্জৰ'ৰ্মুৰ্ম্বৰ্মৰ'ব্ৰ্
- a) The boy's mother ask him to help her with some shopping.
- b) He told his uncle he is going to buy a fresh loaf of bread.
- c) He told his friend that he go to buy a big bottle of milk.
- d) "She tells me to make sure that the bread was fresh."
- e) "I forgot no of the things she told me to buy."
- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue using indirect speech. শ্রেম্র রিশ্লেম্র রিশ্রেম্বর বিশ্বর বি
- a) Did Yangzom say that everything was going badly in Lhasa?
- b) What did Yangzom say she missed about her home?
- c) What did Dawa say that his class could send to Yangzom in Lhasa?
- d) Did Yangzom say when she would call again?
- e) Do you think Tashi will go out tomorrow afternoon? Why or why not?
- 3. Change these orders and requests from direct speech to indirect speech. श्रुव्पळेष ५५६६ (बुद्धिकेष) सुद्धिक विद्याले स्वाप्त केष्य स्वाप्य

Example: "Don't drink the water," (he / us).  $\rightarrow$  He told us not to drink the water.

- a) "Please remember to close the door." (the woman / the man)
- b) "Don't forget your notebooks." (she / them)
- c) "Bring your history reports to class on Tuesday." (our teacher / us)
- d) "Answer the question again, please." (he / me)
- e) "Don't be late for the train!" (our classmates / us)

#### VII Exercises ज्वरहुरा

Examples: "I like reading Russian poetry very much." (she / tell / me)  $\rightarrow$ 

She told me she liked reading Russian poetry very much.

"Is chemistry your favorite subject?" (Mr. Sutton / ask / Ryan) →

Mr. Sutton asked Ryan if chemistry was his favorite subject.

- a) "Is Ms. Lyons your English teacher this year?" (Andrew / ask / Dawa)
- b) "I think American English is more difficult to understand than British English." (she / tell / her teacher)
- c) "Animachen is the most beautiful mountain in Qinghai." (Tashi / tell / me)
- d) "Are mutton and noodles your favorite foods?" (he / ask / her)
- e) "My heroes are Rosa Parks and Michael Jordan." (Zhoma / say / her brother)

- a) What did the boy's mother ask him to buy at the store?
- b) Did she tell him to make sure that the bread was old?
- c) What size of bottle of milk did she ask him to buy? Did she ask him to buy a block of butter the same size?
- d) Did the boy remember everything his mother asked him to buy?
- e) Did the boy remember everything he needed to bring to the store?
- 3. Change these orders and requests from indirect speech to direct speech. श्रुप्पान प्रदेश कुष्पान क्षान क

Example: She told me not to forget to close the door  $\rightarrow$  "Don't forget to close the door."

- a) Dawa told Tashi not to come home too late.
- b) She asked him to turn on the light.
- c) My parents told me not to spend too much money.
- d) Ms. Lyons told Lhamo to write a report on English dialects.
- e) He asked me to lend him some money.



### Unit Twenty-Five: A Healthy Diet ৡ'র্ক্তর'ন্ট্রম'ঝু। অই'গ্রহ'অ'ধ্রত্ত্ব'অন্তর্মা

#### I Dialogue 內'지독

(in the school cafeteria)

RYAN: Hey, Andrew and Dawa--what's new?

DAWA: Not much. Would you like to join us for lunch?

RYAN: Why not? What are you eating?

ANDREW: I'm having steamed vegetables and he's having baked potatoes. We also ordered boiled

dumplings instead of dumplings that are cooked in oil. We're both trying to eat food that

is healthy, so we ordered food which is low in fat.

DAWA: We're also trying to eat food that is high in vitamins and fiber, so we ordered some

vegetable dishes and not only meat dishes.

RYAN: That's a good idea. I have some friends that have become healthier by changing their diets.

I've read that eating a balanced diet is the fastest way to good health.

ANDREW: I've also heard that people who exercise several times a week are often healthier than

people who don't exercise at all. Exercise makes studying easier too, because it gives me

energy and it makes me feel relaxed.

RYAN: That's a good point. I haven't been exercising much these days. I think I will start eating

healthier food right now and start exercising regularly this afternoon. So what do you

think of your new diet?

DAWA: There are only two problems with eating a healthy diet.

RYAN: What are those?

ANDREW: Food which is healthy doesn't always taste good...

DAWA: ...and food which tastes good isn't always healthy!

#### II Sentence Patterns ইন্ন্ন্

Andrew and Dawa are trying to eat food *which* is low in fat and high in vitamins.

Ryan has some friends that have become healthier by changing their diets.

Andrew has heard that people *who* exercise are healthier than people who don't exercise.

Dawa thinks that food which tastes good isn't always healthy.



#### III Text: Soil is Life र्श्वित्रः क्षेत्र। बिदः श्रवे के श्रेंग्धित्

griculture is important to people everywhere in the world. And successful agriculture depends upon healthy soil. Without healthy soil, agriculture would not be possible. But farming methods have changed greatly over the years, and farming methods sometimes have negative effects on the health of the Earth's soil.

Fields that are planted with the same crop every year can make a farmer rich but can often make the soil poor or the plants unhealthy. In Ireland in the 1850's, a disease wiped out the potato crop because the plants were not strong enough to fight it off. As a result, tens of thousands of people died.



Soil which does not get the food that it needs often turns into sand. In South America, many forests are cut down every year to plant crops, but the soil is so poor that it can only grow crops for a few years. After that, more forests must be cut down, because the soil cannot stay healthy without the dead tree leaves it needs for food.

In recent years, chemical fertilizers have been used in many parts of the world to produce more crops. Fruits and vegetables which are grown with chemical fertilizers are often larger and nicer-looking than those that are grown with natural fertilizers. But they aren't always healthy for the people and animals that eat them. So what can be done to grow healthy food in rich soil?

Many things can be done to improve the health of the soil. Fields that are healthy are often planted with a different crop each year, and each year some fields are not planted at all. This method is called crop rotation, and it keeps the soil healthy. Soil which has been broken down can also be built up by planting trees nearby. The dead leaves of the trees can make the soil richer, and the roots of the trees can help prevent erosion. And crops that are grown with natural fertilizers are often healthier for the soil which grows them than crops that are grown with chemical fertilizers.

Soil is one of our world's most important resources. Keeping the Earth healthy means keeping the Earth's soil healthy. Soil is a resource that we must protect as if it were our own life.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'বৰ্গ্যাইশ্

low in (fat) / high in (vitamins) (ঠেন্স)ন্ত্ৰ-না a balanced diet ৰূপান-হেন্দ্ৰিন্ব ৰূপান-হেন্দ্ৰিন্ব ৰূপান-হেন্দ্ৰিন্ব ৰূপান্ত্ৰ-না to exercise regularly ক্লুব-নু-নু-ন্ত্ৰ-ন্ত্ৰ-না over the years ন্ত্ৰেন্দ্ৰি-নান্ত্ৰ-নান্ত-

#### V Grammar Points অহ'র্শ্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

\* Attributive Clause র্ জ্ব'দ্র দুর্ দুর্ দুর্ স্থার ক্রিল

Food	that	is healthy	is grown in healthy soil.
People	who	exercise regularly	are often healthy.

- Food (that is healthy) is grown in healthy soil.
- People (who exercise regularly) are often healthy.

An infinitive clause is often used to explain the reason for doing a particular action: কুম'্ম' ইশ্বামিন'শ্রীজিশ্ র্ক্তবিশ্বামান্ত্র বেমান্তর বিশাস্ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রমান্ত ক্রমান্ত ক্রমান্ত

- Chemical fertilizers are used to make crops grow faster.
- Forests are cut down to plant crops.
- Trees are planted to prevent erosion.

# VI Activities শ্লুম্ম্ম্

- a) Do farmers who plant the same crop on the same field every year make the soil rich?
- b) What happens to soil which doesn't get the food that it needs?
- c) Are crops which are grown with chemical fertilizers healthier than crops which are grown with natural fertilizers?
- d) How can we build up soil which has been broken down?
- e) Do you think soil is an important natural resource? Why or why not?
- 2. Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence, using attributive clauses with who, which, that.

*Examples: I don't like fish. It is fried.*  $\rightarrow$  *I don't like fish*  $\underline{that}$  /  $\underline{which}$  *is fried.* 

The woman sells fruit. She is our neighbor.  $\rightarrow$  The woman who / that sells fruit is our neighbor.

- a) I prefer the yogurt. It comes from my family's goats.
- b) She likes noodles. They are high in vitamins.
- c) The girl is my sister. She is sitting in the first row.
- d) The meat is low in fat. We prepared it.
- e) The man is my biology teacher. He is standing next to Dawa.

<sup>\*</sup> Expressing Purpose স্মীশ্বাস্থ্যে স্ক্রিমা

#### 3. Sing this song. মু'বই'র্ঝিহমা

#### "I Know an Old Lady Who Swallowed a Fly"

I know an old lady who swallowed a fly, I don't know why she swallowed the fly, Perhaps she'll die.

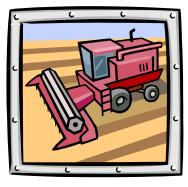
I know an old lady who swallowed a spider, That wriggled and jiggled and tickled inside her. She swallowed the spider to catch the fly, I don't know why she swallowed the fly, Perhaps she'll die.

# VII Exercises ग्रन्स्यूरा

- 1. Use each of these common expressions in a sentence. শ্ৰম শ্ৰী ক্ৰুম নৰ্শী অইণ হেই ব্যাংশ ইনা শ্ৰম নিৰ্মা
- a) a healthy diet
- b) to break down
- c) chemical fertilizers
- d) to turn into
- e) to exercise regularly
- 2. Make sentences using attributive clauses following the example. শ্ৰম'শ্ৰী'ব্যম'নেইব'শ্বম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'দ্ৰম'শ্ৰিক'

Example: fruit / grown / chemical fertilizers / not always healthy  $\rightarrow$  Fruit which is grown with chemical fertilizers is not always healthy.

- a) people / eat / a balanced diet / often live longer / people / don't eat well
- b) fields / healthy / are often planted / a different crop / every year
- c) people / exercise regularly / often healthier / people / don't exercise / at all
- d) crops / grown / natural fertilizers / don't damage / soil
- e) soil / broken down / can be / built up / planting trees nearby
- 3. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহ্মর ক্রিন্ত্র বিষ্ণামান ব
  - a) What kind of food are Dawa and Andrew trying to eat?
  - b) Are they trying to eat food that is high in fat and low in vitamins?
  - c) Does Ryan have any friends that have become healthier by changing their diets?
  - d) What has Andrew heard about people who exercise regularly?
  - e) What does Dawa think about food that tastes good?



# Unit Twenty-Six: School Life য়্বাক্তার্ক্রান্ত্র ক্রিন্ত্র ক্রিন্ত্র ক্রিন্ত্র ক্রিন্ত্র

#### I Tashi's Diary ব্যান্থৰায়ী নীৰাৰ্যা

#### Saturday April 9

I am trying to write in my diary every day, but lately I am busy with so many things that it's difficult for me to keep up. I hope that I will have more time to write in the months ahead.

I am studying hard in school. My English is slowly getting better, but I still like studying astronomy best. I'm teaching an astronomy class in a few weeks to primary school students, and I am looking forward to that. I am also enjoying my Tibetan history class very much. There is so much to learn about our culture! I am taking a cooking course this semester, too, so I am busy in the afternoon, and I am not getting enough sleep at night. And every morning I am up early preparing lessons for the day ahead.

I am enjoying my school life outside the classroom too. I'm playing football this afternoon in the school's tournament. Our team is playing quite well these days, so I'm sure we will win. I am also cooking dinner for my friends this evening. Ryan is bringing fresh bread, and Andrew is making vegetable curry. Lhamo is coming too, of course, and she is bringing spicy steamed dumplings. I'm happy that I am going to school with my sister. Having her near makes it easier to be far from home.

In a few weeks, I am traveling to Lhasa. Since we have a holiday in May and we have our school's sports festival the week after that, I am only missing a few classes to make the trip. I'm thinking of Yangzom all the time, and I don't know when she is coming back to Qinghai. Instead of wondering when she will return, I am going to Lhasa to see her instead. Do you think I am doing the right thing?

I'm going to bed now, because I'm falling asleep in my chair! I'll write more tomorrow if I have the time.

# II Sentence Patterns द्वेंग ने सुदा सूद्रश

I am enjoying my school life outside the classroom, too.

I'm teaching a class in a few weeks, and I'm looking forward to that.

I am playing football this afternoon in the school's tournament.

I'm going to bed now, because I'm falling asleep in my chair!



#### **III Text: Little Red Riding Hood**

# र्बेच स्था अर्थे रसान्सर्य न्यीकाय देख्या वात्र पासुराय स्थान

ne day Little Red Riding Hood was walking through the forest with a basket of food to bring to her grandmother. Along the way, she met a woodsman who was carrying a bundle of wood and a large axe.

"Hello," said the woodsman, "why are you walking through this dark wood all by yourself? It's dangerous for a young girl to walk alone on this road."

"I am visiting my grandmother who lives on the other side of the forest," said Little Red Riding Hood. "I am staying the night with her and I am returning tomorrow."

"Be careful," said the woodsman, "there are many wolves that live in this wood."



A wolf who was hiding behind a tree heard Little Red Riding Hood and the woodsman talking. "I have a great idea," thought the wolf. "If my idea works, I'm having a young girl for supper tonight!"

The wolf ran quickly ahead and took a shortcut through the woods. When he reached Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother's house, the wolf locked the old woman in the closet, dressed up in her clothes, and got into her bed.

Soon Little Red Riding Hood reached her grandmother's house and went inside. "Hello, Grandma," she said. "I hope you are hungry--I am making you a fine supper tonight!"

"Wonderful!" said the wolf, "I am looking forward to my supper!"

"You look different today, Grandma," said Little Red Riding Hood. "Are you feeling well?"

"I'm feeling just fine," said the wolf. "Why do you ask?"

"But your eyes are so large, Grandma," said Little Red Riding Hood.

"So I can see you better, my dear," said the wolf.

"And your ears are so large, Grandma," said Little Red Riding Hood.

"So I can hear you better, my dear," said the wolf.

"And your teeth are so large, Grandma," said Little Red Riding Hood.

"So I can eat you better, my dear!" said the wolf.

The wolf jumped out of the bed and grabbed Little Red Riding Hood. The woodsman was walking past the house when he heard Little Red Riding Hood scream. He broke down the door and killed the wolf with his axe. Then Little Red Riding Hood and the woodsman heard her grandmother struggling in the closet and they set her free.

After that, everyone lived happily ever after, except for the wolf!

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব মের্গাঝ ঠ্রম

to keep busy ब्रेल'तर्ह्यंके'य।

to keep up क्रुत्र'त्र्हेंद्रब'वेद्द्रया हेब'ब्रु'ब्रेग्ब्र'य।

to make the trip त्रशुल'यत्तुद्द्र'वेद्द्रया

to take a shortcut नद्द्रात्यम्

to dress up ज्ञान्य तर्के र से ज्ञान या र श्रुका न । my dear क्रीट जी ज्ञान का र्यो । happily ever after ५ ज्ञान र ज्ञान से स्टा

#### V Grammar Points অহুৰ্স্থ্ৰিন্'নৃশ্ব'শ্ৰুব্

\* Present Continuous Tense: Present and Future Use ট্রি ্বালীর ব্রাণ্ড ব্রাণ ব্রাণ ব্রাণ ব্রাণ্ড ব্রা

Present ্রত্ত্বা: I am studying Tibetan history this semester.

Future মার্মসা: Next semester, I am studying Tibetan medicine.

Present 5'8'71: We are playing football in PE class these days.

Future མ་འོངས་པ།: I am playing football with my classmates this afternoon.

- The present continuous tense doesn't change its form in present and future use. Look for time phrases like those that are used in the sentences above to tell the difference between present and future use. चैर् प्रतेष्ठ प्रते द्रा के प्रते द्रा के प्रते हैं के प्रते हैं प्र

# VI Activities শ্লুম্ম্ম্

1. Read Tashi's diary and look for sentences in the present continuous tense. Find five sentences in the *present* use, and five sentences in the *future* use. Write down each sentence and its use, following these examples.

Examples: I'm studying hard in school. (present)

I'm teaching an astronomy class in a few weeks. (future)

- 2. Mark these sentences true ('T') or false ('F'). If a sentence is false, change the sentence to make it true. বশ্বীশ্বেমান্ত্ৰাৰ্থ('T')ব্যঞ্জীশ্বেমান্ত্ৰাৰ্থ('F')বেশ্বীব্ৰিশ্বিমান্ত্ৰাৰ্থিক ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ্থিক ক্ৰেমান্ত্ৰাৰ্থিক ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ্থিক ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰেমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰেমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰেমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰাৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিমান্ত
  - a) Little Red Riding Hood was bringing a basket of food to the woodsman. TF
  - b) Little Red Riding Hood was staying the night with her grandmother. TF
  - c) Little Red Riding Hood took a shortcut to her grandmother's house.
  - d) Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother dressed up in the wolf's clothes. TF
  - e) Little Red Riding Hood and the woodsman set her grandmother free. TF

অব্ৰেইঘ্ৰান্থ্ৰী

- a) What are you doing right now? What are you doing after class today? What are you doing this weekend?
- b) What are you studying this semester? What are you studying next semester?
- c) Are you going to your home during the summer holiday? If 'yes,' what are you doing there? If 'no,' where are you going during the summer holiday?

#### VII Exercises ग्नरकुरा

Example: A wolf who was hiding behind a tree heard Little Red Riding Hood and the woodsman talking. (past continuous)

2.	Fill	in the blanks	with the	correct for	n of the a	adjective	or a	dverl	o in pa	renthese	es. A	गःह्रग्रह्मा	ংশী'ক্সুব'
	र्ळेग	শ্বম'ন্ড'নই'ক্কম'ন'	'क्रॅ्ब'यदे'ळेंग	'षद'द्वा'य'दे'	₹য়৶ৣয়৾ৠ	도'윤'촭도치							
		ample: My Eng		_					-		).		
	a)	I get up		(early) on 1	Monday tl	nan I get	up o	n Sat	urday.				
	b)	Our football	team is	playing _		(well),	but	the	other	is tear	n is	playing	even
			(well).										
	c)	This is the		_ (busy) se	mester I h	ave ever	had	!					
	d)	I am studying	g	(hard)	this seme	ester, and	d ne	xt sei	mester	I am g	oing	to study	even
			(hard).										
	e)	Spending time	e with frie	nds makes	it	(e	asv)	to be	far fro	om home	e.		

3. Write in your own diary or notebook about what you are doing today and what you are doing this weekend. Use the present continuous tense with both present and future uses. Use Tashi's diary as an example. नगुः नैकागुः हैन क्षेत्र क्षे



# **Unit Twenty-Seven: Development**

# ब्रें क्व के राय तुव या। यथे या मुका

#### I Dialogue 內'지독

DAWA: Hey, Lhamo--you look really excited. What's going on?

LHAMO: Hi, Dawa. I *am* excited. A new joint venture company will be established to produce yak wool sweaters in our province. They're looking for a local business manager for the summer. I just picked up an application for the job.

DAWA: Wow, that sounds great. Tell me more about this company!

LHAMO: Well, by the end of this month, an agreement will be signed between an Italian wool company and the provincial government to start a joint venture. The wool factory will be completed by the middle of June, and the company will be open for business by the beginning of July.

DAWA: That sounds like a great leap in the development of our province. Will many jobs be created?

LHAMO: Yes, over two hundred workers will be hired to work in the factory in the city. Of course, agreements will be made with many local herdsmen to buy their yaks' wool, so many nomadic families will also be paid by the company. And customers everywhere will be delighted to wear a warm wool sweater from "the roof of the world"!

DAWA: So all sides will be satisfied--that is development as it should be! I'm sure you will be pleased to work for a company like this. I wish you luck in your new job!

LHAMO: Well, don't wish me luck yet. I still haven't interviewed for the job, and only one candidate will be accepted!

#### II Sentence Patterns र्ळेग गे शुद्रा सूरस्

When will the company be established?	The company will be established by the end of
	the month.
Will many jobs be created?	Yes, many jobs will be created.
From whom will the wool be bought?	The wool will be bought from local herdsmen.
How many candidates will be accepted?	Only one candidate will be accepted.



#### III Text: Fast Food र्श्वेनर्स्त्र सूनसम्बद्धाः

n the United States in the 1950's, a man ∟had a brand new idea. "I will create a different kind restaurant," he said to his friend. "My restaurants will be found on every major road and highway in America. The food will be called 'fast food,' because little time will be spent preparing and serving the food, and the menu will be filled with food that is easy to eat. The food will be served in paper cups and plates so that when the customer is finished eating, they can be



thrown away. Won't that be convenient! And the workers will not be paid high wages, because little skill will be needed to prepare the food. Millions of customers will be served, and billions of dollars will be earned. What do you think of my idea?"

"It's an interesting idea," said the man's friend, "but I think that some problems may be caused by fast food restaurants. Many health problems will be created if the fast food is high in fat. Much garbage will be produced if many paper cups and plates are thrown away. And many small family restaurants will be forced to close because customers will be drawn to the fast food restaurants instead. Perhaps you should think about the people whose lives may be changed by your idea."

"Oh, that's not necessary," said the man. "I don't think any *serious* problems will be created by fast food. The important thing is that much money will be made. And I would like you to be my partner in this venture--won't you accept my offer?"

The man's friend walked away and returned to work at his small family restaurant. He wondered if he would be forced to close his own restaurant and work for low wages in a fast food restaurant someday.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্স্'র্র্জ্ব

joint venture ম'স্ক'মজম'মজনা'ন্ত্ৰৰ'মই'নি'মেৰা

fast food শ্বন্ধানন্দ্ৰামা

"the roof of the world" दह्याचीराची प्यरासी

to be drawn to অহু নিম্মান্ত্রিল্যান্য

as it should be মীন'ৰ্ন্ব'মাৰ্কুনমানা

tossed वसेत्र'य। वसर'य।

brand new ব্ৰহ্মা

#### V Grammar Points সহস্থিত্ত্ব্যাব্যাব্য

\* Passive Voice: Future Tense মু'র্জিশ্'ব্রর্'ব্রর'ড্র'ঝ্রান্ত্র্রান্ত্র

Subject + 'will be' + चुेर्'र्च +		Past Participle + ৭১৪ বিশ্বনিশ্বীন কুন +	(Complement) (শৃষ্ণন'ৰ্ক্কশ্)
Thousands of jobs	will be	created	soon.
A new factory	will be	built	in June.
Nomadic families	will be	paid	by the company.

- \* Countable and Uncountable Adjectives বশুন'ন্তুম'র্ন'ন্'ব্ন্'ব্র্'র্ন্ত্রম'র্ম'র্ন্ন'ন্র ক্রিশ্য
  - 'Many' and 'few' are used to describe countable nouns, and 'much' and 'little' are used to describe uncountable nouns. // 'many' ১০০ কি বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্র

'much'รุร:'little'୩ଟିଶ'ଶି'ସମ୍ବ୍ୟସ୍ଥିୟଧି'ଞ୍ଜ'ସୟ'ଞ୍ଜୁଁ ସ'ସ'ଞ୍ଜିଶ୍

- Countable: *Many* customers will be served.
- Uncountable: *Much* money will be made.
- Countable: *Few* people will share the money.
- Uncountable: *Little* time will be spent preparing the food.

# VI Activities र्र्युट्यहर

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্প্মান্ত্রী বুরী শ্রামান্ত্রী বুরী বুরা শ্রামান্ত্রী বুরা শ্রামান্ত্রী শ্রমান্ত্রী শ্রামান্ত্রী শ্রমান্ত্রী শ্রামান্ত্রী শ্রমান্ত্রী শ্রমা

When		the yak wool		established?
From whom		the factory		bought?
To whom	will	the wool sweaters	be	paid?
How much		the joint venture		built?
Where		the workers		sold?

The workers		sold	US \$100 every month.
The yak wool		paid	in the provincial capital.
The joint venture	will be	bought	at the beginning of July.
The factory		established	to people around the world.
The wool sweaters		built	from local herdsmen.

- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्ज क्रिं प्राप्त क्रिं प्राप्त क्रिं प्राप्त क्रिं प्राप्त क्रिं क्रिं
- a) Why will this new kind of restaurant be called a 'fast food' restaurant?
- b) How will food be served in the fast food restaurant? What kind of problems will be created by this method of serving?
- c) Will many customers be served with fast food? How many dollars will be earned?
- d) Will many workers be hired by the fast food restaurants? Do you think many workers will be fired from small family restaurants?
- e) How will your province be developed in the next five years? In what ways can development be helpful? In what ways can it be harmful?

3. Practice this chant with your classmates. Take turns saying the parts for A and B. ট্রিস্'র্ট্রাম্ব্র'র্ম্বর্ম্ব
અજ઼અ'તુ'ૹ૾૽ૼૼૼ୩'ॺ૽ૺ'ॺऻॸ॒ઽૹ'ૡ૽૽ૺ'ॸॖॺऻॱૹૢ૽ૢૼૼૼૼૼઽૢઌ૽ૼૹ'ヹ'ॸ॒ઽ'ૡ૱'ૹૢૼ૱'૨ેૹ'ૹ૽ૼૹ'ઌ૽૿ૢ૽ૹAॸੑઽBڛ૾ૺ ॺॺऻ;ॠॖॖॖॖૹૹ'ૡ૽ૼૢૢૼ
A: Millions of dollars will be made,
B: Low-wage workers will be paid,
A: Fatty foods will be eaten,
B: Healthy diets will be beaten,
A: Lots of garbage will be tossed,
B: Family restaurants will be lost.
VII Exercises ज्वान्याञ्चा
1. Fill in the blanks with many, much, few, little. II many নূল্যেনে, few, little নত কা নূল্য কা স্কুন কা সুনৰ
<ul> <li>a) Dawa thinks that there are foods which are both healthy and tasty.</li> <li>b) people in China lost their homes during the floods of 1998.</li> <li>c) Low wages will be paid to the workers, because skill is required to do the job.</li> <li>d) garbage is created every day by foods that are 'convenient.'</li> <li>e) Food which has fat is less healthy than food which has fat.</li> </ul>
2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. ব্যাহ্ম ক্রিক্সিম ন্ত্রী ক্রিক্স ক্রিক্স ক্রিক্স ক্রিক্স ক্রিক্স
a) What kind of joint venture company will be established in the province?
b) When will the company be opened for business?
c) Will many jobs be created by the new company?
d) Will yak wool be bought from the factory workers?
e) How many candidates for the job will be accepted?
3. Change these sentences to passive voice, future tense. ग्नु अ'ग्री'र्क्षग्'ग्रु प'त्र्' प्'र्न् अ'स्र देंद्र प'र्स्ने प्'र्ने प'र्मे प'र्म
ग्वतः र्यरः उवः र् र् श्रुरा
Example: The provincial government <u>will build</u> a new factory. → A new factory <u>will be built</u> (by the provincial government).
a) Drivers will find fast food restaurants on every major highway.
b) The company will accept only one candidate for the position.
c) Fast food restaurants will force many small family restaurants to close.
d) The joint venture will create many new jobs for local people.
e) The president of the company will make billions of dollars.

# Unit Twenty-Eight: A New Primary School শ্ব্যুক্তর ক্রম্মন্ত্রনুদ্র বাধ্যমন্ত্র ব্যব্ধ ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রমন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রম্মন্তর ক্রমন্তর ক্রমন্

#### I Dialogue [작지독]

NORBU: Hey, Zhoma. How is the construction of the new primary school going?

ZHOMA: Hi, Norbu--things are going well, but slowly. There are still a few places where we

are running into problems.

NORBU: For example?

ZHOMA: Well, first of all, the county leaders who we had dinner with last month have been

too busy to write up an agreement for the project. We'll probably have to wait a

few more weeks before the construction gets started.

NORBU: That's disappointing. Are you having any other problems?

ZHOMA: Yes, we are. The building materials that we have ordered will not arrive for six

more weeks. And the bank account where the project money will be deposited is

still empty.

NORBU: I'm sorry to hear that. But we're all very thankful for the effort that your family is

making for this project.

ZHOMA: It's our pleasure. On the other hand, there are some parts of the project which we

feel very excited about.

NORBU: Like what?

ZHOMA: Well, the volunteers that we have asked to help with the project are eager to begin

work on the school. Although we're starting late, we can still finish on schedule. And if all goes well, the new primary school that we have been waiting for since I

was a girl should be constructed by early autumn!

NORBU: That's great! I think that despite the problems it will be worth the wait!

#### II Sentence Patterns ইন্ন্ন্

The officials who we had dinner with last month are very busy.

The building materials that we have ordered will not arrive for six weeks.

The bank account where the money will be deposited is still empty.

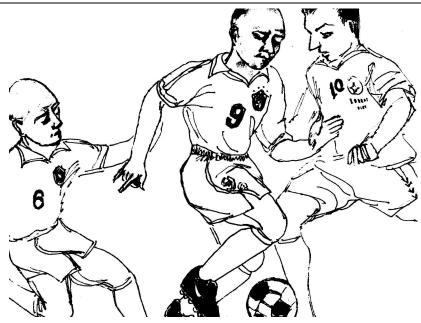
The school that we have been waiting for should be completed soon.



#### III Text: The World Cup ৰ্ষ্ণুন'ৰ্ক্তৰা বৰ্হমান্ত্ৰীন'ন্ত্ৰম'ন'ম্পান্তৰ'ন্ত্ৰী'ন্ত্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰ

becomes a stage for the sport of football. Many hundreds of thousands of football fans travel to the country in which the matches are being played, and more than one billion football fans around the world watch the matches on television. If football is the world's most popular sport, then the World Cup is certainly the world's most popular sports competition.

How is the winner of the World Cup decided? First, a series of matches is played in which



countries from the same region of the world compete for thirty-two places in the World Cup competition. When this group is decided, a series of matches is played in which eight groups of four teams compete for a place in the final group of sixteen teams. At last, a final series of matches is played in which the team without any losses declared the World Cup champion.

The 1998 World Cup was the first competition in 32 years in which the host country's team became the World Cup champions. France defeated Brazil 3-0 in an exciting final match, and Croatia defeated Holland in the match to decide third place.

From which country will the next World Cup champions come? No one can say. The European teams have been strong in recent years, but the South American teams are always tough competitors. The only way to find out who the next champions will be is to wait for the next World Cup.

Above all, the World Cup is a time during which football fans from every part of the world can share the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্সুব্র সৌঝাইব

to run into problems ५ मृतः द्यायाय द्य ५ द्या to make an effort तुषाया मृद्यायाय द्य ५ द्या it's (sb's) pleasure याप्य ६ दे दे तु से ५ द्या व्या on the other hand द्या व्याया दे दे तु त्या द्या on schedule ५ व्याया के द्या व्याया व्यायाया व्यायाया व्याया व्याया व्याया व्यायाया व्याय

football fan म्हाइट्टिश्चिं व्याद्या विश्व किंद्र क्षेत्र क्ष

#### V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্শ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্

\* Attributive Clause (II) র্ জ্ব'দ্ব'দ্ইর্'দ্র'র্ ক্র্'ব্ (2)

Subject + ĝŗã +	Relative Pronoun + ह्येत्य:ब्रेट्-रह्म्य:ह्येम +	Clause Subject / Predicate + सुःक्षेषाःषीःषार्डेःक्षेषाः ५८ः ई्रिन् क्षेष् +	Sentence Predicate अक्षेषा वी क्षेत्र होत् क्षेष
The movies	in which	I have seen that actress	are my favorites.
The people	to whom	I was talking last night	are my old classmates.
The team	that	I like the best	are the Italians.

<sup>\*</sup> Spoken English vs. Written English ব্রীর ইরি বিশ্বস্ক্র বিল্ স্কর্ম বা

Attributive clauses are sometimes used differently in spoken and written English. In these examples, 'S' means spoken English and 'W' means written English:

S: The account *where* the money will be deposited is still empty.

W: The account *in which* the money will be deposited is still empty.

S: The woman who(m) we have been waiting for has finally arrived.

W: The woman for whom we have been waiting has finally arrived.

S: There are some parts of the project which we are really excited about.

W: There are some parts of the project about which we are really excited.

# VI Activities うちょう

1. Change these sentences from spoken to written English. শৃস্কুর্ ক্রিন্মুর বেই র্না শ্রিম্বর বিশ্বর বিশ্

Example: This is something which we feel very happy about.  $\rightarrow$  This is something about which we feel very happy.

- a) The musician whom we were talking about is coming here to perform.
- b) The man who you should speak to is standing over there.
- c) The factory where she works is in the provincial capital.
- d) The prize which the teams are competing for is the World Cup.
- e) The woman whom you were looking for has just left the room.
- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्च विश्व क्षेत्र क्ष
  - a) To where do football fans travel during the World Cup?
  - b) Why was the 1998 World Cup unique?
  - c) From which country will the next World Cup champions come?
  - d) What is the World Cup, above all?
- 3. Use each of these common expressions in a dialogue. म्निस कुन प्राप्त किया किया प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्
  - a) if all goes well
  - b) to run into problems
  - c) worth the wait
  - d) to take part in
  - e) on the other hand

#### VII Exercises স্থু শ্ৰ

Example: The person to whom I am writing is an old friend. (who / whom)

- a) The country \_\_\_\_\_ has won the most World Cups is Brazil. (who / which)
- b) The man \_\_\_\_\_ she is talking to is a famous football star. (which / who)
- c) The competition \_\_\_\_\_ will decide the best football team in the world is called the World Cup. (that / who)
- d) The country in \_\_\_\_\_ the World Cup is held is called the host country. (that / which)
- e) The woman for \_\_\_\_\_\_ you are looking will arrive soon. (who / whom)
- 2. Match each expression on the left with its definition on the right. गर्षेत् र्द्धेग्राङ्केष क्षेत्र प्राप्त प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्

to compete	the winner of a competition
on schedule	someone who works for free
champion	definitely
volunteer	to fight for a prize
certainly	at the planned time

- 3. Answer these questions about the dialogue. ক্রন্থর শ্লুম্ন ন্ত্রী ন্ত্র ন্ত্রী ব্যালাক বিদ্যালয় বিদ্য
- a) What is the first place in which the construction project is running into problems?
- b) Will the building materials that Zhoma's family have ordered arrive on schedule?
- c) Is there anything in the bank account where the project money will be deposited?
- d) Which parts of the project does Zhoma's family feel excited about?
- e) Does Norbu think that the construction of the new school will be worth the wait?



# 

#### I Dialogue MAE

(Dawa has won the English speech contest in Xining, so he will take part in a larger contest in Beijing. He has just returned from an interview with the local newspaper in which he was asked questions about the contests.)

TASHI: Hey, Dawa, how did the interview go?

ANDREW: Yeah, tell us about it!

DAWA: Hey guys. The interview went just fine. What do you want to know?

TASHI: Well, what did the reporter ask you?

DAWA: She asked me if I had ever been to the capital, and then she asked me whether I

wanted to move to the big city to make use of my English skills.

ANDREW: And what did you tell her?

DAWA: I told her that I preferred the country, but I also told her that I was excited to see

what the city had to offer.

TASHI: Did she ask you if you were willing to write an article about the contest for the

local paper?

DAWA: No, she didn't ask me if I would do that, but she *did* ask me if I wanted to use my

English skills to go abroad someday.

ANDREW: You told her that you were interested in going abroad, didn't you?

DAWA: I did tell her I was interested in seeing other countries. But I also told her that I

planned to return to Qinghai afterward to work on development projects in my

hometown.

TASHI: I want to help the people in my own community, too. As they say in the American

movies, "There's no place like home!"

#### II Sentence Patterns ইবাৰীয়ুবামূনমা

Did she ask you if you had ever been to the capital?

I told her *that* I preferred the country to the city.

Did she ask you whether you were interested in traveling abroad?

I told her *that* I planned to return to Qinghai afterward.



#### **III Text: The Three Wishes**

# र्श्वेत्र क्षेत्र देश्य मुख्य

ne day, an old farmer was coming home after a long day in the field. Just before he reached his home, he saw his neighbor, a woodsman, by the side of the road with his head in his hands.

"What's the matter, neighbor?" asked the farmer. "Is there anything I can do to make you feel better?"

"Sit down, friend," said the woodsman, "and listen to my sad story. This afternoon, I was cooking in the kitchen with my wife. I was about to put some



wood in the stove, when suddenly a spirit appeared in front of us. 'Please don't put this wood in the fire,' he said. 'I am the spirit of the tree that gave you this wood. If you don't burn this wood, I will give you three wishes. Just ask me for anything in the whole world, and you will have it!'"

"What an opportunity!" said the farmer. "Did you ask the spirit if he could make you a wealthy man?"

"Well, I didn't take the time to think about it carefully," said the woodsman. "I was very hungry after a long day of work, so I asked him if he could give us a fat sausage for our supper. And as soon as I asked for it, the sausage appeared on the table."

"Wow! Only three precious wishes and you asked for a sausage. What did your wife say?" asked the farmer.

"My wife became very angry," answered the woodsman. "She said that I was a fool for wasting one of our three wishes. Then she asked the spirit if he would put the sausage on the end of my nose, and suddenly, there it was. I pulled at it with all my strength, but I still couldn't remove it."

"You had already used up two of your three wishes," said the farmer. "What did you ask the spirit for after that?"

"I had no choice," said the woodsman. "I asked him if he could take the sausage from the end of my nose, using up our third wish. Then, the spirit disappeared as suddenly as he had appeared. We had three precious wishes. We could have asked for gold and silver. Now we have nothing."

"You have each other," smiled the farmer. "Now go back inside and tell your wife that you love her. Love isn't something that you can wish for, but it is surely the most precious thing of all."

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'মৰ্শ্বিথ'ৰ্ক্টব

the big city শ্র্রিম'স্টর্ম'র্ট্রম'র

"There's no place like home" रूट सुत्य गृह रा सेन्द्र रूट क्रिहा

his head in his hands মর্ন্ নেন্ নের্জ্জুন না
to make (sb) feel better জমজান্ নির্দ্ধার
to take the time বৃষ্ণ স্কর্মির না
to use up নান্ন নার্দ্ধার না

#### V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্ম্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

\* Direct and Indirect Speech (III)গ্রহ'র্হম'র্ক্টব্'ব্র'ব্রুর্'র্হম'র্ক্টব্

Subject + च्रेऽर्चे +	'asked'+	Direct Object + वर् द्रस्य केंगा मी खुत्य केंग्+	'if / whether'+	Statement ग्रह्मास्याङ्ग्प्रादेश्वेग
Не	asked	me	if	I was surprised.
She	asked	him	whether	he wanted to go abroad.

Because 'asked' is in the past tense, the main verb in the statement following 'if / whether' is also in the past tense. र्रें बूद पु: ५र्गेश दा बेगा या अ केंगा गी पु: केंगा 'asked' वे पुश दारा बुद या बुद या पु: या पु: विवा पा अ केंगा गी पु: केंगा 'asked' वे पुशा दारा बुद या पुर या पु: य

# VI Activities শ্র্রিন্দ্রম্

	she		you	:c	they		going to town?
	you		him	if	he	was	buy some eggs?
Did	Zhoma	ask	them		you	were	coming tonight?
	they		her	whether	she	1d	sell his yaks?
	he		Norbu			would	leaving today?

2. Change these sentences from indirect speech in the present tense to indirect speech in the past tense. বুষাব্যম্বার্থার্থ বিষ্কৃত্ব বিষ্কৃত্ব

Example: She <u>asks</u> me whether I <u>want</u> to go abroad someday.  $\rightarrow$  She <u>asked</u> me whether I <u>wanted</u> to go abroad someday.

- a) My friend tells me that fast food restaurants will change our community.
- b) Tashi asks Andrew if he is planning a trip to Lhasa.
- c) I ask my sister whether she will come for dinner this weekend.
- d) Lhamo tells Dawa that she will apply for a job in the new joint venture.
- e) Zhoma asks Norbu if he is afraid of wild animals.

- 3. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহ্মী মন্ত্রী ব্রহ্মী মন্ত্রী ব্রহ্মী মন্ত্রী ব্রহ্মী মন্ত্রী কা
  - a) What did the reporter ask Dawa first?
  - b) Did the reporter ask Dawa whether he wanted to move to the big city?
  - c) Did Dawa tell the reporter that he preferred the city to the country?
  - d) Did the reporter ask Dawa if he was willing to write an article about the contest for the local paper?
  - e) Did Dawa tell the reporter that he was interested in going abroad?

# VII Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा

- 1. Answer these questions about the text. ৰ্ষ্ক্র্যান্তর্বান্ধ্রান্তর্বান্ধ্রান্তর্বান্ধ্রান্ধন্বন্ধ্রান্ধ্র বিন্ধ্রান্ধ্র বিন্ধ্রান্ধ্র
- a) What did the farmer ask the woodsman when he saw him by the side of the road?
- b) Did the woodsman ask the spirit if he could make him a wealthy man?
- c) What did the woodsman's wife ask for when she became angry?
- d) For what did the woodsman ask on his third wish?
- e) Do you think love is something that a person can wish for?

Example: She asked me if I had ever been to the capital.  $\rightarrow$  "Have you ever been to the capital?"

- a) Ms. Lyons asked Mr. Sutton if he could teach one of her classes.
  - b) Lhamo asked her father if he had received the letter she had sent.
  - c) The reporter asked Dawa if he wanted to see other countries.
  - d) Tashi asked Yangzom if she was enjoying herself in Lhasa.
  - e) Norbu asked Zhoma if the construction was going well.
- a) Did your teacher ask you whether you prefer studying written or spoken English?
- b) Have you asked your brothers and sisters if you could send them something from the big city?
- c) Did your parents ask you if you missed your home lately?
- d) Have you asked your teacher whether the exams will be difficult this semester?
- e) Did your friends ask you if you wanted to go dancing last week?



# Unit Thirty: The Night Sky ঐর্কের্জ্যসভ্তানা মর্কর্ক্রিইমানবংব্রিক্রা

#### I Dialogue MAE

(on the hilltop at night)

TASHI: OK, everyone, please come over here and look into the telescope. The group of

bright stars above us is called the Big Dipper.

TEACHER: Thanks so much for teaching this class, Tashi. Astronomy is no longer being taught

in our school, because there isn't enough money for telescopes and other

equipment.

TASHI: It's my pleasure. For me, it's a labor of love!

TEACHER: It's nice to see that the natural world is still being studied by direct experience.

Reading books about nature is fine, but seeing nature for yourself is even better!

•••

TASHI: Do any of you have questions about the stars that you see?

STUDENT 1: Are stars still being used by sailors to find their way around the world?

TASHI: No, stars are no longer being used by sailors, but they are still being studied by

astronomers who want to learn more about our universe.

STUDENT 2: Did ancient people make up any stories about the stars?

TASHI: Yes, they did, and the stories that they made up are still being told. For example,

there is the story of Orion, the hunter, who was killed by Scorpio, the scorpion. The night sky is still being roamed by Orion and Scorpio, but Orion is always in the

western sky and Scorpio is always in the eastern sky.

STUDENT 3:I have heard that people used to "wish upon a star" when they missed someone

who was very far away and wanted him or her to return. Are stars still being

wished upon today?

TASHI: I don't know whether or not stars are still being wished upon, but if they are,

perhaps I should try it!

#### II Sentence Patterns র্ট্ডবা্নী ্রা্বাস্থ্রম

Astronomy is no longer being taught in our school.

Stars are no longer being used for navigation, but they are still being studied by astronomers.

The stories that ancient people made up about stars are still being told.

Stars are still being wished upon by poets and dreamers.



#### 

Picture languages have been used for communication by many different cultures in the past. Over the years, most of these picture languages, called pictographs, have been replaced by written languages which use letters or characters instead of pictures. But there is at least one culture in the world in which pictographs are still being used.

In one remote part of China's Yunnan Province, pictographs have not been wiped out by written languages. For the Naxi people of Lijiang County, pictographs are still being used to pass on their nationality's history, religion, and culture to future generations.



The Naxi pictograph language was created by priests who used the language to record ancient customs and ceremonies. But over time, more and more Naxi people began to use Chinese as their first language, and the priests became the only people who could understand the Naxi pictographs.

As the twenty-first century begins, the Naxi culture is greatly influenced by the modern world. Naxi religious ceremonies are being held less often than before. And young Naxi priests are no longer being trained to read the pictographs, so the picture language is in danger of being forgotten as the older priests die. But efforts are being made to preserve these pictographs and the cultural traditions that they contain.

At a research institute in Lijiang, much research is being done on Naxi religious texts, or scriptures. First, the scriptures are being interpreted by three Naxi priests who are working together with the researchers. Next, each line of the scripture is being written in the International Phonetic Alphabet and translated into Chinese.

The result of this research is being published in a series of 100 volumes that will soon be found in libraries around the world. The priests and researchers are hoping that the translations will play a part in preserving the traditions of the Naxi culture for future generations.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্স্প্রিব

#### V Grammar Points অহু'ৰ্ক্ট্র্র্'ব্'ব্ৰাব্বা

Object + व्रे <sup>5</sup> विं +	'is / are being' +	Past Participle + ८५४/पदिःग्रेटःमुदः +	(Complement) (বৃষ্ণব:স্ক্রব্
Naxi scriptures	are being	interpreted	by priests.
The natural world	is still being	used	for navigation.
Pictographs	are not being	used anymore	by most cultures.

"(Sth) is no longer being used" has the same meaning as "(Sth) is not being used anymore." র্ব্বেম্ব্রেম্বর্ত্তি

# VI Activities र्र्बुदः प्रह्म

- 1. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. শ্ৰম খ্ৰী স্থান ব্যান্ত কৰা বাবে কৰা বাবে কৰিব বাবে কৰা ব
- a) Stars are still be studied by scientists who want to know more about the universe.
- b) Naxi priests are being trained anymore to read the pictographs.
- c) Joint ventures are being establish every day between local and foreign companies.
- d) Stars are longer being used by sailors to help them find their way.
- e) Many development projects is being started in poor areas.
- 2. Answer these questions about the text ৰ্শ্লুব'ৰ্জ্ব'ৰ্শ্লুই'ন'বেই'ব্ৰ'ব্ৰেব্ৰেই'ব্ৰাৰ্থ'ব্ৰেৰ্'বেইন্ৰাৰ্'্ৰ্ৰ্
- a) Are picture languages still being used anywhere in the world?
- b) For what are Naxi pictographs being used?
- c) Why are Naxi pictographs in danger of being forgotten?
- d) How are Naxi pictographs being preserved?
- e) Do you think it is important to preserve ancient languages and cultures? Why or why not?
- 3. Sing this song. শ্লু'বেই'র্থিনেমা

#### "Star Light, Star Bright"

Star light, star bright,
First star I see tonight,
I wish I may, I wish I might,
Have this wish I wish tonight.

# VII Exercises ज्वरहुर।

1. Fill in the blanks with still, no longer, anymore.	।। still ५८: no longer, anymore নত্তৰ নাৰ্শ্ এ দি স্থিত ক্ত
र्बेट्या	

- a) Pictographs are \_\_\_\_\_\_ being used in many cultures, but they are \_\_\_\_\_ being used by the Naxi people of Yunnan.
- b) Medicine is not being used \_\_\_\_\_\_ to cure smallpox.
- c) Stars are not being used \_\_\_\_\_\_ to help sailors find their way.
- d) Blacks are \_\_\_\_\_\_ being forced to sit in the backs of buses in America.
- e) Stars are \_\_\_\_\_\_ being wished upon by poets and dreamers.

Example: Old priests are no longer training young priests to read pictographs. →Young priests are no longer being trained (by old priests) to read pictographs.

- a) Three Naxi priests are interpreting the scriptures.
- b) Researchers are publishing the results of their work in 100 volumes.
- c) The modern world is influencing traditional Naxi culture.
- d) The Naxi people are still using pictographs to pass on their history, religion, and culture.
- e) Researchers are translating the scriptures into Chinese.
- 3. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহ্ম হাট্টির বর্ত্ত হাত্র বিশ্ব বর্ত্ত হাত্র বিশ্ব বর্ত্ত হাত্র হ
- a) Is astronomy still being taught in the primary school? Why or why not?
- b) Is the natural world still being studied by direct experience? How and where is it being studied?
- c) Are stars still being used by sailors to help them find their way? Are stars still being studied by scientists? Why?
- d) Are the stories about stars that were made up by ancient people still being told?
- e) Are stars still being wished upon? Have you ever wished upon a star?

# Unit Thirty-One: A Field Trip ৠঠ্ব শ্বিশ্বিশ্বা নুর্মিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বা

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

(Grade Two has just returned from a field trip to a nearby farm.)

Ms. Lyons: Hello, everyone. Did you enjoy the field trip?

TASHI: Yes, we did! It was very interesting and we learned a lot.

Ms. Lyons: Well, what did the farmers tell you?

LHAMO: First, they told us that the quality of the soil should be improved before crops are planted.

They said that soil which is unhealthy will produce crops that are unhealthy.

Ms. LYONS: And what should be done to improve the quality of the soil?

DAWA: They told us how the soil should be plowed to improve its quality. The soil should be

plowed more deeply in autumn and less deeply in the spring.

Ms. Lyons: Interesting! Did they tell you when the seeds should be sown?

TASHI: Yes, they told us when the seeds should be sown. They said it should be done when there

is enough moisture in the soil so that the young plants can grow healthier and stronger.

Ms. Lyons: Did they tell you that each field should be planted with only one crop?

LHAMO: No, they told us why different crops should be grown together in the same field. When

different plants are grown side by side, they can help each other to grow larger and

stronger.

Ms. Lyons: Did they say that each field should be planted with the same crop every year?

DAWA: No, they told us where each of the crops should be planted from one year to the next.

They said that crops should be moved from field to field to keep the soil of each field

healthy.

Ms. Lyons: You've learned a lot. I'm quite impressed! You didn't just take a field trip--you took a trip

to a field!

#### II Sentence Patterns ইবাৰী শ্ৰহমা

They told us *how* the quality of the soil can be improved.

They told us why different crops should be grown together in one field.

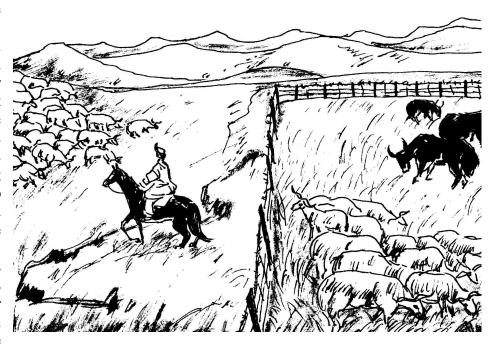
They told us *when* the seeds should be sown.

They told us where each of the crops should be planted from year to year.



#### 

erdsmen on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau have been grazing their livestock on open grassland centuries. But in recent years, some herdsmen have left their nomadic ways behind by building fences on the grassland and living in one place. The choice to "settle down" has improved herdsmen's quality of life in many ways. For instance, they may have better access to animal health programs and education for their children. But settling down may also have a negative



impact on the environment of the grassland because it threatens the delicate balance of nature.

These are the ideas which Dr. Wu Ning, a researcher from a biological institute in Sichuan Province, presented at a grassland conference held in September 1998. Dr. Wu told conference participants why it is important to move livestock between different areas from season to season. By moving the herds from low to high pastures, he said, no single area receives too much impact.

Dr. Wu told the audience where settling down has had the greatest impact on the environment. He said that many nomads in western Sichuan have built their homes near a few major roads, which has increased environmental damage in those areas. Dr. Wu also explained how sheep and yaks can help preserve plants on the grassland by grazing together in the same pasture. He said that because sheep and yaks have different diets, they don't cause too much impact on one kind of plant.

To keep the balance of nature, said Dr. Wu, the number of animals raised should be based on the amount of land and food available, so that the grassland will not be overgrazed. He also said that more roads should be built in nomadic areas, so that there is not a great impact around a few roads. Finally, he said, local governments and herdsmen should work together to plan long-term methods to protect the grassland in order to keep it healthy for future generations.

Do you agree with Dr. Wu's ideas? What do *you* think are the best ways to keep the balance of nature on the grassland?

#### IV Common Expressions ক্সুব্ দ্বর্গাথা স্কাঁবা

side by side মন্ত্রাশ্রিনান্ত্রা
the balance of nature শ্লীনান্ত্রা
to leave (sth) behind শ্লীনান্তরালা
to settle down শ্লীনান্তরালা
to have access to বিশাশন্ত্রান্ত্রানার্যান্ত্রানা

positive / negative impact প্রশ্ন স্ট্রান্তর নাম করিব বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্র

#### V Grammar Points সহস্থ্রির্'ব্সব্'ব্যব্র

\* Direct and Indirect Speech (IV) ধ্ব-্রহ্মান্ত্রিশ্বেহ্মান্ত্রিশ্বেহ

Statement + ग्रह्मानुष्याद्वाद्वाद्वाद्वाद्वाद्वाद्वाद्वाद्वाद्व	Relative Adverb + ଞ୍ଜୁଦ୍ୟପ୍ରିଟ୍ପ୍ରଂସଦ୍ଧିଞ୍ଜ୍ୟୁଦ୍ୟଦି:ଝିଁग୍+	Statement ग्रह्मश्युग्रहार्स्ट्रिन्'सु'स्टेंग्
They told us	why	they wouldn't take part in the competition.
She told them	where	they should take their TV to be repaired.
He told her	when	the train would be leaving.

# VI Activities र्र्ड्स्यहरू।

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own questions. ग्राम्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्

	him	when	you	can buy bus tickets to Lhasa?
		how		should leave to catch the train?
Did they tell	you	why	she	can talk to about soil quality?
		where		should wear warm clothes?
	her	who	he	can learn English more quickly?

Now, ask your partner these questions and write down his or her answers. ५ ते हि र ही क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

1 '	
Ms. Lyons:	Did the farmers tell you what should be done to improve the quality of the soil?
DAWA:	Yes, they told us how the soil should be plowed to improve its quality. The soil should be
	plowed (deep) in the autumn and (deep) in the spring.
Ms. Lyons:	Did they tell you when the seeds should be sown?
Tashi:	They said that the seeds should be sown when there is enough moisture in the soil so that
	the young plants can grow (healthy) and (strong).
Ms. Lyons:	Did they tell you that each field should be planted with only one crop?
LHAMO:	No, they told us that when different plants are grown side by side, they can help each
	other to grow (large) and (strong).

- a) Have herdsmen's choices to "settle down" had some positive effects on the quality of their lives? Have they had positive effects on the environment of the grassland?
- b) According to Dr. Wu Ning, why is it important to move livestock between different areas?
- c) Where has settling down had the greatest impact on the environment, according to Dr. Wu?
- d) What are Dr. Wu's suggestions for keeping the balance of nature?
- e) Do you agree with Dr. Wu's ideas? What do *you* think are the best ways to keep the balance of nature on the grassland?

#### VII Exercises ग्न्र कुर

- 1. Use each of these common expressions in a sentence. ण्यूया क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
- a) based on
- b) to settle down
- c) to leave behind
- d) the balance of nature
- e) to have access to
- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহ্ম হাট্টির বর্ত্তী হার্ম বেই হ্রাম্বর বেই ব্রহ্ম হাট্টির
- a) According to Lhamo, what did the farmers tell the class first?
- b) What should be done to improve the quality of the soil?
- c) Did the farmers tell the class that the seeds should be sown when the soil is dry?
- d) Why did the farmers say that each field should be planted with more than one crop?
- e) Did they say that each field should be planted with the same crops every year?
- 3. Fill in the blanks with how, why, when, in which, for whom. Each word should be used only once. ll how বৃহ'why, when, in which, for whom অভ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰ নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰ নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰ নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰয় নিৰ্দ্যান্ত্ৰ নিৰ্দ্যান্ত নিৰ্দ্যান নিৰ্দ্যান্ত নিৰ্দ্যান নিৰ্দ্যান্ত নিৰ্দ্যান নিৰ্দ্যান্ত নিৰ্দ্যা
- a) The students didn't ask Tashi \_\_\_\_\_ the stars are no longer being used by sailors.
- b) The researchers showed us \_\_\_\_\_ Naxi pictographs are being interpreted and translated.
- c) Tashi didn't tell the students \_\_\_\_\_ he would like to wish upon a star.
- d) Tashi told the students \_\_\_\_\_ the Big Dipper can be seen in the night sky.
- e) There is at least one county in China \_\_\_\_\_ pictographs are still being used.

# **Unit Thirty-Two: Traditional Music**

# म्रेक्तर्भेषिक्षय। भ्रियम्बुतर्भेयाभ्री

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

(The students of Grade Two are asking Dawa questions about Tibetan music to help him prepare for the speech contest in the capital.)

Dawa: Tibetan traditional music has been performed for many centuries. It has been used in religious ceremonies in monasteries, and it has been heard at Tibetan summer festivals. In recent years, Tibetan music has been studied by Western scholars, and many recordings have been made by Tibetan performers.

TASHI: Can you tell us something about Tibetan instruments?

Dawa: Tibetan instruments have traditionally been made by hand with materials that are found in nature. Tibetan stringed instruments are somewhat different than the Western six-string guitar. For example, the *piwang gyudsum* has only three strings, and the *piwang gyudmang* has many strings. Tibetan musicians have played many kinds of horns, including the long *dungchen* and the shorter *gyaling*. Tibetan music has also used drums and cymbals to create its unique sound.

LHAMO: What about Tibetan singing and dancing?

Dawa: Audiences around the world have been delighted by Tibetan singing and dancing. Tibetan dancers have long been admired for their beautiful costumes and graceful movements. And Tibetan opera has also caught the attention of international music fans. It has been performed both on remote grasslands and in shining concert halls.

TASHI: What do you think about the future of Tibetan music?

Dawa: Since young people have become interested in rock music, the future of Tibetan traditional music has been questioned. But many young people have continued to learn to play Tibetan traditional music. I hope that Tibetan traditional music will be enjoyed by future generations, just as it has been enjoyed by many generations in the past.

MR. SUTTON: Thank you, Dawa. You have reported on the history of Tibetan music very well. Have you ever thought of becoming a reporter?

DAWA: No, I've never thought of becoming a reporter, but after the speech contest, I hope I will receive a positive report!

# II Sentence Patterns র্ট্ডবা্নী ্রা্বাস্থ্রম

Tibetan music has been performed for many centuries.

Tibetan instruments have traditionally been made by hand.

Audiences around the world have been delighted by Tibetan dancing.

The future of Tibetan traditional music has been questioned.



#### III Text: American Jazz Music শ্লুবাৰ্কনা জামান্ত্ৰশাৰিকুবাৰীৰ্মিকাৰ্মা

is a form of music that was created by American and has blacks been shared with the whole world. Jazz music has been performed by musicians of many nationalities, and it has also been used by blues and rock musicians to create new musical styles. Jazz has long been considered a unique form of American music.

Jazz has been played by American black musicians since the early twentieth century, but the roots of jazz are much older. Jazz has been



influenced by the work songs of African slaves who were brought to America in the early seventeenth century. Jazz has also been influenced by the music that developed in black Christian churches in the late eighteenth century.

Although the roots of jazz were planted in the southern American city of New Orleans, it has also become very popular in northern American cities like Chicago and New York, and in European cities like Paris and Berlin. Many famous musicians have made a living by performing in jazz clubs in these cities. Today, New Orleans is still a center for jazz music, and tourists have come from around the world to hear New Orleans jazz bands.

Jazz is a form of music in which all of the rules have been broken. In jazz music, the performer is also the composer. This means that the performer plays freely what he or she feels at the moment. For this reason, jazz is a very creative form of music. Although its traditional African rhythms have been preserved, jazz music has also developed a unique American sound.

Jazz is one of the most popular forms of music created in the twentieth century, and its popularity continues into the twenty-first century. The music that was created by the earliest generations of American blacks will surely be enjoyed by many future generations.

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্ৰ'ৰ্ক্ক্ৰ্

(made) by hand অশ্ নৰ্ন্ন ট্রন্ম।

to catch (sb's) attention জন্দেন বের্ধ্রশ্ম।

concert hall র্মার্থান বিশ্বর্ধি ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রেম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রেম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার ক্রেম্বার ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার ক্রিম্বার ক্রিম্বার ক্রিম্বার ক্রেম্বার ক্রিম্বার ক্রিম্বার্ধির ক্রিম্বার ক্রেম্বার ক্রিম্বার ক্রেম্বার ক্রেম্বার ক্রিম

to make a living বর্কীরনমান্ত্রীব্রাধা to break the rules ঝুল্মার্ক্সার্থাব্রবেশ্বাধা at the moment বি'রুমা

# V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্শ্ব্ৰুণ্ড্ৰাব্ৰাৰ্জ্

\* Present Perfect Tense: Passive Voice নুষান্ত্রর স্থান অষা নুট্রাণাল্য ক্রাণ্য বিষয় স্থান স্থ

Subject + ট্রি5্র +	'has / have been' +	Past Participle + রেহমান্রে:মীমানুম +	Complement শৃঙ্গন্ন স্কৰ্
Stories	have been	made up	about the stars.
Jazz music	has been	enjoyed	by audiences everywhere.
Many books	have been	written	on Tibetan medicine.

# VI Activities र्र्नुद्रम्

- 1. Find a word in the dialogue or text that matches each of these definitions. শ্র্মির্ম্ব্র রূম্ব্র রূম্বর্জন্ত্র ব্রম্বর্জন্ত্র ব্রম্বর্জন্ত্র ব্রম্বর্জন্ত্র বর্জন্ত্র বর্জন্ত্র বর্জন্ত্র ব্রম্বর্জন্ত্র বর্জন্ত্র বর্জন্ত বর্জন্ত বর্জন্ত বর্জন্ত বর্জন্ত বর্জন্ত্র বর্জন্ত্র বর্জন্ত বর্জনাত্র বর্জনাত্র
- a) a person who composes (writes) music
- b) a group of people who listen to a performance
- c) a thing that is used to make music
- d) a person who performs (plays) music
- e) a place where jazz music is heard
- a) Was jazz created by Europeans? Has jazz been shared with the world?
- b) How long have American black musicians been playing jazz?
- c) By what other kinds of music has jazz been influenced?
- d) Have ancient African rhythms been preserved in jazz music? Has jazz also been given a new sound?
- e) Have you ever been entertained by jazz music? Has jazz ever been performed in your hometown?
- 3. Read this poem. अूत्र प्राप्ति मूर्गिका

"We Real Cool"

Gwendolyn Brooks

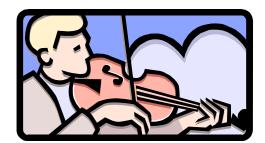
We real cool. We
Left school. We
Lurk late. We
Strike straight. We
Sing sin. We
Thin gin. We
Jazz June. We
Die soon.

# VII Exercises ज्नुरञ्जूरा

- a) For what reasons has Tibetan music been played?
- b) Have Tibetan instruments traditionally been made in factories? What kind of instruments have been used in Tibetan music?
- c) Who have been delighted by Tibetan singing and dancing?
- d) Has Tibetan opera been performed in jazz clubs?
- e) Has the future of Tibetan music been questioned in recent years? Do you think that Tibetan music will be enjoyed by future generations?
- 2. Change these sentences from active voice to passive voice. শ্ৰম্ভ নিশ্যুবাৰে দিব্যান্ত কিশ্যুবাৰে দিব্যান্ত কিশ্যুবাৰ দিব্যান দিব্যান্ত কিশ্যুবাৰ দিব্যান দ

Example: Black musicians <u>have</u> traditionally <u>played</u> jazz.  $\rightarrow$  Jazz has traditionally been played by black musicians.

- a) Jazz music has entertained audiences around the world.
- b) American blacks have shared jazz with the world.
- c) Jazz has preserved ancient African rhythms.
- d) Jazz is a form of music which has broken all the rules.
- e) The work songs of African slaves have influenced jazz.



3. Find each of these words in the puzzle. The words may be written forward or backward, horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

स्राम्य स्रा

instrument	jazz	drums	concert
musician	rock	horn	
audience	opera	guitar	
composer	cymbal	rhythm	

J	Н	С	О	N	С	Е	R	T	X
A	F	О	G	T	L	Y	R	В	С
Z	M	M	R	A	T	Ι	U	G	О
Z	Н	U	В	N	I	P	Q	С	M
N	T	M	S	V	X	M	О	Y	P
F	Y	M	G	I	Z	T	P	R	О
С	Н	Е	R	О	С	K	Е	M	S
D	R	U	M	S	В	Ι	R	Ι	Е
Е	С	N	Е	I	D	U	A	О	R
I	N	S	T	R	U	M	Е	N	T

# **Unit Thirty-Three: Good Deeds**

# क्रें क्वं कें मक्ष्याया देव प्रवासी

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

MR. SUTTON: Good morning, class. Today we're going to talk about some famous people whose

actions have made the world better. Who are your heroes? Which are the people whose

actions you most admire?

DAWA: Mother Teresa is the person whose actions I most admire. She is a person whose

generosity helped countless poor people in India to have a better life. This kind woman, whose death in 1997 saddened the world, set an example for the rest of us to follow.

MR. SUTTON: Thank you, Dawa. And Lhamo, in your opinion, who is the person whose good deeds

have contributed the most to the world?

LHAMO: I think it is Mahatma Gandhi whose good deeds have had the most positive impact. He

is the man whose courage helped Indians to gain their rights during British rule. And it was he whose peaceful methods showed the world that great changes are possible

without violence.

MR. SUTTON: Those are great ideas, Lhamo. And what about you, Tashi? Who is the person whose

ideas have had the greatest influence for you?

TASHI: For me, it is Amelia Earhart whose ideas have had the greatest influence. Earhart, whose

skill as a pilot made her famous, was more than just a woman who flew airplanes. This young woman, whose husband was a successful publisher, chose to follow her own career. She inspired many American women of that time to "march to their own drum."

MR. SUTTON: Very nice, Tashi. Do you think your admiration for Amelia Earhart is because she is the

one whose work brings her closer to the stars?

TASHI: I don't know whether that is the reason, but she is definitely the person whose position I

most envy!

#### II Sentence Patterns ইবাৰী ব্ৰবস্থান

Which are the people *whose actions you most admire*?

I think it is Gandhi whose deeds have had the most positive impact.

Mother Teresa, whose death in 1997 saddened the world, set an example for the rest of us to follow.

Amelia Earhart, whose skill as a pilot made her famous, was more than just a woman who flew airplanes.

#### III Text: The Boy Who Cried Wolf श्रूट गो वर्जे द प्रदेश्चर

nce upon a time there was a young shepherd boy who grazed his sheep in a pasture far from the nearest village. It was a lonely place, and the boy was often looking for ways to entertain himself.

One day he thought of a trick he could play on the people of the nearby village. He ran down from the pasture crying "Wolf! Wolf!" even though there was no wolf near his flock of sheep. The villagers ran to the pasture with sticks and stones, but when they got there, they saw his sheep grazing peacefully. The shepherd boy, whose trick had been very successful, was lying on the ground and laughing! He played this



trick on the villagers several times, and each time they became more angry with the boy whose trick they fell for again and again.

One afternoon, the shepherd boy was taking a nap in the pasture. When he woke up, he saw a wolf in front of him whose teeth were sharp and whose eyes were on his flock. The boy was very afraid, and he ran quickly down from the pasture. "Wolf! Wolf!" he cried to the villagers. This time he really meant it!

"Don't worry," said one of the villagers. "The boy whose voice you hear is always playing tricks on us. I'm sure that there's no wolf at all." The boy, whose cries had always caught the attention of the villagers, was surprised when no one came to his rescue. He returned to the pasture and watched helplessly as the wolf killed his sheep, one by one.

A few days later, the shepherd boy was walking sadly through the village, looking for a new job. Two villagers saw the boy walking past.

"Hey," said one of the villagers, "isn't that the foolish shepherd boy whose flock has been eaten by a wolf?"

"Yes, I think you're right," said the other. "That's the boy whose trick was used one time too many!"

#### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্স্'র্ব্ব

good deeds र्श्वें ५'यबर'। र्भें ब'यबर'। to set an example ५ये' र्श्वें ब'या in (sb's) opinion (श्वें मां में 'श्वें बें, क्ष्यं ख्वा यश्वश्रं ख्वां या march to (sb's) own drum ४८: र्स्व्यूष्यं श्वें ५'श्व्यं या to play a trick on (sb) अर्थे 'म्बें म्बें मां ब

to fall for (a trick) गाँभ देंग तुः र्ह्य प्या even though दे त्र प्या क्ष देंग तुः र्ह्य प्या क्ष प्राप्त प्त प्राप्त प्राप्

one time too many यत्रविष्ट्रतिः हुतः हुत्रुश्चर्यायः देशा यदेतः यमः श्चर्यायः स्थि।

#### **V** Grammar Points

\* Attributive Clause (III): "whose" র্ র্র্বান্সর স্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

Notice that attributive clauses with 'whose' can occur in the middle or at the end of a sentence, and may or may not be separated by commas: धिन्दर्भग्नुन्व्र्र्भ्यान्त्र्र्भ्यान्त्र्याः "whose"न्द्र्युम्यान्त्र्ये प्रत्र्यान्त्र्यः प्रत्र्यः विषायः "whose"न्द्र्युम्यान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रान्त्रः प्रत्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्त्रः प्रतिन्तिः प

- The person whose good deeds have influenced me the most is Rosa Parks.
- It was Mahatma Gandhi whose actions have had the most positive impact.
- Mother Teresa, whose family lived in Europe, helped poor people in India.
- I will write a report on Amelia Earhart, whose story I have just told you.
- \* Expressing Opinions সম্মার্থাসেই্র'মা
  - In my opinion, Tibetan music will always be popular. দকা অক্ষা প্রুমা আ র্মিন্ শ্রী র্মা আদা দুমা ক্রিমা আদা দুমা করে।
  - For me, jazz is the most entertaining form of music. द या अर्क्कें तु तु खून के रेया के ते के ता क्रूं क्रूद खून परे रेया के किया क्रूं क्रूद खून परे रेया क्रूं क्रूद खून परे रेया के क्रूं क्रूद खून परे रेया क्रूद खून परे रेया क्रूं क्रूद खून परे रेया क्रूद खून परे रेया क्रूं क्रूद खून परे रेया क्रूद खून क्रूद खून परे रेया क्रूद खून क्रूद खून
  - I feel that dancing is more delightful than singing. ন্যামুন্ত্রন্থান্যাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্রাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্ব্যাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ব্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ব্যাম্বর্ব্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্বাম্বর্ত্তান্ত্র্বাম্বর্ত্বাম্বর্ব্

# VI Activities শ্ব্রিন্ম্র্

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্প্মান্ত্ৰী ব্ৰাম্বান্ত্ৰী ব্ৰাম্বান্ত্

t			
	the boy		arm is broken?
	the woman		car won't start?
Do you know	the child	whose	voice you hear?
	the girl		hair is short?
	the man		

	The boy		hair is short	is my sister.
	The woman		arm is broken	lives upstairs.
Yes, I do.	The child	whose	car won't start	is my classmate.
	The girl		voice you hear	is my uncle.
	The man		•••	

- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রেম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রেম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রেম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রেম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রেম্বর ক্রেম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রিম্বর ক্রেম্বর ক
- a) What questions does Mr. Sutton first ask the students in his class?
- b) Who is the person whose actions Dawa most admires? Why?
- c) In Lhamo's opinion, who is the person whose good deeds have had the most positive impact? Why?
- d) For Tashi, who is the person whose ideas have had the greatest influence? Why?
- e) Who is the person whose good deeds you most admire? Why?

- 3. With your partner, make sentences using attributive clauses with 'whose' to describe different kinds of people. (ર્ક્રિંડ) ત્રેંગ સ્ત્રાં પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્त પ્રાપ્त પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત
- A: I know a woman *whose voice is as sweet as a bird*. Do you know a woman whose voice is as sweet as a bird?
- B: No, I don't know a woman whose voice is as sweet as a bird, but I know a man *whose hand is* <u>as</u> <u>strong as an ox</u>. Do you know a man whose hand is as strong as an ox?

A: No, I don't...

#### VII Exercises ज्नूर्भुर्

- a) How did the villagers feel about the boy whose tricks they fell for again and again?
- b) What did the one of the villagers say when the boy cried "Wolf!" and really meant it?
- c) Was the boy surprised when no one came to his rescue? Why?
- d) What did the villagers say when they saw the shepherd boy walking sadly through the village?
- e) What is the lesson of this story? Would you believe the shepherd boy's words?

Example: The student will not be in class today. Her arm was broken.  $\rightarrow$  The student whose arm was broken will not be in class today.

- a) He is the football player. His skills are the best in the world.
- b) The man is my father. His hair is cut very short.
- c) I know the poet. His poems are more unique than any other poet's.
- d) She is the student. Her tricks are the cleverest of all.
- e) The teacher is Ms. Lyons. I like her class the best.
- 3. Match each expression on the left with its definition on the right. শূর্ম্ ব্রুশ্বর্শ ক্রিন্ ক্র্রিশ ক্রিন্ ক্রিন্

to really mean (sth)	to help someone who is in trouble
to come to (sb's) rescue	according to (sb's) feelings
to play a trick on (sb)	things that are done to help other people
in (sb's) opinion	to tell the truth
good deeds	to do (sth) to fool (sb)

# **Unit Thirty-Four: A Letter to Lhasa**

# म्रेक्तर्रेप्तित्य द्राध्यम्यम्

#### I Tashi's Letter to Yangzom

Dear Vangzom,

May 30

I'm so sorry that I couldn't make the trip to Lhasa. To see you would have been the happiest time of the spring for me! But I couldn't get permission from my teachers to miss my classes, and I couldn't afford the train and bus tickets. Perhaps it was foolish of me to plan the trip without looking at the cost, but to pay a visit to you would be worth any price.

To spend the summer in Lhasa will be a good opportunity for you. I hope you will have more time to work with your professors and to write beautiful poetry. To think of you doing your work in the center of Tibetan culture makes me smile. I hope you will find many positive influences for your poetry in your new home. I really enjoyed the poems you sent me earlier. Could you send some more when you have the chance?

I won't be able to come and visit you this summer, because my family needs me to stay at home and work in the fields. Every day, I will be very busy plowing, building fences, and, when the time comes, harvesting. Of course, I will also be thinking of you and when we might see each other again. At the moment, I don't know when that will be. To think of not seeing you for another year makes me very sad.

But I won't end this letter unhappily -- to live is to dream! And to run into you again on a hilltop under the stars would make my dreams come true!

Yours,

Tashi

#### II Sentence Patterns ইল্ল্ব্স্ম্স্

To see you would have been the happiest time of the spring for me.

To spend the summer in Lhasa will be a good opportunity for you.

To think of not seeing you for another year makes me very sad.

To run into you again on a hilltop would make my dreams come true!

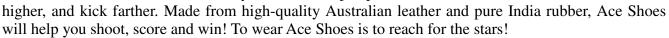
#### III Advertisements দ্ৰন্যন্ত্ৰিদ্ৰেশ্বিশাশ্বম্

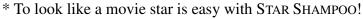
#### \* The new YAK TRACKER--to drive is to believe!

If you are not happy to stay in the city, you need a car that will help you go where you want to go. The Yak Tracker will help you climb hills, cross rivers and explore the wide plateau. Driving the Yak Tracker will make you feel as wild as a gazelle. To drive the Yak Tracker is to find freedom!

#### \* To wear ACE SHOES is to join the pros!

Just put on a pair of Ace Shoes and you will feel like Michael Jordan on the basketball court or Ronaldo on the football field. Ace Shoes will make you run faster, jump





If you wash your hair with Star Shampoo, people will think they have seen you in the movies. Star Shampoo will make your hair strong, shiny, and healthy, and it will surely make your new fans come running to meet you. To use Star Shampoo is to make people notice you!

#### \* To carry a PHONE PAL is to be in touch with the world!

In today's busy world, you can't afford to be far from a telephone. So why not carry a Phone Pal and have a phone always at your fingertips? You will never miss an important phone call again. To carry a Phone Pal is like having your best friend in your pocket!

#### \* Drinking ZIP COLA is your ticket to feeling great!

Do you ever feel tired at the end of a long day? Just drink a bottle of Zip Cola and you will soon feel like climbing the highest mountain or swimming across the widest ocean. Zip Cola will give you the energy to do whatever you want to do. Drinking Zip Cola is your ticket to pure delight!

#### \* To visit LOTUSLAND is to become a child again!

When was the last time you took an exciting vacation? This year, don't stay at home and watch TV. Go to Lotusland instead, and have some fun! At Lotusland, you can take a thrilling train ride, play entertaining games, or go boating on a peaceful lake. To go to Lotusland will make you feel young again!

#### **IV Common Expressions**

to get permission র্ক্র্বায়েরর র্ব্রার্থির বা to be worth any price বিশ্বর রহান্থর বা when the time comes বৃশ্ব রুষ্ট্রব্যার to have the chance র্শা শ্বর্মার রুদ্রা to make (sb's) dreams come true প্রক্ষার বুর মার্ম্ব র্যু মান্ত্রি বা to reach for the stars व्यायाविः श्रूप्रः यापाः श्रूप्रः होत्रः या to come running अर्गुम् श्राप्यः याप्यः याप्यः

### V Grammar Points অহুৰ্স্থ্ৰিন্'নৃশ্ব'শ্ৰুব্

\* Infinitive-as-Subject (I) बुेन्'र्चे'क्रूॅब्'प्रते'त्रुख'प'नेक्'रोन्'श्चेन्'श्चेन्'श्चेन्'श्चेन्'श्चेन्'श्चेन्'श्चेन्'श्चेन्'

Infinitive + ক্লম'ম'ইঙ্গামীদ'গ্ৰী'ব্ৰ'ৰ্স্কৰ্ম +	Object + चुःख्यःङ्ग्रॅबःयदेःक्वेष+	Main Verb + 5ुः क्षेण गर्डें वें+	Complement শৃঙ্গদ্ৰ:র্ভ্রশ	
To wear	Ace Shoes	is	to join the pros!	
To go	to Lotusland	will make	you feel young again!	
To carry	a Phone Pal	is	to carry your best friend!	

In these sentences, the infinitive 'to drive' has the same meaning as the gerund 'driving.' So 'to drive is to believe' has the same meaning as 'driving is believing.' ঋ্বি কেইবালু ক্লিকাৰেই বিশ্বাল ক্লিকাৰেই ক্লিকা

believing'ব্দ'মর্ক্রমা

## VI Activities र्र्ड्स्यहरू।

1. Match each phrase on the left with a phrase on the right to make a complete sentence. ण्याँ क्रिंग् क्रिंग क्रिंग् क्रिंग क्रि

To wish upon a star	is Dawa's goal for the future.	
To protect the grassland	is to be delighted by an ancient form of art.	
To watch Tibetan dancing	would make Lhamo's dream come true.	
To work with development projects in his	is to be a poet and a dreamer.	
hometown		
To work for a joint venture	is to keep the balance of nature.	

- a) What would have been the happiest time of Tashi's spring?
- b) What thought makes Tashi smile?
- c) What does Tashi think will be a good opportunity for Yangzom?
- d) What thought makes Tashi very sad?
- e) What would make Tashi's dreams come true?
- 3. Write your own advertisement with your classmates, and share it with the rest of the class. Use the advertisements above as examples.

### VII Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा

1. Unscramble these words from the advertisements. ব্যথ্য বেট্র মাধ্যমান্ত্র মাধ্য ব্রেট্র ব্যক্ষ ব্যক্তর বিষ্ণান্তর বিষ্ণান্ত বিষ্ণান

- a) anosdluLt
- b) cAe osheS
- c) artS ohmoSap

- d) kYa erkTrca
- e) ehoPn lPa

Example: <u>Driving</u> a Yak Tracker is <u>finding</u> the open road!  $\rightarrow$  <u>To drive</u> a Yak Tracker is <u>to find</u> the open road!

- a) Seeing lions in Africa would make my dreams come true.
- b) Preserving the balance of nature on the grassland is protecting it for future generations.
- c) Meeting my favorite jazz musicians would be an exciting moment for me.
- d) Having the chance to visit other planets is my greatest dream.
- e) Stopping logging in the higher parts of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers is protecting the country against major floods.
- 3. Answer these question about the advertisements. Use the infinitive-as-subject in your answers. ત્રેન્ વર્ષેત્ર પાર્ટ સામા પાર્ટ
- a) To use Star Shampoo is to do what?
- b) What is your ticket to pure delight?
- c) To do what is to reach for the stars?
- d) To carry a Phone Pal is like what?
- e) What will make you feel young again?



## **Unit Thirty-Five: At the Construction Site**

# क्रें क्वं क्रें क्र्या वर्के वक्रुव वक्ष क्ष

### I Dialogue MAE

ZHOMA: Hi, Norbu. Thanks for coming over to see the construction site!

NORBU: It's my pleasure, Zhoma. I can't believe that construction has already begun!

ZHOMA: Don't you mean construction has *finally* begun? We're a little behind schedule, and

the foundation must be finished before the rainy season begins. And we have to look for more contributions. We still don't have enough money to *finish* the project.

But I'm feeling excited about the project, and I am happy with the progress so far.

NORBU: When must the construction be completed?

ZHOMA: Well, the school building must be ready when the students return to school for the

autumn semester, so construction must be completed by the end of August. But we

hope that everything will be finished a few weeks earlier.

NORBU: To organize a project like this must be difficult--raising money, ordering materials,

writing reports--there is so much to do! And it must be hard to find volunteers who

are willing to help without getting paid.

ZHOMA: Yes, there is a lot to keep track of in this kind of project. To keep the volunteers

happy is a difficult job, but I think everyone will be satisfied in the end. And of course we mustn't forget to thank our contributors for their help and support. We

certainly couldn't pull it off without them.

NORBU: It must be very satisfying to see things coming together. All of the villagers are

very proud of the project organizers and all that you are doing.

ZHOMA: Well, it's nothing, really. It's a labor of love for us and our community! Thanks

again for coming to see the construction site, Norbu.

NORBU: I wouldn't miss it!

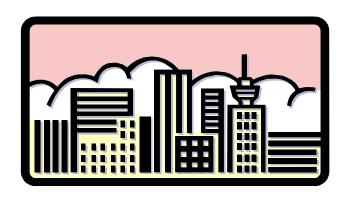
## II Sentence Patterns ইবা'বী'রাব'মুবস্থা

The foundation *must be finished* before the rainy season begins.

The school building *must be ready* when the students return to school.

To organize a project like this *must be* difficult.

We *mustn't forget* to thank our contributors for their help and support.



### III Text: The King and His Shirt

र्बेदाळवा मुलार्चे दर्दावेदी के लेवा

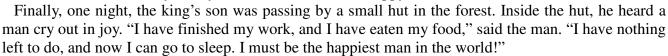
nce there was a king who had a serious illness. His doctors tried everything, but they could not cure his disease. One day, the king said, "I will give all of my money to the man who can make me healthy again."

"We must find a way to cure my father!" said the king's son. Because no one knew a way to make the king well again, the king's ministers had a meeting to come up with some ideas. At the meeting, one minister had an idea to cure the king.

"We must find a man who is truly happy," said the minister. "Then we must buy the man's shirt and give it to the king. When the king puts on the shirt, he will be healthy again."

Everyone agreed with this idea, so they all set out in

different directions to look for a happy man. "I must find a rich man," thought one minister. "If a man is rich, he must be happy." But all of the rich men were very tired, and none of them were happy. "I must find a famous man," thought another minister. "If a man is famous, he must be happy." But all of the famous men were very lonely, and none of them was happy.



The king's son was very pleased to hear this. "I must have that man's shirt!" he said. "It is worth any price!" He told the king's ministers to go into the hut and buy the man's shirt for any amount of money that he asked. So the ministers went into the hut to buy the man's shirt. But the happy man was so poor that he had no shirt.



to keep track of ক্রুৰার্ম্বান্ত্রিদ্যা

in the end মহ্ম'ড়া

to pull it off ঐগ্ৰাম্ম্ম্ৰেয়্ম্ম্

I wouldn't miss it! दबादे विंदानु वहण्या श्रीन्।

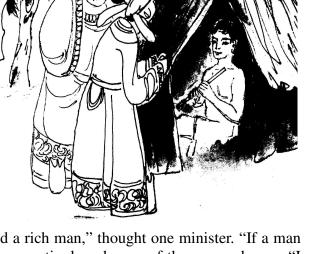
to come together ग्रेविग्रुविग्रुवर्ह्स्स्राम्।

to set out यश्वादर्गे र्रें अप्

to cry out বর্মির্মা

## V Grammar Points বহুর্শ্বিদ্রাবাদ্যা

- \* Modal Verbs (I): "must / mustn't" রুঝার্জুর'র্ফ্র্রামর্জ্র মন্ত্রিন্ত্র জিল্ "must / mustn't"
- In these sentences, 'must' is used as a modal verb:
  - You *must* return the book soon. (You *have to* return the book soon).
  - We *mustn't forget* to eat food which is healthy.
- In these sentences, 'must' is not used as a modal verb:
  - He *must* be ill. (He is *certainly* ill).
  - He *must not* be feeling well today.



### VI Activities うちょう

- 1. Answer these questions about the dialogue. ক্রন্থ ক্রিন্থ ক্রন্থ ক্রন্থ
- a) When must the new school's foundation be finished?
- b) What must the project organizers look for in order to finish the project?
- c) When must the construction be completed?
- d) What mustn't the project organizers forget to do?
- e) Do you think it must be difficult to organize a project like this? Do you think it must be satisfying to do work in your own community?
- 2. Change these sentences from positive to negative (or from negative to positive), following the example. Don't change the meaning of the sentences! ১৭ নাই ১৯৯০ ক্রমান ক্রমান

*Example: You <u>must remember</u> to finish your homework.* → *You <u>mustn't forget</u> to finish your homework.* 

- a) A rich man mustn't be sad.
- b) You must stay awake during class.
- c) A happy man must be healthy.
- d) A basketball player mustn't be short.
- e) You mustn't speak loudly in the library.
- 3. Practice this chant with your classmates. Take turns saying the parts for A and B. હ્વેર્'ન્સ મુંગ્રહ્માં ર્ર્સ મુંગ્રહ્માં મુંગ્રહમાં મુંગ્રહમાં
- A: Oh, hello--you must be Joe!
- B: No, I'm not Joe--my name is Moe.
- A: Then *he* must be Joe--mustn't he?
- B: No, he's not Joe--his name is Lee.
- A: I see--so Joe must be *that* man.
- B: No, that's not Joe--his name is Dan.
- A: I'll call *him* Joe--I must, I will!
- B: I'm sorry, sir--his name is Bill.
- A: Where to go, I just don't know, I only know I must find Joe!

### VII Exercises ग्नरकुरा

### ঘৰ্ষ্ট'বৃগ্য্

- a) to come up with (sth)
- b) to keep track of
- c) to set out
- d) to come together
- e) to pull it off

- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्य क्रिंग् क्रिंग्य क्रिं
- a) What did the king's son say to the king's ministers?
- b) What idea did one of the king's ministers have to cure the king?
- c) What did one of the king's ministers think he must do to find a happy man? Did another minister think he must find a handsome man?
- d) Did the man living in the small hut think there must be happier men in the world than he?
- e) Do you think that people who are rich and famous are always happy? What is the lesson of this story?
- a) \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class are Tibetan.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates speak Amdo dialect.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class live on the grassland.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates speak Kham dialect.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class is from Germany.



## **Unit Thirty-Six: A Happy Childhood**

# **ऄ॒ॱख़॔ॺॱऄ॔ॱॸॖॺॱॻऻॱॾॗॕॱऄॗॸॱॷॺॱॻ**ढ़ॆॱॸॖऀॺॱॸॖॺऻ

#### I Dialogue [ ] 기독[

TASHI: I'm glad we could have lunch together today, Lhamo. I haven't seen you for weeks!

LHAMO: I know, Tashi--I'm sorry that it's been so long. I've been very busy preparing for my job interview. I'm really nervous about it, and I don't know how to relax.

TASHI: Well, you could try not to take it so seriously. If you start to feel nervous in your interview, just think about the times when we played together as kids. For instance, do you remember the place where we used to race leaves on the river?

LHAMO: Yes, I remember that place. We pretended that each leaf was a small boat. That was a time when my only wish was to make my leaf float down the river faster than yours. Life was really simple then!

TASHI: Yes, it was. And that also makes me think of the times when we used to "play school" at home. You were always the teacher and Zhoma and I were always the students. Even though she is older than you, you taught her to read. Of course, you taught me to read, too. You weren't nervous about school marks and job interviews then!

LHAMO: Wow, I had forgotten about that. Our "school" was a place where I felt really confident. I guess at that time I was more interested in giving than receiving, and I was more interested in teaching than learning.

TASHI: That's right. I learned more from you than I have learned from any teacher.

LHAMO: Thanks, Tashi. I'm glad you're around during the times when I take things too seriously. I may or may not get this job, but I will always have my wonderful family!

### II Sentence Patterns ইবাৰীয়ুবামূনমা

Think about the times when we played together as kids.

Do you remember the place where we used to race leaves in the river?

Our "school" was a place where I felt really confident.

I'm glad you're around during the times when I take things too seriously.



# III Text: Snow Disaster র্ন্ধ্রনার্ক্রা নেনেই দার্ক্রনার্ক্র

now is one of the joys of nature. Snow gives us water for crops, creates beauty in the winter, and provides fun for both children and adults. But snow is not always a wonderful thing. On the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau where many nomadic families live, too much snow can cause a serious disaster.

In the winter of 1997-1998, many areas of the plateau were hit with major snowstorms. In some areas, 10 centimeters of snow fell in one day and temperatures fell to 40 degrees below zero centigrade. In the



areas where the most snow fell, many grazing animals died because they couldn't reach the grass under the snow. In places where there was little wind, the snow piled up even deeper.

At the time when the livestock died, the nomadic families could find very little dung to use for fuel, so it was difficult for the families to keep warm. Many families were forced to move their herds long distances to lower areas where there was less snow and more available grazing land.

A relief fund was established during the winter of 1997-1998 to provide food, clothing, and fuel to the places where the most damage was done. Both regional and provincial governments contributed to this fund, and some international relief organizations also helped to provide money and carry goods. At the time when the snow finally melted, few people had lost their lives, but the cost of losing livestock was great.

Do you think that snow disasters can be prevented in the future? If you think that they can be prevented, *how* can they be prevented?

### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'ন্স্'র্ব্জন্

## V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্শ্ব্ৰুণ্ড্ৰাব্ৰাৰ্জ্

\* Attributive Clause (IV): "where / when" র্ র'ন্ র'ন্ ই্র'ন্ র্র্রার্ ব্ (4) : "where / when"

Subject + ਤ੍ਰੇਨ੍ਬੰ +	Predicate + ই্ন্উণ +	'where / when' +	Clause Subject / Predicate सुर्क्षमामी मार्डे क्षेमा ५८ हें ५ द्वे ५ क्षेम
	often think about the place	where	I was born.
I	will always remember the	when	my family traveled together.
	times		

<sup>\* &#</sup>x27;Many / few' and 'much / little' || 'many / few' বৃদ্ 'much / little' - || 'Many' and 'few' are used with countable nouns, and 'much' and 'little' are used with uncountable nouns || many' বৃদ 'few' শ্রীকারী নেশুন নুমার নিশ্বিষ্ট্রমার নিশ্বিষ্ট

- Many people have applied to work in the company, but few will be hired.
- If the grasslands have much snow, the livestock will find little food to eat.

### VI Activities 新たってより

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make your own sentences. শ্ব্যান্ত্রী ব্রমিশ্র ইবি ব্রশ্বী প্রস্কৃত্র ক্রমন্ত্রী ব্রমিশ্র ইবি ব্রশ্বী প্রস্কৃত্র ক্রমন্ত্রী ব্রমিশ্র ইবি ব্রমিশ্র কর্মন্ত্রী ব্রমিশ্র ইবি বর্মিশ্র ইবি ব্রমিশ্র ইবি ব্রমিশ্র ইবি ব্রমিশ্র ইবি বর্মিশ্র ই

The place		Tashi and Lhamo were young	is quite beautiful.
The night	where	I used to study	has many trees.
The forest	when	she played as a girl	was very joyful.
The school	WIICII	Yangzom lives in Lhasa	was clear and cool.
The time		Tashi saw Yangzom on the hilltop	has been rebuilt.

- a) Where did many grazing animals die during the snow disaster of 1997-1998?
- b) Did the snow pile up the deepest in places where there was much wind?
- c) When could the nomadic families find very little dung to use for fuel?
- d) Where did the nomadic families move their herds when they had used up all of their fuel?
- e) Have you ever experienced a snow disaster? Do you think snow disasters can be prevented? How?
- 3. Fill in the blanks with few, little.ll few ্ব little শার্ত কার্ শুর্ ক্র ক্র কার্ক্স ক্র বিশ্ব প্র বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্ব
- e) If there is \_\_\_\_\_ wind, the snow will pile up deeper.

## VII Exercises ज्नुरञ्जूरा

1. Join these sentences with an attributive clause using where or when. मृन्याची केंग्यु प्रति 'त्र्यं क्ष्रित' प्रति प

*Example: This is the place. I was born here.*  $\rightarrow$  *This is the place where I was born.* 

- a) Do you know the date? The Potala Palace was built then.
- b) Germany is the country. The printing press was invented there.
- c) That is the forest. My family often goes camping there in the summer.
- d) I remember the time. We played together in the river then.
- e) The Soviet Union is the country. The first artificial satellites were launched there.

2. 1	Fill in the blanks with <i>much, many.</i>    <i>much</i> 55	manyम्बेश्चर्योयःहेम्ब्स्यां	र्द्दरक:इस्रबः क्रेंदरदर्शेव।
a)	yaks and sheep couldn't find e	nough food to eat during	the snow disaster
1- \	The resistant of 1007, 1000 range a time and an	an arry £a11 in	Tile atom anaga

- b) The winter of 1997-1998 was a time when \_\_\_\_\_\_ snow fell in Tibetan areas.c) The Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau is a place where \_\_\_\_\_ nomadic families live.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ livestock died in areas where the snow was deep.
- e) Local governments contributed \_\_\_\_\_ money to a relief fund.
- 3. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহ্ম হাট্ট্রার্ডির বিশ্বাধ্য বের্ডির বাজার্ডির বিশ্বাধ্য বিশ্বাধ্য
- a) What does Tashi tell Lhamo to do if she starts to feel nervous in her interview?
- b) Does Lhamo remember the place where she and Tashi used to race leaves on the river?
- c) Was Lhamo's only wish to become a businesswoman when she and Tashi played together as kids?
- d) What is a place where Lhamo really felt confident?
- e) During what times is Lhamo glad that Tashi is around?



# 

### I Dialogue MAE

(at Lhamo's job interview)

LHAMO: Good morning. It's very nice to meet all of you.

MAN 1: The same to you. Please sit down and tell us something about yourself.

LHAMO: Well, to be a businesswoman has always been my dream. Since I was a young girl, I have wanted to help customers buy high-quality goods that would make their lives better. To work for your company would let me achieve this goal while helping your company sell its products.

MAN 2: Why do you want to work with a joint venture company and not a local company?

LHAMO: To work with a joint venture would give me useful experience in international trade. I would like to use my English skills to help customers around the world buy goods that will also improve the lives of local people in our province. I feel that I could do this job very well and make everyone satisfied.

MAN 3: I'm sure that you could do some job very well.

LHAMO: What do you mean?

MAN 3: It's just that, well, we hadn't expected to interview a woman for this job. We had always planned to hire a man. To hire a woman is not something we had considered.

LHAMO: I don't believe this! To hire a woman would make your company stronger! You could use a woman's opinions to help sell your products to female customers. Women work just as hard as men, and in many cases, women work even better!

MAN 1: Yes, yes, we've heard all of that before. Thank you for taking the time to talk with us. And don't call us; we'll call you!

## II Sentence Patterns ইন্'ন্'ন্'্যুব'শ্লুন্জ্

To be a businesswoman has always been my dream.

To work for your company would let me achieve this goal.

To work with a joint venture would give me useful experience.

To hire a woman would make your company stronger!



# III Text: Women's Equality Around the World র্ম্মনার্করা বর্ধমান্ত্রীনান্ত্রীনান্ত্রনান্ত্রনান্ত্রনান্ত্রনান্তরনা

re men and women equal?
Governments around the world boast that men and women have equal rights. In many cases, this is simply not true. To be truly equal is for men and women to share work, money, and power equally. In many parts of the world, these goals have not yet been achieved. The United States is a clear example of this fact.

To be a woman working in the United States is still to be a woman working in "a man's world." American



women gained equal employment opportunities through the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but even today there are few women in the highest positions of the major US companies. And men are still given higher salaries, on average, than women in similar positions. In 1997, American women earned only 74 cents for every dollar earned by American men.

To gain equal voting rights has also been a struggle for American women. Women in America have been voting for only about eighty years, while white men in America have been voting for more than two hundred years. And the United States has not yet elected a female president, even though several other countries, including the United Kingdom, India, and Israel, have shown the world that a woman can govern a country just as well as a man.

While education for boys and girls has become nearly equal in the America of the present, this was not the case in the past. To attend school was not an opportunity that every young girl had, and many were forced to stay at home to sew and cook. Although this situation has changed greatly, girls still do not score as well as boys, on average, in math and science examinations.

To gain true equality with men is a goal for women in the United States and around the world. Perhaps during our lifetimes, this goal will be achieved at last.

## IV Common Expressions ক্সুব'নৰ্শ্বথ'ৰ্স্ক'ন্

the same to you ब्रिंट्गुटाट्रेय्ट्र विद्याय क्षेत्र । to achieve a goal द्रिश्चार प्रेया क्षेत्र । क्षेत्र व्याप्त क्षेत्र व

### V Grammar Points সহ শ্ব্রির্'ব্যব্'বার্ব্য

- \* Infinitive-as-Subject (II) ট্রব্র মূর্ম মার্ম মার্ম
- Note that infinitive clauses used as a subject can be as long as necessary to express an idea. धैर्'वर्र्षण् चु'त्र्वेश्वर्'बेश्वर्'बेश्वर्'बेर्'ब्र्स्वर्'बर्'क्र्यं क्रियं वर्षे क्रियं क्
  - *To be a woman working in the United States* is still not easy.
  - To gain true equality with men is a goal for women everywhere.
  - To achieve the goal of equal rights may be difficult in "a man's world."

## VI Activities र्क्क्ष्रप्रम्

1. Match each expression on the left with its definition on the right. न्या क्षेत्र क

on average	the situation of having a job
salary	all people are given the same opportunities
to govern	in most cases
employment	the money a person is paid for working
equal rights	to be the leader of a country or province

- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue. Use the infinitive-as-subject in your answers.
- a) What has always been Lhamo's dream?
- b) What would let Lhamo achieve her goal to help customers buy high-quality goods?
- c) What could Lhamo gain by working with a joint venture company instead of a local company?
- d) Had the joint venture company considered hiring a woman?
- e) What does Lhamo think would make the company stronger?
- a) Do women and men in your home area have equal rights in education? Do all girls in your home area go to school?
- b) In your home area, is work shared equally by women and men? Who does more housework? Who does more work outside the home? Do you think this is fair?
- c) How do you feel about beauty competitions for women? Do men take part in such competitions? Why or why not?
- d) Are there many women in your local or provincial government? Why or why not?
- e) Do women and men in your home area have equal rights in employment? Is it easy for women to find jobs? What kind of jobs do they do?

## VII Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

- 1. Fill in the blanks with there is, there are, there isn't, there aren't, there is no longer. Use each group of words only once. Il there is \sigma'there are, there isn't, there aren't, there is no longer অভ্যান্ত্ৰীয়ে বুমান্ত্ৰীনে ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্ক্লেক্স্লেক
- a) \_\_\_\_\_ many women who take part in our provincial government.
- b) Women and men will be equal when \_\_\_\_\_ a difference in the money and power that they share.
- c) The United States is a place where \_\_\_\_\_ still differences in opportunities for men and women.
- d) We are still waiting for a time when \_\_\_\_\_ true equality between women and men.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ equality in education for girls and boys in many parts of the world.
- 2. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. ঈ্পা্ৰুবাৰেন্বীৰ্মাৰ্ক্ত্ৰাৰ্ক্তিৰ বিশ্বাবাৰ্ক্ত্ৰ্ব্ব্ৰেক্ত্ৰ্যাৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰাৰ্ক্ত্ৰ্ব্ব্ৰেক্ত্ৰ্ব্ব্ৰেক্ত্ৰ্যাৰ্ক্ত্ৰ্ব্ব্ৰেক্ত্ৰ্যাৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰ্য্ব্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ব্বেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰেৰ্ক্ত্ৰে
- a) To gain equality with women is a goal for men in the United States.
- b) To be a famous poet were always my dream.
- c) To gain equal voting rights has been easy for American women.
- d) To go to the Big Dipper was the goal of Apollo 11.
- e) To hire a female worker would make your company more good.
- - a) What must women and men share in order to be truly equal?
  - b) What does it mean to be a woman working in the United States?
  - c) Was it easy for American women to gain voting rights?
  - d) Did every young girl in America have an opportunity to attend school in the past?
  - e) What is a goal for women in the United States and around the world? Do you think that this goal will be achieved during your lifetime? Why or why not?



## **Unit Thirty-Eight: Stereotypes**

# য়ৢ৾ॱড়৾ঽ৾য়৾৾৾৽য়য়ৢ৾৾৾ঀৼয়৸ড়৾৻য়৻

#### I Dialogue A'AEI

(Ryan knocks on the door of Tashi's dormitory room.)

RYAN: Hi, Tashi and Lhamo. I'm happy to see you. I think we've become good friends by now. Do you mind if I ask you some general questions about Tibetan people?

TASHI: Not at all. Please come in! What's on your mind?

RYAN: Well, I think that Westerners have some stereotypes about Tibetans that may not be correct. For example, some Westerners think that all Buddhists are vegetarians. But many Tibetans who are Buddhists eat meat, so this can't be true. Can you explain why some Tibetan Buddhists eat meat?

LHAMO: Although Buddhists in other parts of the world may not eat meat, it is very difficult for Tibetans to be vegetarians because of the climate where we live. But some Tibetans may choose to eat larger animals instead of smaller animals. This way a few lives can be taken to satisfy many people, instead of taking many lives to satisfy a few people.

RYAN: That's quite interesting. I may choose to eat less fish and more mutton now. But I've got another question. I've also heard that all Tibetan people are nonviolent. Is this correct?

TASHI: Buddhism may teach us to live peacefully, but Tibetans are only human. Tibetans may be gentle people in general, but we can still get angry or frustrated, like everyone else. Unfortunately, anger can sometimes lead to violence. For this reason, I couldn't say that all Tibetans are nonviolent.

RYAN: I see. And there's one more thing. Many Westerners think that Tibetans live in a kind of paradise, a joyful "land of snows" without any problems. Do you agree with this idea?

LHAMO: No, I disagree with that. Tibetans may have one of the lowest standards of living of any people on Earth. Tibetans work very hard to survive in a difficult climate, and many Tibetans do not have easy access to schools, hospitals, and high-quality goods. But we Tibetans are very proud of our long history. We are working very hard to preserve our traditions and develop our communities.

RYAN: Thank you both for the information. Now my friends at home might have a better understanding of *real* Tibetan life.

### II Sentence Patterns র্ক্সানী স্থান স্থান

Westerners have some ideas about Tibetan people that may not be correct.

Tibetans can get angry or frustrated, and anger can lead to violence.

Tibetans may have one of the lowest standards of living on Earth.

Now my friends *might* have a better understanding of real Tibetan life.

### III Text: Songtsen Gampo শ্লুঁন'ৰ্কন্য ই'ৰ্শ্ল্ড্ৰন'ৰ্ম্বন্

ongtsen Gampo may the most influential king in the early history of Tibet. Not only was he a wise ruler, but he also made many important contributions to Tibetan culture. Songtsen Gampo was born in central Tibet in 617 AD. He became the king of Tibet when he was only thirteen years old. During the time Songtsen Gampo ruled Tibet, he achieved many important things.



When Songtsen Gampo

became king, the Tibetan people had no written language. So he asked one of his ministers, Thonmi Sambhota, to develop a Tibetan alphabet. Sambhota went to India and studied many different Indian languages. Finally, he created a Tibetan alphabet based on the Sanskrit alphabet and brought it back to Tibet. If not for Thonmi Sambhota's work, Tibetans may not have a written language which Tibetan speakers of all dialects can read and understand.

Songtsen Gampo later went into seclusion for more than three years. During this time, he wrote many religious and political texts for the benefit of the Tibetan people. Afterward, Songtsen Gampo created many laws and organized local governments in different parts of Tibet. He also encouraged the translation of many Buddhist scriptures from Sanskrit into Tibetan. Tibetans might not have such a great number of Buddhist scriptures if not for Songtsen Gampo's strong encouragement.

One of Songtsen Gampo's most famous accomplishments was the construction of the Potala Palace. The Potala Palace is one of the most impressive examples of Tibetan architecture anywhere. It is well known for its beauty by people around the world. This magnificent palace could not have been built without Songtsen Gampo's support.

Songtsen Gampo is still remembered today for his many good deeds. Many historians have written stories about his life, and he is the subject of many Tibetan songs and folktales. Tibetan life today might not be the same without Songtsen Gampo's many great contributions.

### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব'নৰ্শ্বিষ'ৰ্ভ্জণ

not at all ৰ্ষ্কুৰ্ ঐ বেবুৰা

to take (sb's / sth's) life ৰ্জ্বৰা নাইবি না

in general ব্লিক্ত না

only human ঐ বিবি ব এবি না

to lead to (sth) (ক্লুক্ট্ৰৰ) ৰ্ম্কুৰি না

standard of living বর্ক্ট'নবি'ক্ট'র[
if not for শাবা'শ্বীদৃ"শেমীদ'ৰ[
to go into seclusion দ্বীক্ত্মবি'শ্বক্শ্ৰাড়াবেশ্যু'ন[
for the benefit of শিশ্বক'শ্বী'ক্তিদ'ন[

### V Grammar Points সহ শ্ব্রির্'ব্সার'মার্বা

- These modal verbs express an event that is possible but is not certain. স্থান্য সুনাই, বাই ব্ৰাইনা নেই ব্ৰাইনা

### वीबायताक्रेराश्चेरायदे देंबाश्चेंबार्सेत्। देंबागुरादेबाया सेरादें॥

- We may not take a trip to Lhasa this summer; we may go to Labrang instead.
- They *might* not study English next semester; they *might* study Japanese.
- Eating food that is high in fat *can* cause health problems.
- Her train *could* be late because the weather is not so good.

### VI Activities 養につまり

- 1. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রম্বরিশ্বস্থান্তর বিশ্বস্থান্তর বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থান্তর বিশ্বস্থান্তর বিশ্বস্থান্তর বিশ্বস্থান্তর বিশ্বস্থান্তর বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থান বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থান বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থান বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থান বিশ্ব
- a) Why does Ryan ask Tashi and Lhamo questions about Tibetans?
- b) Is it true that some Buddhists are vegetarians? Is this true of most Tibetans?
- c) Does Tashi say that Tibetans can get angry or frustrated? Does he think that anger can lead to violence?
- d) Does Lhamo agree with the idea that Tibetans live in a kind of paradise?
- e) Do you think Ryan's questions might give his friends a better understanding of real Tibetan life?
- 2. Sing this song. মু'বেই'র্থ্বেমা

#### "I May Not Pass This Way Again"

I'm on my way to find a friend,
And I may not pass this way again,
So let's go smell the flowers, mister,
Let's go climb the mountains, sister,
Come along stranger, come along friend,
I may not pass this way again.

- a) Do you think Westerners have some ideas about Tibetans that may not be correct? What are some Western stereotypes about Tibetans?
- b) Do you think that all Westerners have a lot of money? Why or why not?
- c) Are all Western people beautiful and wealthy? Can you name any famous Westerners who are not?
- d) Do you think that America is a dangerous place to live? Explain your opinion.
- e) In what ways do you think Westerners can learn from Tibetans? What things do you think Tibetans can learn from Westerners?

### VII Exercises ज्नूरा

a)	Tibetans live in a kind of paradise.	T	F
b)	Every Westerner is rich.	T	F
c)	All Tibetans are Buddhists.	T	F
d)	Every Tibetan is nonviolent.	T	F
e)	All Buddhists are vegetarians.	T	F

- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्च क्रिंग् क्रिंग्च क्रिं
- a) Who may be the most influential king in the early history of Tibet?
- b) What might Tibetans not have if it were not for Thonmi Sambhota's work?
- c) Could the Potala Palace have been built without Songtsen Gampo's support?
- d) What might Tibetans not have if not for Songtsen Gampo's strong encouragement?
- e) Do you think Tibetan life today might be different without Songtsen Gampo's many contributions?
- 3. Use each of these common expressions in a sentence. म्निस ची कुत प्रमें विकास के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्य के मार्थ के मार्य के
- a) standard of living
- b) to take (sb's / sth's) life
- c) for the benefit of
- d) in general
- e) only human



# **Unit Thirty-Nine: In the Computer Lab**

# क्रें क्व कें न्या में का वर्षे मानमाना

#### I Dialogue [ ] 기독[

(in the school computer lab)

DAWA: Hey, Helen and Andrew. What are you doing?

HELEN: Long time, no see, Dawa! We're both checking our e-mail.

DAWA: What's 'e-mail'? Is that the same as 'air mail'?

ANDREW: No, 'e-mail' is short for 'electronic mail.' It's a kind of message that you can send and receive with a computer.

DAWA: What things do you need to send and receive e-mail?

HELEN: You need a computer, a telephone line, and an e-mail account. Anyone who has access to these things can send and receive e-mail. I've got a school e-mail account, so I can access my e-mail here at the computer lab.

DAWA: Why would you want to send a letter through a computer instead of writing it by hand?

ANDREW: Well, sending e-mail is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than making an international phone call, which can be very expensive! E-mail can also be used to send a message to many people at once. Any of my friends in New Zealand who have given me their e-mail addresses will receive a group letter from me at the end of each month.

DAWA: E-mail must make living abroad easier for all of you.

HELEN: Yes, it certainly does. My parents, who always worry about me, have just gotten their own e-mail account in Australia. Now they feel that I am closer to them than I was during university when I was only a few hundred kilometers away.

DAWA: Wow, e-mail sounds very useful. I would like to have my own e-mail account if I ever go abroad!

### II Sentence Patterns র্ক্তবাশী শ্রুবাস্থ্রস্থ

Anyone who has access to these things can send and receive e-mail.

E-mail is cheaper than making an international phone call, which can be very expensive!

Any of my friends in New Zealand who have given me their e-mail addresses will receive a group letter from me.

My parents, who always worry about me, have just gotten their own e-mail account in Australia.



#### **III Text: The Internet**

## र्श्वेतःस्वा रःचःवर्श्वेत्यःया

developing science and technology. What are some of the results that have come from this development? One clear result is the invention of the Internet, which seems to be a hot topic of conversation everywhere these days. What is the Internet, and what is it used for?

The Internet, which was created in the 1960's by the US Government for military communications, is now used for much more than government work. Not only can it be used to send and receive e-mail, it can also be used to do research, listen to music, find travel



information, buy products, or read the news. The Internet can also be used for communication between people who are from different countries, which may lead to greater understanding between people of different cultures. The Internet could also be used to create cooperation between the more-developed and less-developed countries of the world.

The Internet, which was accessed by 63 million users around the world in 1998, may have 116 million users by the year 2002. Of these users, about 21 million could be children. This would make children the fastest-growing group of Internet users. By the end of June 1998, China had 1.2 million Internet users, and that number had increased to about 5 million in the year 2000. As more and more users access the Internet, it will continue to change and grow.

The Internet may change the world in many ways. We don't yet know what these changes may be. For example, people in the future may choose to shop at home from their computers instead of going to stores to buy things. And the Internet may soon be commonly used in education to give students a direct experience of technology while teaching them more about faraway places. In any case, the Internet will make the Earth feel like a smaller planet, which will surely increase our understanding of the world around us.

### IV Common Expressions ক্লুব্'বৰ্গ্যব্ধি

electronic mail / e-mail क्र्यूंन विद्युत्र विद्युत्य विद्युत्र विद्युत्य विद्युत्र विद्युत्र विद्युत्य व

### V Grammar Points অহ'ৰ্ম্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

\*Attributive Clause (V): Restrictive and Non-Restrictive র্জিব'দ্রব'ম্ই্র্'ম্রে'র্জিব্'ম্র্'র্জিব্'ম্র্র্'ব্র্র্র্র্

72,222,341

### अर्क्षेण्'गे'र्नेद'अ'यङ्क्षर'यर'र्नेर'र्क्षेण्'य'रेन्।

- TRUE: Anyone who has a computer can access the Internet.
- FALSE: Anyone can access the Internet.

#### Non-restrictive Clauses

- TRUE: The project, which lasted five years, cost two million dollars.
- TRUE: The project cost two million dollars.

### VI Activities र्र्युट्यहर्

1. Use the words in each of these columns to make five sentences about these English-speaking countries. If you don't know the answers, look at a map or ask your teacher for help. ५ स्रेग्'रे रेवे'क्र' में अप्तानिक्ष के क्षिण क्षिण के क्षिण क्षिण के क्षिण क्षिण के क्षिण क्षेण क्षिण क्षेण क्षिण क्षेण क्षिण क्षिण क्षिण क्षिण क्षिण क्षिण क्षिण क्षेण क्षिण क्षेण क्षे

The US,	whose people speak French and English,	is east of Australia.
New Zealand,	where the 2000 Olympic Games were held,	is south of Canada.
Canada,	which has more sheep than people,	is north of France.
The UK,	where jazz was first played,	is west of New Zealand.
Australia,	where football was invented,	is north of the US.

- 2. Answer these questions about the text. र्ह्में प्राक्षंत्र क्रें प्राप्त विश्व प्राप्त विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्व
- a) What seems to be a hot topic of everyone's conversations these days?
- b) Why was the Internet created? For what can it be used now?
- c) By whom can the Internet be used?
- d) How many people accessed the Internet in 1998? How many users may it have by 2002?
- e) Do you think the Internet could change the world? In what ways might the world be changed by the Internet?

Examples: The class in which I have learned the most is chemistry.

Our English class, which begins at eight-thirty, has been very challenging.

The park, where we often go on the weekend, has been beautiful this spring.

### VII Exercises ज्नूरा

- 1. Answer these questions about the dialogue. শ্রহরী শ্লুম গ্রী হারী বিশ্ব বি
- a) Who can send and receive e-mail?
- b) Why would someone want to send a letter through a computer?
- c) Who will receive a group letter from Andrew at the end of each month?
- d) How does e-mail make living abroad easier for Helen?
- e) Do you think e-mail can be useful? How can e-mail be used?

Example: The project cost two million dollars. It lasted five years.  $\rightarrow$  *The project, which lasted five years, cost two million dollars.* 

- a) The president of the company is very generous. I was working for him.
- b) Peter suggested that we stop at the next town. His car was making strange sounds.
- c) The biologist found a cure for a serious illness. She had spent ten years doing research.
- d) The building has been empty for many years. It cost six million dollars to build.
- e) The palace was destroyed by a flood. It was built in the eleventh century AD.

Е	L	Е	С	T	R	О	N	Ι	С	Н	I
S	D	Е	Q	Z	C	V	F	N	О	N	N
P	R	Е	K	V	F	Е	G	N	M	N	F
О	T	Q	R	X	S	X	C	Н	M	F	O
U	Е	D	Е	F	T	S	F	V	U	R	R
S	Y	V	T	Е	N	R	Е	T	N	Ι	M
Е	R	C	U	D	Ι	Ι	P	C	I	L	A
R	T	K	P	R	L	О	K	S	С	V	T
S	F	M	M	Y	F	G	Н	X	A	A	I
С	U	I	O	K	N	Н	Е	C	T	В	O
Ι	A	C	C	О	U	N	T	В	Е	X	N
T	Y	G	О	L	O	N	Н	C	Е	T	M

## Unit Forty: I Can't Believe You're Here!

# म्रेक्त्रपति पद्धपा दशहित्रमा दर्भित्रमा वर्षेत्रपा अपर्देत्।

#### I Dialogue [작지폭]

(The Grade Two students are taking their final examination. Ms. Lyons is standing in the doorway of the classroom.)

Ms. Lyons: Tashi, can you come here for a moment?

TASHI: Can't it wait until after the examination?

Ms. Lyons:No, it can't! There's someone here to see you. Your visitor is waiting just outside the classroom.

(Tashi leaves the classroom and finds Yangzom waiting outside.)

TASHI: Oh, my gosh! Yangzom! I can't believe you're here!

YANGZOM: I'm sorry to interrupt you, Tashi. I didn't know you were still taking your examination. But I just arrived in town, and I wanted to find you right away! I'm

very happy to see you!

TASHI: I'm very happy to see you, too! This can't be true! I thought you were planning to

spend the summer in Lhasa. What are you doing in Xining?

YANGZOM: I will spend the summer in Lhasa, but I wouldn't do that without taking a short

holiday first. We finished our examinations last week, and I decided to catch a bus

to Xining. I couldn't wait another year to see you.

TASHI: There can't be a person in the world who is happier than I! Let me finish my

examination, and then we can go out and get something to eat together. I can't wait

to hear all about your adventures in Lhasa!

### II Sentence Patterns ইব্যব্যস্থন্

Can't it wait until after the examination?

I can't believe you're here!

I wouldn't spend the summer in Lhasa without taking a holiday first.

I couldn't wait another year to see you.

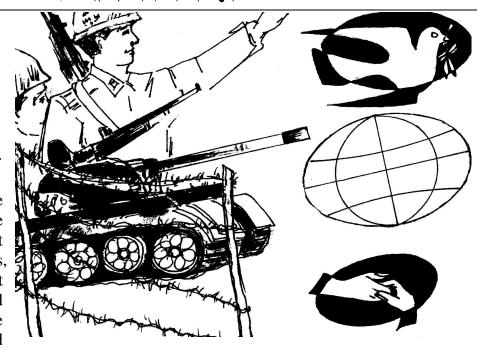
There *can't* be a person in the world who is happier than I!



### III Text: War or Peace র্ম্মানক্রা জিনাই দেশ্বমান্ত্র্

s the twenty-first century begins, the world has become more developed than ever before. We have solved many difficult problems, but we still can't seem to find a way to eliminate war and create peace.

For many years, the United States and the Soviet Union couldn't resolve their disagreements, so both countries spent money much to build powerful weapons. The people of Israel and



Palestine can't seem to find an agreement that will keep both sides at peace with each other. And India and Pakistan can't agree on their borders, so both countries continue to threaten one another with violence. Why can't the people of the world live in peace?

In the modern world, we can't use violence to solve our disagreements. Our weapons have become too dangerous. People now have enough weapons to eliminate all life on our planet. If we decide to use these weapons, we won't solve anything. Can't we make the world a more peaceful place?

There are many things we can do to create peace. First, we can make an effort to understand other cultures in our own countries and in other countries around the world. Second, we can look for nonviolent solutions to our large and small disagreements. Third, we can educate our friends and families on the things we learn about creating peace, so that anger and frustration will not continue. We can't wait for these problems to solve themselves. We must make a strong effort to create peace and eliminate war.

John Lennon, who was a famous rock musician from England, asked the world to "Give Peace a Chance" in a popular song. Lennon was shot and killed near his New York apartment building in 1980. Is this giving peace a chance? We mustn't let our differences get in the way of our similarities. If the people of the world choose peace now, war won't have a chance.

#### **IV Common Expressions**

oh, my gosh ব্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ নাম্ব্ৰান্ত্ৰ বিষ্ট্ৰ ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহম ব

### V Grammar Points সহ শ্ব্রির্'ব্সার'মার্বা

- \* Modal Verbs (III): 'can't / couldn't / won't / wouldn't' ক্ষাবেশ্বুম'ৰ্ক্ক্ব্মেন্বি'ন্ত্ৰেক্ত্বিন্(3): 'can't / couldn't / won't / wouldn't'
- These modal verbs are used to talk about a situation that is impossible. इस्यायुः क्रिंव प्राप्ते मुक्किया विश्व क्षिया क्ष्या क्षिया क्षिय क्षिय क्षिया क्षिया क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षेय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षेय क्षे
  - I can't come to the Tibetan music performance next week.
  - I *couldn't* solve all of the problems on the examinations.
  - I won't be able to answer all of your questions.
  - I wouldn't go to the party without asking her to come with me.
- \* Inflections अदमी दिया प्राची स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थाप

Adjective to Noun Inflections

- different difference
- similar similarity

Noun to Adjective Inflections

- peace peaceful
- danger dangerous

Verb to Noun Inflections

- educate education
- agree agreement
- Can you find other inflections in the text "War or Peace"? র্ট্রিস্'শ্রীষ্ণ'রে প্রবারে ব্রুষ্ণাস্থ্র বিশ্বর বিশ

### VI Activities うちょう

- 1. Practice this chant with your classmates. Take turns saying the parts for A and B. ब्रिन् ग्रे क्ष्य क्ष
- A: Can't you stay?
- B: I've gotta go, the downtown bus is much too slow.
- A: Couldn't you just take the train?
- B: I'd rather wait here in the rain.
- A: Mightn't you just ride your bike?
- B: I'll take a tractor if you like.
- A: Can't you stay?
- B: I've gotta go, the downtown bus is much too slow.

similarity	war
violence	love
peace	difference
hate	disagreement
agreement	nonviolence

- 3. Answer these questions about the text. र्र्ज्ञ्ज क्ष्र्र र श्री क्ष्र क्ष
- a) Why did the United States and the Soviet Union build many weapons?
- b) Why do India and Pakistan continue to threaten each other?
- c) Why can't we use violence to solve disagreements in the twenty-first century?
- d) What things can we do to make the world a more peaceful place?
- e) Do you think that the people of the world can live in peace? Explain your answer.

### VII Exercises ग्नरकुरा

- a) What can we do to make the world a more peace place?
- b) When countries can't agree, they often use violent.
- c) We can't solve our disagree with weapons.
- d) How can we find nonviolence solutions to our disagreements?
- e) We mustn't let our differences get in the way of our similar.
- 2. Answer these questions about the dialogue using these modal verbs: can't, couldn't, won't, wouldn't. ক্ষ'বেশ্ৰুম'ৰ্ম্ক্র'ম্মির'মির মান্মির মান্মির
- a) Can Tashi's visitor wait until after the examination is over?
- b) Is Tashi surprised to see Yangzom? How do you know?
- c) Why did Yangzom decide to take a trip to Xining?
- d) Can there be a happier person in the world than Tashi?
- e) Is Tashi excited to hear about Yangzom's adventures in Lhasa?

5	
<b>A</b> :	Hi, B, are you going to see the movie tonight?
B:	I'm sorry, A. I can't go to the movie. I study for my examination tonight, and I
	have time if I go to the movie.
<b>A</b> :	But you study for your examination before and after the movie, you?
B:	Well, I guess I could go to the movie and still have time to study. But we study together?
	It be easier if we studied together, it?
<b>A</b> :	Of course we may study together! Now we both go to the movie. I'll come over to your
	dormitory on my way to the cinema.
B:	That sounds great! I wait to see the movie!



# वश्चुरःधेवाःवीः क्रेंर।

# ब्रेक्तर्रद्यं। ब्र्रियःगुरःर्येगःय।

[작'고독]

ग्राया न्याः विष्या विषया व

चगाःविषा साथ। गायाः वर्षेश्वषा रायाः विदादरा वर्षाद्रायाः वर्षाद्रायाः वर्षाद्रायाः वर्षाः वर्षाद्रायाः वर्षाः वर्याः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्

रदः दः अष्विक्षः ददः अवअः तुः वाच्चदः विर्वेदः वासुअः चीः देदः देः युदः गुतः वाः वः क्षेत्रं दः तुः र्वेदः दाः धित्।

न्यायदः वर्ष्ट्रिस्स्य न्या व्याप्तर्थितः नासुस्य दे दे दुस्यायुत्तः दे दे दिन्या दे दिन्य हिन्य हिन्य

चगाःविषा वेवार्थातेःत्वास्या दार्सेःहरार्वेवायान्दासुराच्युतायायीव। रेग्युदागुवाहार्वेश्वयदेवंदाचेरास्याहार्वेश्वयदेवा

यःदययः कुःलुरः यशः दे विः क्षें क्षेत्रः भ्वतः यदे द्वा रः मवरः मी द्रशः विमा सेदा

न्यायद्वात्रा वित्रम्भा वित्रम्भायत्वर्यः स्थाप्तात्वर्यः स्थापत्वर्यः स्यापत्वर्यः स्थापत्वर्यः स्थापत्यस्यः स्यापत्वर्यस्यः स्यापत्वर्यः स्यापत्यस्यः स्यापत्वर्यस्यः स्यापत्यस्यस्यः स्यापत्यस्यस्यस्

या दर्चें क्रूर दगद सेंद्र दे तथा दगद च लेगा है गया है राया में भ्रावश यह त स्वाया वश्दर है गर्डर वेंर वक्या

कुंदे भीता हिद्येशये स्थानावन दे विगा क्षुयाय भीता

चगाःविषा ५वॉ८:र्स्रेवे:तुषास्ता ८:र्स्रेवासे:सुटःसुरःहे:देवे:स्रेटावषात्र्वाकं:वॉर्यास्वरःवेट:र्रेवस्वरःयवेवास

याद्रः यी.क्षः वर्षदः या. त्रीया क्षः वर्षदः हे बारा क्षेत्रं अववारी यी. द्वीर बार्या याद्रः यी. द्वीर वार्या यी. विषया याद्रा यी. विषया यो. व

र्ळेग्रा मुन्द्रमान्त्र मान्त्र मान्त्

यारे सूर दे हैं या गुष्य स्वापर है न

ग्रायद्रायम् विद्राश्ची विद्राश्ची अर्देव दे सु विद्या स्थापित स्थापित

ग्रायद्वा भ्रावित्रभ्या भ्रावित्रभ्यात्वेत्रभ्यात्व

ग्रायद्रायक्षा विविधित्रे मुक्ति विविधित्र विविधित विविधित्र विविधित्य विविधित्र विविधित्य विविधित्य विविधित्य विविधित्य विविधित्य विष्य विविधित्य विविष्य विषय विविधित्य विविधित्य विविधित्य विविधित्य विविधित्य विविधि

च्याःभिषा ग्रे। भ्रुःबचकाश्रुःविद्या होत्।त्रःवस्ताःवःदः अःच व

भ्रु'लियम् मृ'विव। गृ'वे। यगु'नेम। वें'वर्नरहिन्'रर्ट्सेते र्स्तेत विन्ता प्राप्त प्राप्त विमान

च्याः विश्व। दः द्वादः विः व्याः धेद। श्चाः व्यवः श्वः विदाः दश्यः विदाः विषयः विः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विद्याः विश्वः विद्याः विश्वः व

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## <u> नृच</u>ित्रःहैःचःन्दःर्चन्ःभवेःनुत्रःभेदः।

र्द्धिन स्वाप्त प्रत्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्

र्षेत्। अप्त्राक्षात्र्वेत्। दायाद्वीताः विवार्षेत्। श्रृष्ट्वेता चेरावादेते देता देवा

त्रे, ज्रै, लुची श्रट्ट, ट्वा.चु.ट. रट. श्रें श्र.च्याचार, ट्वे. क्षे। स्थान श्री ह्या मान्य स्थान स्

র্বস্ট্রগশ্বস্থেন র্ভন্ত নে শ্রীন গ্রাম্প্রস্থিত

चे.च.लबा.चू.खुबा.इटी च्या.चुबा बिच.खूबाबाचाश्रट.कु.चूबाला.श्रट.ची.खुबाल्य.श्रट.ची.खूबाल्य.श्रट.ची.खूबाल्य.श्रट.ची.खूबाल्य.श्रट.ची.खूबाल्य.कु.ची.खूबाल्य.ची.खूबाल्य.कु.चचाल्य.कु.चचाल्य.कु.चचाल्य.कु.चचाल्य.कु.चचाल्य.कु.चचाल्य.कु

र्चन्यायन्त्र्वेश्वायायेन्त्रात्त्र्वेषायाय्येन्त्रात्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् वा प्राचित्रात्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् न्येन्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् न्येन्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् न्येन्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् व्याप्त्रेष्ट्राय्येन्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् व्याप्त्रेष्ट्राय्येन्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् व्याप्त्रेष्ट्राय्येन्त्र्वेश्वायाय्येन् व्याप्त्रेष्ट्रायेन्त्रेन्त्र्येन्त्रयेन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन्त्येन्त्येन्त्येन्त्येन्त्येन्त्र्येन

देन्द्री देख्दःदेन द्विद्राहे प्रदेश्वराप्त विद्राहे प्रदेश्वराप्त प्रदेश्वराध्य प्रदेश विद्राहे प्रदेश प्

# म्रेक्त्रमान्त्रमाया हिन्स्र स्टिन्नेमान्तेन्त्र वर्देना

14.2±1

ग्रचत कृषा यदे होत ची क्षेत्र वित ची क्षेत्र था

याः भ्राम्य वित्राक्षां वित्रात्वे त्याः प्राप्त स्थाः स्थाः प्राप्त स्थाः स्थाः

भुःवित्रकार्थः विंदः ग्रीकार्भे तास्त्रं वार्क्ष्वः र्से दार्भे दार्भे दार्भे दार्भे दार्भे दार्भे दार्भे दार्भे वार्भे दार्भे वार्भे दार्भे वार्भे दार्भे वार्भे दार्भे वार्भे दार्भे वार्भे वार्भे

युन्ते स्वाप्तान्त्रान्त्रे स्वाप्तान्त्रान्त्रे स्वाप्तान्त्रे स्वापतान्त्रे स्वाप्तान्त्रे स्वापतान्त्रे स्वापतान्ते स्वापतान्त्रे स्वापतान्ते स्वापतान्त्रे स्वापतान्ते स्वापतान्त्रे स्वापता

श्चु'वियब'र्ये'र्वेट्। यबट में ने ने ने दे दे दे अध्या दशुया यदे ने ते विया ने नि हिन ने दिन मुदे नट में र्स्य मावन नया यब प्रीय यदे ने स्था के स्था

સાર્યા હોવા ભૂર ત્રાચાર કરા સવા ત્રાપાલી તેરે તે ક્ષેત્ર ત્રાહ્માં ક્ષેત્ર ત્રાપાલી ત્રાપાલ

## नुषाञ्चयान्द्रार्चेदा।

यवतः क्रांतिवात्व। दाक्कितः अवावक। क्रेवः विवादिका क्रुवः विवाद्यः क्रुवः विवाद्यः विवादः विव

त्र प्राप्त प्रमान के स्वाप्त के स्वापत के स्वाप्त के

रुषःस्तानीभ"र्रेः स्राचनरामे रार्सेशःस्तानाम् स्तारम्यारम् । स्तानम् स्तानम् स्तानम् स्तानम् स्तानम् स्तानम् स

व्यवायान्त्रीः भ्राप्ता क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या व्यवाया क्ष्या व्यव्याया क्ष्या व्यव्या व्यव्या क्ष्या क्ष्या

चलुष्ट्रां, ब्रम्मामीया स्वाप्ता क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या विष्या क्ष्या विषया क्ष्या विष्या विषया विष्या विषया विषया विषया विष्या विषया विषया

यूचाचकाचिर-सूट्। क्रीकाक्ष्र-जानक्ष्यकाचक्र्य-सूट्-क्री-अ-सूच्-क्ष्य-जाक्र्य-क्ष-क्ष्य-क्ष-क्ष-क्ष्य-क्ष-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क

## ब्रे.क्ष्य.वाश्वय.ता वि.बराष्ट्रिट.ग्रीबरके.खेवा.ब्रीय.ता.लुवा

四四天

चर्या.चैत्रा सःली चलटः उर्ह्राश्चा वि.श्वटः रच्चित्रःलच ची श्चेंच वित् श्चेचश्चार्या श्चेंद्रः श्चेंच वित् श्चेंच श्चेंच वित् श्चेंच वित्व

द्रिःविगःश्च्यायाधिव।

योलट.पहुराक्षा पूर्व ट.रट.श्रूंचाडिट.पकुर्वाकापत्त्र्.ह्र्या.र्थेयाक्षेत्राक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाक्षेत्राचालाकष्

यगुःविश्रा श्रुवः। हिनः स्टःवः यः धेवः वस्रा

न्यायद्रात्रिक्षा श्रीत्। दःसदःश्चत्रायदःत्र्वेदःपर्दःपर्दःप्रात्वःत्रःत्रःभ्वतः। विश्वेदः। विश्वेदः। विश्वेदः।

चगुःभिषा दें। देः हंचशक्वेदः सेदः द्या

वालट.पर्ह्सिका या. मुटी हे.स.क्यकाकुरामा मुटी हे.सु.क्षीया प्रेमा विवाया प्रकृता स्वीया राष्ट्रिका वालावा विवाया प्रकृता प्राचीया विवाया विवाय

दते<sup>ॱ</sup>खॱअॱग्<sup>6</sup>रेशॱग्'न्दःदःर्ळें अ।वेंॱत्यःतनुग्'र्देग् अःवुअःदाःधेत्।

चगुःविश दशाहिद्गीःष्णासुःश्चरत्वदेषदःर्षदःचरःर्श्वेद्वत्यग्राददेवश

यालर तर्ह्स मा प्राप्त हेन नेन हिंद की दम हिंद ही क्षेत्र हैंग किंद चर प्रमुद हम खेन। प्राप्त नेम हिंद हीम क्षेत्र हिंद भ्रापम सुद

તા.શ્રેત્રશ્રાધિત.વૈશ્વાના.ત્રુથના

चगुः विश्वा दः सदः ब्रिदः ग्रीः र्देवः यः बेस्रबाह्यसः सुदः स्वाद्यावाद्यायीव। दः क्षः स्वदः स्वादादे यो विश्वादा स्वादा स्वादा

ग्याद्राया व्यादिका विद्वित्रे द्राया में ग्राया विद्वार्थ विष्या के विद्वार्थ विष्या के विद्वार्थ विद्वार व

## न्द्रयावदःयादर्धेगाचर्ड्यानुबाद्या

અન્દ-नर्गेद्रः। श्रे-बियायीश्रक्ताः तथा के चान्द्रस्य अन्द्रिया या के या चीत्र या

श्चु ब्या के प्रत्य के प्रत

क्रिश्च श्र. श्री. द्र्ये, श्री श्र. दरिया विटा वी. के. प्यांशा ये. स्टी. तपुर क्षेत्रया पटी. स्ट्री विटा वी. प्रांचित स्त्री श्र. स्वी. प्रांचित स्त्री स्वी. प्रांचित स्वी. के. प्रां

श्चे, विचयः श्चे, याचा सुन्तर को त्या सुन्तर को त्या सुन्तर को सुन्तर सुन्तर सुन्तर सुन्तर सुन्तर सुन्तर सुन्तर

म्बुश हुं अव्याप्त अप्ताप्त अप विकास अप्ताप्त अप्तापत अप्ताप्त अप्तापत अप्ताप्त अपताप्त अप्तापत अप्ताप्त अप्तापत

कुश्चिश्वात्तालुच जुर्। कुश्चिश्वात्तालुच जुर्। कुश्चिश्वात्तालुच जुर्। कुश्चिश्च कुश्च कुश

5 નું હ્યા ત્રો મું વિત્તા ત્રેં સ્ટે ક્રિયા વિત્તા ત્રે ક્રિયા ત્રે ક્રિયા વિત્તા ત્રે ક્રિયા ત્રે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા ત્રે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા ત્રે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા ત્રે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા ત્રે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા ત્રે ક્રિયા સ્ટે ક્રિયા સ્

## म्रेक्तरपतिया समास्यापतिः क्या स्याप्त्याद्याद्या

- च्याःविषा देन्। प्रतायस्थाःवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्याद्याः प्रतायस्य स्वायस्त्रवास्य स्वायस्त्रवास्य स्वायस्य स्वयस्य स्वायस्य स्वयस्य स्ययस्य स्ययस्य स्ययस्य स्ययस्य
- चग्राःभिषा श्रेत्। दःसदःश्चेदःक्ष्याःश्कॅदःदुयाःचमुदःश्चयश्चश्चरःव्यवःचश्चरःव्यव्यवःवश्चरःव्यव।
- म्री. हं अ.क्ट्र-.स्ट.च.श.लुच.च्या म्री.चा ट.श्रेचअ.रअ.अ्त्रअ.ज.रच.चैंटा रअ.अक्ट्र-रिश.डिट.प्रट.कैंवा.क्रज.त.वालच.रवा.जश.अग्र्या.पर्यं पूर्व.क्टर-रूचे.डिट.
- च्याःविश्व। देन। विःत्तेःह्र्यःक्षंत्रःशानवःवेःविःक्षंतेःन्त्रःन्त्रः विःश्वेश्वेश्वेशः विश्वः विश्व
- म्दाया स्टाया मेदाया के के का क्षेत्र स्वाया के के का क्षेत्र का स्वाया स्टायं स्वया स्वय
- ञ्च प्राच्या वित्राचित्राच्यात्र व्याप्ताच्यात्र व्याप्ताच्यात्र व्याप्ताच्यात्र व्याप्ताच्यात्र व्याप्ताच्यात् व्याप्ताच्यात्र व्याप्ताच्यात् व्यापत् व्याप्ताच्यात् व्यापत् व
- चग्राक्षा देर्या दबासुकार्क्षेत्रकाकुराकार्वेदासुनाकाः वदा

# <u>न्व्यामदेन्स्यः क्र्र्वन्तेन्त्रव्या</u>

ज्ञुत्यदे केंबर्रहेन या

ন্তুমৰানস্ত্ৰীক্ত নেই ৰ্ল্লীকান্দ্ৰনুহৰা নেই মৰা আৰু মা

या.ग्रीच.पर्यं वभात्तर भक्षभन्न पहुंचा श्री. भूर. प्रायः प्रायः प्रवस्त्र स्ट्रास्त्र प्रायः भूत्र प्रायः प्रायः प्रायः भूत्र प्रायः भूत

द्वे दे प्राणित व प्राप्त विवादा यो वे प्राप्त या विवादा यो व प्राप्त विवादा यो वे प्राप्त विवादा व

ট্রিব্'শ্রী'র্শ্রবাশর্মি শ্লুনি'ম'রশা

## श्रेः स्व ख्राया न्वेव यम द्वे या

- मुं ताम। विद्रास्त्र विद्रास्त्र मुंद्र सदे पुरास्त्र विद्रास्त्र प्रति । या द्र्याद्र प्रति । या द्रावि । या द्र्याद्र प्रति । या द्र
- ब्रॅंस.ची इंस.स. १ स्ट. वाचल लेब्स. क्रॅंब. शर. टेब्र्य. तर. क्र्य. य. लुबी स्टु. विश्व. ब्रीका ब्रास्थ मैका क्र्य. जीवा सांचीवा लुबी लुबे. व. क्रंस.

- यवरः सदः वाञ्चतः त्वेंदः वाञ्चवाः तः द्वेंतः सरः वेदकः वाञ्चवाः त्वें द्वें का सरः स्वेदः केका सुकः स्वेदः वीद यवरः प्रदः वाञ्चतः त्वेंदः वाञ्चवाः तः द्वेंतः सरः वेदकः वाञ्चवाः त्वें द्वें का सरः स्वेदः केका सुकः स्वेदः व
- हुँ ताम। दक्ष में हिंका ता बरका मुका केंका त्या का तर दिन का या राष्ट्र की का त्या केंका केंका त्या केंका केंका त्या केंका की का त्या केंका केंका त्या केंका केंका त्या केंका की का त्या केंका त्या केंका की का त्या केंका की का त्या केंका की का त्या केंका त्या केंका की का त्या की की का त्या की की का त्या की की का त्या की त्या का त्या की त्या का त्या की का त्या का त्या की का त्या का त्या का त्या का त्या का त्या की त्या का त्या का
- ર્વેમાસ્યા મેના ને મેના ર્લેવા સાલા સર્જન વાર્તિ કર્યો ત્ર્યોલા પાને ત્રેના સર્જન સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા ત્ર્યા સ્ત્રા વર્ષી સાલા મેના સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા ત્ર્યા સ્ત્રા વર્ષી સાલા મેના સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા ત્ર્યા સ્ત્રા વર્ષી સાલા સ્ત્રા સ
- क्रेंच्या वित्रित्रीश्राचश्रस्य व्याप्तात्र हिं क्रेंचेत्र क्रिक्ष क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वित्र क्षेत्र वित्र क्षेत्र वित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्
- हु. ८८. यहै. य प्रीयः क्री. स्व. त्याचे स

### र्श्वेदाः स्वा यह्यात्रीदानीः स्वायमा

क्ट्रसालीबराता क्रिसाल्य विकास्त प्रित्त क्रिया क्रिसाक्ष क्रास्त क्रिया क्रिय

 $\frac{2}{3} (34.94 \times 1)^{2} \cdot 4 (34.94 \times 2)^{2} \cdot 4 (34.94 \times 2)^{2}$ 

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الم.كالح ا	
ন্যু:প্ৰশ	स.ल। यलट. एड्स्थ्रम्। चर्षम् मुक्त. सूर. ज. रे. रुट. ही. रू. हीट. २. २८. ८ योष. पर्टेंंग हीट. ही. योर्ट्ट. ज. पर्टेंश हीम. हिटमांच.
	विग् भीत्र।
ন্বলং বেই মহা	गु' भे। चगु' वैबा द'हुद' इंग्र' दें' गर्वेद'गे दब' हग' हग' द' हैं ते' शुंद' हैं त' शुंद' हैं ग्र' दग्वर' चहुर' ग्री हिंद' दु' ग्री दग्वर'
	ष्पद:द्द:चॅ:त्रुदश:च:ष्पेत्।
ন্যু:পৃষ্	ने'ने'र्ने'र्ने'याचन्नर'मे हेन'यम्याखा हिन'र्नर'न्यायःर्श्वे'केन'र्ने'श्लेकार्येन्'र्वि'न्नया'रेन्।
ग्यट:तर्हेंस्य	र्ते। दे. पर्टे. धुवी. श. मुटी टका कुवा चबरा चरु. क्षेत्र. क्षेत्रा पदी. बीचात्तरा श. पर्ट्री दर्वः ब्रेशका चरा बिटे. की. बीटा सूका चिवा
	त्तर्भवर्भ्रम्भवर्भ्रम् वर्षः देश्वरा वर्षः भ्रम् दाया मुलाया भ्रम् वर्षा भ्रम् वर्षा वर्षाया दाया प्रमाया वर्षाया वर्याया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्
	चुद: <u>र्</u> ब्रद:।
ন্যা:প্ৰশ	र्र-ता रतिर्व्हर्भाष्ट्रक्ष्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच
	यश् <sub>रि</sub> न्'त्र्यम्बर्यायाम् विद्वासी व
गणट:८ईँस्र	रेट्राया ञ्चर्याच्यान् त्र्रायम् अत्राधीत् स्रोत् विकासीमायते स्रुत् स्रियायानु प्रवाद मायाया स्रियासीमायते स्रुत् स्रिया
	वे र्स्याः स्रम्यका र्क्ष्वाया वाद्यार्थे द्राप्तात्र प्रमाण्या विष्या विषया वि
	भ्रे'न्वतःचरःश्चुरःहे <sup>-</sup> क्क्षॅरःध्चेरःसुन्-क्षॅरः।
ন্যু:পৃষ্	र्षितः श्रेमश्राका ने तर् तर्देन प्रश्राम प्रमान क्षेत्राची र्त्त ग्रमा मिया हे क्षेत्रास्या नु हुम प्रति स्वाम
	र्क्षेण्यायायात्वण्याक्षे ययाक्षेत्राचेद्रयाङ्क्षाय्यार्वित्यदायानुत्वादाष्ट्रदार्द्याचेदादेशाणीत्।
गणट:८ईँस्र	র্বা বশু:প্রশা ট্রিব্'শ্রীশ্বাহ'ঝ'বর্ষ্ক্র্র্ব'হামান্ত্রিব্য
ন্যু:পৃষ্	दशयन्द्रप्यद्रप्यदेवः धेवःय। हिदः ग्रीशः क्षृवः दगः देः तुशः वयः विषाः यः दः यः वर्देवः क्रुः धेव।
গ্রাথম:এই্মশ্র	ઽૹ૽ૡ૽ૢૺઽૺ૽૾ૢ૽ૺૹૻઽ૽ૡૻઌ૽ૢૼઽૺ૱૽ૢ૽ૺઽૺૹૹૼૹૹૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱૱૾ૺઌ૽૾ૢ૽ૹ૽૽૱ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૼૺઌૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ
ন্মা:প্ৰীশ	चबरमी मृत्याने हिंद्रास्टारमाचन्द्रायस्पित्याक्षेत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्रायास्त्रेत्यावर्षेत्रायतेष्कृत्यात्रेमा स्वीतेमा

## र्श्वेत्रक्ष अर्थेन्द्रावृक्ष

मृः हः दे : द्वादः श्वें अ।वेदअः हे : वार्वेवाः श्वें पदेपअः छैदः अह्वाः अः वाध्या सः श्वें अः प्वदः पदिः श्वें वार्वे वाः श्वें अविदः वावदः श्वें अः विद्याः श्वें वार्वे वाः श्वें वादे प्यतः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः वायदः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः वायदः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः वायदः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः वायदः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः वायदः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे वायदः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे प्रवादः श्वें वायदे वायदः श्वें वायदे व

বস্ত্রুব'ল্লা ই'বর্ষ্ণুব্'শানুম'ঝ'ঋব'র্ষ্ণুর'ব্রঝা

# क्रे.क्ष्य.चर्षेय.त्रा ग्रश्चरक्ष.चलुत्र.क्ष्रीच.ता

14.건축

य्याः विश्वा याः भी ह्या हिन् क्षेत्रा हेन् विषा होन् प्रतिवा सिन्।

यगुःभिषा दें। देःदें सः दगादः सं सेद्रा विं सेवा होदः यः छैः वैषा यसदः सेदः।

ञ्चात। क्रिज्ञें श्राध्या प्राप्त क्रिक्ष क्र क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष

यगुःविश्व। देव। देःदःउद्योगःश्रवःशेःविश्व।

ञ्च'च। दश'र्वे'र्क्येश' प्रमृत्'प्र'स्'रूर् श्चूच'प'पेषेत्र। वेंत्र'गुर'प्रश्चेर'व्यूव्य'वग्वत्यवेंश्वर्षेत्'श्कूष। प्राप्तेर विद्याप्त प्रमृत्

यःविषाः यहें वादरें द्रा धिवः धरावें वें खुवावावे हा

चगुःनिषा हिंद् ग्रीकारात्मा बकादेदे दें चा श्वरका कु चहुना के मनद् देंद र्षेद् सेदा चक्षा सु चहुना द तर्देद द सा विदास

र्रेग्रचित्रचेत्रदेश्चराय्यायस्यायुवास्रुधा

त्रुपा वेंशकेंग ५१५ र्जुश

ञ्च'य। दशयश्रस्त्र'त्र'र्रारंदेर्।

य्याः विश्व दे वे खिदा की वें स्वाया से दा वदी या स्वाया से दा

## श्चेंयःस्व। ग्राचयःश्चेवःयदेःसस्वःश्चें।

"ब्रिन् ग्री के लिया च तर्नेन विन्।" केवा लगवा लुप वा नेवा

्रः र्क्सेश्वः प्रशासन्त्रा स्त्राप्त स्तरः तर्देत्। ५८ वित हितः क्षेत्रा स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप

"도ଷ'-୧୮୬୮(ଦିଇ' ଓଡ଼ିକ' ହୁଁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶ୍ରିକ' ଅଧିକ' ଓଡ଼ିକ' ଅଧିକ' ଅଧିକ'

"५र्गे८रूप्यासार्स्वेम। टार्सेरानेदेर्भेषात्राम्। हिन्तीकानेदेर्भन्यासामानावर्षेन्। त्राप्तिकाल्यानावर्षात्राम

"दर्शन्देर'यद्दर'द्धर'विषाः मुषाःदर। यः र्वे। इस्रायादे दे विषाः धेदाः विश्वान्द्रा स्वरायादे ।

द्धः र्येश्वः इसः प्रेत्रः व्याद्धे प्रवेशः व्याद्धे व्य

"त्र्दर्द्र्यंत्र्। हि.च.द्गरः ल्लार्यंत्रः द्विष्ठरः ल्लार्यंत्रः व्याप्त्रः व्यापत्रः व्याप्त्रः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्त्रः व्याप्त्रः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्त्यः

વર્ષ, શ્રું ત્રાચા માત્રા વ્રશ્ન કર્મ કર્મા કર્મા છે. ત્રું સાંસ્ટા વર્ષ ત્રું સ્ત્રા પ્રાપ્ત કર્મા વર્ષા ત્રું સ્ત્રા માત્રા પ્રાપ્ત કર્મા વર્ષા ત્રું સ્ત્રા માત્રા પ્રાપ્ત કર્મા વર્ષા ત્રું સ્ત્રા માત્રા પ્રાપ્ત કર્મા વર્ષા કર્મા કર્મા કર્મા કર્મા કર્મા સાથ્ય સાથ્ય સાથ્ય પ્રાપ્ત કર્મા સાથ્ય સાથ્

# ब्रें स्व' प्रमुद्दा हिद्गीशद्दे हि अर्वेद सुद्दर मा

#### [मःपर् (केंस्रदेखिसप्रम्यम्बग्केंया)

- र्वेरास्। दशर्रामा विश्वेरास्य प्रमानिकारी । विष्णी स्थानिकारी । विष्णी स्थानिकारी । विष्णी स्थानिकारी । विष्णी
- कें या नर्वेदश्याया अर्क्षेया ने ने ने न्याया श्रीत्रा श्रीति ने या अर्थेना वित्रा श्रीता वित्रा श्रीता क्षेत्र श्रीत्र श्रीत्र श्रीता अर्क्या श्रीता न्या अर्थेना श्रीता वित्र श्रीता श्रीता वित्र श्रीता श्रीता क्षेत्र स्वी
- र्वेर-त्या श्रेषा रश्चारेर-श्चायन्त्रः । स्थारे वार्ष्येर्-श्चेर्-श्चायन्त्रः । (वेर-श्चर्वेष-श्चायन्त्रः । स्थारे वार्ष्येर्-श्चेर-श्चायन्त्रः । स्थारे वार्ष्येर-श्चित्रः स्थायन्त्रः ।
- अर्क्कें व्या वित्र प्रा वित्र प्रा वित्र प्र के वित्र प्र के वित्र के वित्
- र्वेमः स्वा के त्यस्य स्वरम् अस्य स्वरम् विष्ठा ग्रीस्य स्वरम् । विष्ठा ग्रीस्य स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्
- सर्कें स्था सेता दशदे सर्वे दश्वरा दे दे दे दर्शे वाश्वर दशदे लेट रेवा वी स्थार वश्वर स्थार स्था स्थार स्थार
- र्बेम्पत्ता अप्राचंत्रा म्ह्रानेम्प्रायचंत्रा न्प्यावेन्यान्यावंत्रान्यावंत्रान्यावंत्रान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्य (विनामस्य)
- क्विंताय। सामे वें राम् रकामें रामा स्वामें रामा सर्वे रामा सुवास माने सामे स्वामें रामा सामे सामे सामे सामे स
- र्वेम्पत् गुर्भे। क्वेंयाम हिन्दिसम्बद्धिनेसर्वेन्ह्याम्य प्रमन्त्राम्य स्वानेषाम्य प्रमान्त्राम्य स्वानेषाम्य

# र्बेच क्ष्या श्रव विदाय कार्य कार्य कार्य

यशन्त्रां महित्रां म

શુર્ચાર્સે હિંચન વાસુર વિત્તે ત્રું વાસાર્સે માસૂત વાસાર્સે સુત્ર વાસારી સુરાસાર્સ વાસે પ્રસ્તા સામાર કે વાસાર કે ત્રું માસ સામાર કે ત્રું મામ સામાર કે ત્રું મામાર કે ત્રું મામ સામાર કે તામાર કે તામ સામાર કે ત્રું મામ સામાર કે તામ સામાર કે તામ સામાર કે તામા સામાર કે તામાર કે ત

ସ୍ୟା:ବିଷଂଶ୍ରିଷଂ(ଞ୍ରିଟ୍:ସ:ಹଅ'ସଂହିଁଶ୍'ସଂଭିଷ୍ୟଧା''ଡିଷ'ଷ୍ଟ'ସ୍ଟସ୍ଟିଷ୍ଠା

य.लुब्रा.,खुब्रा.चवर्। वर्. त्रब्र. मूच्या प्रा. व्यं श्रैव्र. विया शा यभीय। पूर्व. यीटा पूर्व श्रूब्र. यर्वी जा वा शा वशा ह्ब्य. पश्चर भीवे. पूर्व श्रैव्र. प्रा. व्यं श्रीव्र. प्रा. व्यं श्रीव्यं प्रा. व्यं श्रीव्र. प्रा. व्यं श्रीव्यं प्रा. व्यं यं यं यं व्यं यं व्यं यं यं व्यं

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वर् प्रमः देर मा रमः रे में भ्रित । रमः प्रमान सुत्। भ्रमः में भ्रमः प्रमान प्रमान स्व। र र् र् र् म्रमः में में भ्रमः प्रमान स्व। र र् र् र म्रमः में में भ्रमः प्रमान स्व। र र् र र में स्व। र र र में स्व। र र र में स्व। प्रमान स्व।

"দ্বিদ্ শ্রীঝাদ্ 'শ্বের্দার্যা বিশ্বার্রা প্রথা শ্রীঝাদ্রীঝাদ্রীঝাদ্র আ বিদ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বার্যা বিশ্বার্রা প্রথা শ্রীঝাদ্র আই বিশ্বার্রা ক্রান্তর বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ "শ্বার্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্র বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার বিশ্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বার বি

# श्रे.क्ष्यं.रधी.य। श्रदशत्त्र्य्यःतर्थे.या

מיקדן	
न्यं य	ऋषी ष्वृतः त्दीः में हिनः चने : र्वेः धेवः वया
ष्युव रद्दे र्द्रा	गुःषो त्तुःच। रःचरेःर्सेःषेत्र। हिर्ःग्रीशःचर्गायाञ्चात्वस्यातुःर्रःक्ष्रःवर्गेःर्नेशयरःचन्र्रःक्कुरःदशःरेःश्चुगःहिरःर्षेर्।
त्तुं या व	र्यश्चित्र हे ते त्यश्चा शुं र्वेषा रेट्। हिन् रस्त स्वरं त्यवर्ष र त्यश्चित्र त्यश्चित्र त्यश्चित्र स्वरं स्वरं
	ૹૻૺ <sup>੶</sup> ૼૺૺૹૹ૽૽ૹૻૢ૾ૢ૽૱ૹ૽ૢ૽૱ૡ૽ૺ૱૽ૣ૽ૺૹ૽૽૱ૡ૽ૺૼ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૱ૺૺૺૹ૽૽ૼ૱૱ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹ૽૽૱ૡ૽ૺ૱૱ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ
ष्युव तर्दे र्	ने प्रचर में तर्म देन ग्रुट ट मट चे केट में अप मट न्या श्रु त्रम्य त्या त्र्में प्रते क्रूट्य त्र्में म्युत प्राम्चिन ग्रीय
	वैद्या:बास्रा
न्यं य	र्त्। रेन्'व्या हिन्'रम्'बुय'र्ब्वे'क्रेव'र्ब्वेदे'ते'त्व्यास्र ही'त्युक्षास्यान्याव्यकाश्चात्त्वसानुत्वे विद्य
ष्युव : दर्ने : र्हे।	ઽૹ૱૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૼઽૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૹૹૹઌૹૹૹૹૹૹૹ૽૽ૢ૽ૼૺૢૹૢૻ૱૱ૹૡ૽ૼ૱ૹઌૹ૽૱ૹઌૹ૾ૢ૱૽ૺૡ૽૽ૢૼૡ૽ૼૹઌઌૡૡૡૹ૾ૺૹ૽ૹ
न्यं य	र्दे। रेर्'ण। दशरे'म्बायप्यवर्'चेर्'कु'यहेर्'बेद्रा क्षुं'क्षुंर्'क्र्य्ययंद्र्यम्वित्रयम्पर्'यक्र्र'रे'क्षंद्र'द'क्षेव
ष्युव : दर्ने : र्रे	বৰ্ষণী ট্রিব্'শ্রীঝ'র্ঝ'ঝঝ'ঝ'রুবঝ'ঝেইম'ব্'ৠ'৻৻৻য়য়'র্'৻৻য়৾৾'ব'ঀ৾ঝ'ঝয়৻
न्नु य	८८१२ : ११ वर्गा की स्थारी स्थित । दिन गुट : ८८१ टार्स्स टार्स्स असी दिन प्रति । इति स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्
ष्युव:दर्दे:र्रे	ढ़ॖॏॖॸॱॻॖऀॴॱॸॕॴॴॸॴज़ॺॸॱॻॸॱॻॴढ़ॱॸॖऀॺॱॺॖऀॺॱॹॖॱख़॓ऻॎढ़ॖॏॸॱॸॸॱॸॱॸॱॸॱॸॱॴढ़ॴॱॸॖॱॠॖॖॱढ़य़ॖॴॴॱॴॺॴॱॠॕॸॱॸॖॱढ़ॎॿॕऻॱढ़ॸॕॸॱॸॴ
न्तुं य	रादे त्यात्वीं त्वें द्रार्थे द्रार्थे द्रवा ग्रीटा राद्यों श्री श्रुवा यद्या यी वाय वाय की की विष्य की विष्य विष्य विष्य विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विष

## र्भेच स्वी भे पर्वेर प्रमारख्याय त्विर नुषाय दे निमा संदर्भी

(ग्रे'त्रॉर्वर'त्रयय'र्स्यक्र'श्रु।)

(ग्रे:वर्षेत्र:बद:५१)

"न्वकादर्रे के के तर्दे अहं काराया हिर् के कार्य अदि ही के तर्दे के के तर्दे के के लिका के कार्य के कार्य के का

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## क्रे.क्ष्य.चश्च.च। दश्व.ज.चन्दरक्व.श्र.चेश

प्याचित्र प्राचित्र प्राच

*ড়ৢঀৢৢৢৢ৻*ঀৼৣৼৣৼৣৼয়৾৶য়৻৴ৣ৾য়ৣ৻ড়য়য়৻য়ৼ৻ড়য়ৣ৻ড়ৢৼৄ৴৸ড়য়৻ড়ৢ৻ড়ৢয়৻ড়য়৸

ग्याया वर्षे अर्था दुन्। हिन् मुः भून कर क्वाव ने न्याव के वर्ष कर विश्व हिन् वर्ष के ने विश्व हिन् वर्ष के ने

क्षेर्या इत्राह्म द्राप्त व्यवप्त व्यवप्त व्यवप्त व्यवप्त विष्ठ वि

हुःदर्भेःदर्देद्रःयः बगःगेश्रःश्रेःर्केद्र।

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यायदः दर्हें अरु। विद्रानु अरु वा विद्रानु अरु विद्रानु विद्रानु विद्रानु विद्रानु विद्रानु विद्रानु विद्रानु

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योलट.पर्ह्मश्रश दे.वु. वयबा अष्ट्र्या. खुया. इरी ट. प्रट. यंग्र. चुबा. दे. द. प्रच्या. चुबा. प्रच्या. चुबा. दे.वु. पर्ट्य. प्रच्या. प्रच्या. चुबा. दे.वु. पर्ट्या. चुबा. प्रच्या. चुबा. दे.वु. पर्ट्या. चुबा. प्रच्या. चुबा. पर्ट्या. चुबा. च

र्क्के : प्यमाया अवन्य देन : महिका में मिका ये : प्यवन्य देन : स्वित्रा

य'न्द्रंश'ग्रवश'र्ग्य्यश्चर्य'वि'ददेश'य'य'धेद'द्या

ग्यायार तहें अर्था दें। व्हार्से। द्वारिन त्या दें वा की सामाने त्या दें वा की सामाने विकास निवास की तही हैं की सामाने विकास की सामाने क

ग्रुटःदशर्देवःदेःसुःयःचन्दःदर्शेकःयःश्चेःनेश

कॅर्पते कें क्वुवर्रप्र व्यवित केंग

#### र्श्वेयक्षा केंद्रमुग्या

"्च्या हिन्दीकान्तिन्यो दिन्दीन्यान्तिन्यान्तिकान्तिन्यान्तिन्यान्तिकार्

"दबादे द्वावाद्यकार्ते द्वाकाद्यकार्ते द्वाकाद्यकार्ते क्षाकाद्यकार्ते क्षाकाद्यकार क्षाकाद्यकार

( युवायर्केन।यन:५१)

ल्यकःल्यकःगृःषो त्रुःय। दकाहोदःयःर्भेगकःरमःदेःलेगःगुःदर्गेकःवेकःयन्दा

चग्-विश्वाचीश्वः धुः द्वान् योषाश्व दिन्दे न्दिः र्षेष्वश्व विश्वः विश्व

"दबाद्वित्रायार्षे त्येत्वा श्रदायमात्रात्वा क्षेत्रायमा केषा केषा विष्या विषय । विषय । विषय । विषय । विषय । व वित्र मुक्षात्वेत्रायार्षे त्येत्वा श्रदायमात्रात्वा का विषय । विषय

"बिन् मीकार्स् क्षेत्र विकासमायगाय देवाके। मकान् तृत्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र मिक्रा क्षेत्र मिक्रा क्षेत्र मिक्रा विकास वितास विकास वित

"र्त्यकार्षित्। दकायम्भारक्ष्याधित्वाकारते प्रचान । यदीत्वाल्यमान्त्रकारक्ष्याधितायाः देवार्षेदाधारा सर्वे स्त देवारक्ष्याक्ष्यमान्त्रका

"भूसा दे क्वें दाया कु उदा दवा दवा दे दवा यहिरादेवा धेवा यदी र्वेचा ददा वर्गा विवा द क्वें यहेंदर महेरायदा देराय क्वें अवश्व व्यवदा

( वर्केंद गुरु र । यद दु।)

ंद्र। त्रु'त्र'त्रुट्र'मे'र्द्र'सार्क्त्र'र्द्र'श्रुक्ष'येष्वश्चर्या स्वित्र'र्ये श्रुक्ष'येष्वश्चर्या स्वित्र'र्ये श्रुक्ष'येष्व अवस्य स्वत्र'येष्व अवस्य स्वत्रं स्वत्

ञ्च प्रमाण्यक्षात्र । विष्ठ व

''दें र्क्केंग्'में"

## कृ.क्ष्य.पश्च.बाङ्गवा.ता क्षि.क्ष.तायनश्चर्म्य.वर.री

14.건축1

ल्या तर्दे देव व्यवस्य प्राप्त वित्र प्रतास्य वित्र प्रतास्य स्वर प्रतास्य प्रतास्य प्रतास्य प्रतास्य प्रतास्य

ક્રેપ્ત. વ્यત્રિયકા ફ્રેપ્ટ. ત્યા. ફ્રાંટ ફ્રેપ્ટ. વ્યા. ત્યા. ત્

ष्वायदी देवा प्रमासी प

*5*न्त्येत्। दायदाने सःवेदशाम् वेषाःगुदार्श्वेदाशाश्चेदा। देन् उषाः दर्शे

. . .

(श्रु:इय:यन्यश्रक्षंत्रायदःह्य)

ञ्च । जिन् ग्रीकान्देश्चर्मा देन्द्रेश्चर ग्रीम् विन् ग्रीम् विन ग्रीम्

इन्योत्। देन्या दश्यक्रात्र्भुत्त्युम्रात्र्भावराग्रास्यायायीत्।

ष्युतः (१६६) देशः प्रदायन् वात्रायाः स्वायः स्व

न्द्राचित्र। प्रभागुराञ्चरात्रभावराग्रास्यार्भ्यस्यार्भ्यस्य। दर्गोदश्चर्यात्वा ञ्चायाः सामीदेःस्वर्यस्यास्यार्भ्यस्यार्भेत्वा स्वर्या

ञ्च'व। देवे'भ्र'अर्ऑद्'यदे'र्वे'व्रद्धें'त्र्द्धें वर्षे

ष्युत्र (१६६) दर्श वें प्रदर्शे प्रतर्शे प्रतर्शे के प्रतर्शे के प्रतर्शे के प्रतर्शे प्रतर्शे के प्रतर्शे के प्रतर्शे के प्रत्य के प्रतर्शे के प्रत्रे के प्रतर्शे के प्रत्रे के प्रतर्शे के प्रत्रे के प्रतर्शे के प्रत्रे के प्रतर्शे क

ञ्चा धित् रक्षाने अर्थेटा राम्यार्थे मालेका ग्री क्षेत्र नुष्टिया ये गाना विता स्वाप्त क्षेत्र निष्टिया ये गाने विष्टिया ये गान

ष्युव (यद्दे : रॅख्) अंदा सार्श्वेदा दायदा ख्रा अया या ह्व व अव अंदा सार्श्वेदा । येव ग्राया हिंदा यदा सेवा व सा

न्द्राचेत्रा वित्राया दारदादेराक्रेंद्रभेदा दारदात्वेत्ते दार्यात्वेत्रावराक्षेत्रा

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(श्रु:स्यायम् अश्रक्षेत्।यदायीः द्वीःस्याद्वा)

ष्युत्र (यद्दे : र्रे. यु के र यद्दे : मार्केत : क्राया अर्थ : या प्रताप्त : या प्रतापत : या प्रतापत : या प्रत स्वापत : यो प्रतापत : य

त्रुप्ता रुप्यून ने सेट माट न प्येना

हर्येत्। दश्ये ने श्रा स्याके मार्वे मार्वे

#### र्ह्मेदाळ्या बॅरम्बेदानीचीत्यर्दरर्बेर्ह्मिरनीचीत्य

## बें क्व पद्भाविकाय। वेंव ब्रेन पर्दे प्रवा

भ्री.चेत्रबा.बी.ह्येची है. यहेच. तर. पटीय श्री. यी. यो. ह्या. प्री. यो. भ्री.स.ह. पटी. ह्या. ह्या. प्रा. ह्या. प्रा. ह्या. प्रा. ह्या. प्रा. ह्या. प्रा. ह्या. ह्या. प्रा. ह्या. ह्या. ह्या. प्रा. ह्या. ह्

श्चु'वियशःश्वृ'द्वित। हिंद्'ग्रीश्चायनद्'यायदेत। गणदायहेंस्सा वेंद्रात्मा वीश्वादर्गश्चासार्थे विवार्भेदाश्चा

चग्रा-विश्व। व्या-विश्व। व्या-विश्व-व्या-विश्व-व्या-विश्व-व्या-विश्व। व्या-विश्व। व्या-वि

प्याप्तर्वात्रम् वित्रात्त्रम् । वित्राप्तर्वात्रम् । वित्राप्तर्वात्त्रम् । वित्रप्तर्वात्त्रम् । वित्रप्तर्वात्त्रम्त्रम् । वित्रप्तर्वात्त्रम् । वित्रप्तर्वत्त्रम् । वित्रप्तत्त्रम् । वित्रप्तत्त्त्त्रम् । वित्रप्तत्त्रम् । वित्रप्तत्त्त्रम् । वित्रप्तत्त्त्त्त्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्त्रम्यत्त्त्त्त्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्

भ्रु'वियब'र्यु'द्वित। ५'उट'यबट'। ग्रायट'वर्ह्समा वें। व्युंसें। सर्कें र्वेत तमारट'यग'वरेयब'य'यीत'तसा

वृश्यें। श्रेत्रा युद्द में दे तुद्द स्वाह्य त्र स्व त्र त्र त्य का स्व त्र त्र त्य का स्व त्य का स्व त्य का स त्र स्व त्य स्व त्य स्व त्य का स्व त्य का स्व त्य का स्व त्य का स्व त्य की स्व त्य की स्व त्य की स्व त्य की स्व

श्चु'वियमः श्वृ'द्वित। श्वृत्यापयः गवितः द्वात्वमः स्वात्ववतः स्वात्ववतः पः स्वेत्वात्वरः त्रदेवः युकायः सेत्।

ञ्च'त्रा व' अग' ५८' छ' रम श्रुव' श्रेमश कुया मिया मृत्वर या वश वर तर्वेद वेद ग्रीद श्रीद था दे प्रत्वेद यु पर दर्द र र्देया

## र्बेच क्षेत्र। वदावदावी सदावुदाविस ख्या ख्रा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्य

 $\tilde{a}_{1}^{2} \tilde{a}_{1}^{2} \tilde{a}_{2}^{2} \tilde{a}_{3}^{2} \tilde$ 

क्र्या अक्ष्यः स्ट्रा हुं अ.ट. गोस्ट्र अ.वि.ग. वि.च. शे. पर्में, क्र्या शेट. शेंच्या हुं प. शेंच्या हुं प. पर्में स्ट्रा प्राप्त सेंच्या हुं प. पर्में सेंच्या हुं प्रसेंच हुं प्रस

त्रद.र्रे.व्रीमा त्रु.र्रे.व्रिय ६५०० छेबे.पक्षू.क्र्रे.विश.ल्रे । ब्रीट.क्र्रीय.क्रे.विब.र्रे.विश.त.वश्च.वर्षट.क्रे.ह.क्रीश.क्र्याश.व्री.व.बंटश.ट्रे.ह्या.वर्ष्य.ह.

ૹત્યકા મુંદ્રાન્ય નિર્માન્ન મુંદ્રાન્ય નિર્માન્ન મુંદ્રાન્ય નિર્માન્ન મુંદ્રાન્ય મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન્ય મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન્ય મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન્ય મુંદ્રાન મુંદ્રાન મ

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(अदःषभाषादःगर्वेशयः ददःतुतःषभाग्वेशःग्रेश्चाः सुरःह्य)

न्यायाः वर्षेत्रम् न्याये। र्ह्वायाम् त्रायाः त्रायाः वर्षात्याः व

र्श्वेलाम। नगर देव के। र्श्वेलाम। हिन प्रस्याय द्रें भाषा मान्याय द्राप्त प्रस्याय द्रें प्रस्याय विश्वाय प्रस्

শ্यदः । ব্রিক্ শ্রেষ্ট্রা ক্রিক্ শ্রেষ্ট্রা প্রিক্ শ্রেষ্ট্রা প্রিক্ শ্রেষ্ট্রা প্রিক্ শ্রেষ্ট্রা প্রিক্ শ্রেষ্ট্রা

क्वें वास्त्र विषयम् विषयम्

केंब्रा डि्र'यार्चेंद्र'र्वोबायाबर'यार्के'यर'यब्रास्त्र्यात्यादर्षेद्र'द्रमा

योलर.पर्ड्शका रका.चक्रमा.व.मी.जमा.चर.भा.व.लूर.चार्ड.कूर.वार्ड्

यदिया यी प्यार्स्त्या तुः र्वेत्र हेत्र यार्षेत्र सुवात्रा शुर्तेदात्र र्वेदायातेर ।यदा तेत्र याया सुवात्रा सु

ष्परमित्रायाने प्रति । दात्रा होदायाम् वितायाने विवाय कर्षा हु। प्रति

ર્ક્ષેલાયા દશ્રાનું તુરાહ્યા હતા ત્રોં વાને વાલવાલ છે. જે જાત તરેના કિન્ જી જાજા વાન ત્ર અનુ અને વાજી ક્ષેત્ર છે. ક્ષાવાય ને અપ્યા

म्बर्प प्रकार क्षेत्र व्या दश्य दे नेश श्रद्ध त्यस दर दे द्वा त्यस महिला की प्रकेश की प्रकेश की सुद्ध की सुद्ध

विदःविवार्थित्। हित्रस्य विश्व स्थित्।

र्श्वेषाय। वर्षीयाः र्श्वेदः । यह्याः यवरः दशः रदः यीः श्रुवः यळेदः याः हेदःळवाः वियाः र्वेवाः वर्देद। वाः वदेवेः केः वर्षायाः वः हेदः

कशरवर्केंदरशाविषाखोधेंद।

गढ़ेशचर ग्री त्यायम र्गन्तिश हिंदाय हैं गुलक या ले व्या

र्ब्वेलास। ऍन् न्त्रामुडेमाऍन्। हिन्तीसायन्मालाचासायचरासालेमायन्नरक्रिमामस। नास्यान्यन्तिमासायन्नायसा

<u>रश्रम् ५ ईवार्च ग्रीया ग्रीय अध्या</u>

মঙ্গম'র্'বর্গ্রী

## र्श्वेच अर्थे वर्षे अन्य

(अष्ट्रयः यद्भें अवश्यानुशः क्रुदः वदे 'कः क्रंदः दुः यार्ने दः दर्ये श्रा)

क्र-दि-योशक्ष्मश्चीश्वास्त्रम् सह्यास्त्रम् । क्रिंस्य स्त्रम् सह्यास्त्रम् । क्रिंस्य दि-स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

विंब 'विद्र' मुका सहराय है सर्मेद सिंद दे ग्वर दे स्वर सिंद दे से कार्य से

ॕक़॔॔॔॔ॸॱय़ॖॺॱॠॗ॓ॺॱय़ॱॸ॓ॱख़ॱय़ॴढ़ॱॸॖऀॺॱॿॖ॓ॺॱॿ॓॔ॺॱय़॔ॺॶॺॖॱय़ढ़ऀॱख़य़ॱॺॗ॔॔ॹॺॱॸ॓ॸॱॺ

बुबान्यस्याने, पट्टी, पट्टी, त्यान्यस्यान्य सुबान्य न्यान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सु बुबान्यस्याने, पट्टी, पट्टी, पट्टी, पट्टी, सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुबान्य सुब

र्वे र सुष्णद्यास्त्र सहेदाय है सर्वे द । यह दिवेदाय द

"ऍबःद्य। ब्रिन्स्टःस्टायसःग्रस्यः देन्देन्त्रेग्वयःसस्ययःग्रिकःयः वश्याविकःस्वित्तःस्वित्रःस्वितः स्वितःस्वित् ग्रायःन्स्यद्यः स्वित्रः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वेतः स्वेतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वित्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वित्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्य

र्वेर मुक्ष क्रेश्व अपने व्यवदाय है अर्थे व विद्या अर्थेर या से द्वा या द्वा या प्रति है स्व विक्या विक्या या विक्या विक

''(ଞ୍ଜିଟ୍'ଅଞ୍ଚିഷ'ଯମ୍ବା'ୟ'ଈଝ୕ୟ'ପଞ୍ଜି'ଅଐ୕ୢ୶୲ଵଽୖ୳ୖଽଔୡ୕୴ପଞ୍ଜ୍ୟ'ମ୕ଵୗ୕ଈ'ୟ'ଯମ୍ବମ୍'ଷ୍ଟ୍ରପ'ପଈ"ଔଈ୲ୠ୕ୡ୳ୖୄୡ୕୕ଵୣ୲୴ଔଵୣ୲ଐୢୠୡୄ୲

केन हेंग प्रमा देर क्रिंव स्थापन वित्र स्थाप्य प्रमा वित्र स्थाप्य स्

देश्राम् देश्वाम हिन्न । विकास स्थान हिन्न हिन्न देश हिन्न । दिन ग्रीम विकास हिन्न । विकास हिन्न ।

सह्यासवर। व्र्रात्याब्रात्यसाव्याचीयायाव्यासवरा।

**बुैकायकः"बुैन्-गुैकालमार्क्न्-वुन्-कालेगादर्केलायलेक्-याधिकाक्रमः"लेका**र्द्रेका

भ्रित्या दश्रदे पर्याप्तित्या प्रमानः श्रामान्याप्याप्याप्तायाः श्रामानः श्रामानः श्रामानः श्रामानः श्रामानः श भ्रित्या प्रमानः श्रामानः श्र

ત્રાંતાને ત્

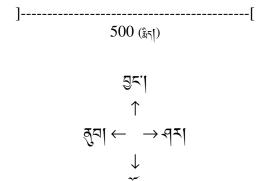
बूर. धंब. वुंब. तथ. वंबर. वंद. तथ. बूंबेब. र्रेट.वंब. बंट. तथ. र्रंट. कुं. शू. र्र. दबूर. र्येंब. रट. श्रेंस. तट.

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ष्टिर्-ग्रीकार्ते×न्तुःयावनाःर्क्र्न्।चेर्-करःवर्त्तें नदीनाःर्द्धेम्बान्नवर्-स्वानस्।

- 1 শ্বুর'বেহ'।
- 2 55317551
- 3 বৃদ্ভী:শ্বী:শ্বৰ:শ্বহ:
- 4 মর্দ্রেরেক্টি মর্শ্রির বিদ্যা
- 5 বাব্ধার্টুব্ধারাবিদা
- 6 क्रेंद्राक्रमार्केंद्रावदा
- 7 र्केंद्रमानेद्रापदा
- ৪ শ্রুবাশাব্রা
- 9 बि'यरे'अर्ग्रेज्'वर्'।
- 10 र्ये (वर्ष
- 11 शे'विर्देर'वययःर्स्ग्रा

					M					
	W	TI	H	RD	I	ST	TRI	EET	Е	
	Е				D			2	A	
1	S	3			D				S	
	T			4	L		5		T	
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	R								R	
	O	6		7	R				O	
	A	8			О	9		10	A	
	D	FIRST		A	S7	TRI	EET	D		
					D					11



# श्चें क्वं पद्यापित वयायापय राष्ट्रीय या वेंद्र वेंद्र राष्ट्र

- ग्रिय विश्व (अर्ब्बर्सेन्स्वेर्स्डिक्स)
- न्यायः तर्ह्स्यम् सम्यास्त्रे द्रम्या मुद्रम्य म्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः
- ग्णदः तर्हें अर्था दः सदः त्यें अदः दें लिगा त्यः से क्रे तदिसः व्यदः वस्य स्वान्त्रेत्। क्रेसाचे दः प्रवितः व्यद्भावितः वित्रः चेत्रे स्वान्त्रेत् स्वान्त्रेत्। क्रिसाचे दः प्रवितः वित्रः वित्रः चेत्रे स्वान्त्रेत् स्वान्त्रेत्।
- त्रानिश्च।

  दास्त्रीयः स्रान्त्राचिशः स्राह्म व्याप्ति विष्याः स्राह्म विष्याः स्राह्म विषयः स्राहम विषयः स्राह्म विषयः स्राहम विषयः स्राह्म विषयः स्
- यद्य में प्रत्य क्षेत्र प्रत्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्
- $\begin{array}{ll} 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$
- त्रयालट क्षेत्र देशका द्रश्च क्षेत्र प्रचा चेश्व प्राचित्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या कष्ट त्या क्षेत्र त्या कष्ट त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या कष्ट त्या कष्ट त्या क्षेत्र त्या कष्ट त्या कष्य
- यग्राभिषा दें। दश्र-५-५८-। होन् त्या पालम लेगा तर्ने ही व्यापन स्वेत स्
- ग्याप्तर दिस्या प्रमानिया प्रमानिया प्रमानिया स्वर्ते स्वराधित स्वर्ते स्वर्त
- नायदः वर्देशका ...दः प्रदः वर्षः तुः स्र प्रदः विनाः दनावः सः श्चिदः।

#### **૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱**

વશ્ચમ. વાલુય. શ્રું માં તાલું સું માં વાલું સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં સું માં તાલું માં

२. श्रेचश्र श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. श्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु. श्रु. ग्रु. ग्रु.

च्रूश्चन्द्रश्च्याः विश्वास्त्रः विद्याः विद्

# ब्रे.क्ष्यं प्रकृति वा वाबर वाहिंद् द्रावाबर हेद ग्री द्रिकारी

[A. Z \ ]	
श्रु'(बचश'सैहॅर्ट्र)	र्झें दार्चे वाबार हैं। ही ट्रें दारे खेवाबा रे रेट ट हैंबा दह्या ग्लीट होट वार्ड हे वदे वाबर वाहेंट रट वाबर हेर हुट
	चदिः न्द्रं अचिदिः भ्रूष्यः मुद्रा मुद्रा मुद्रा मिद्रा मि
ब्रु.य	aे इस्यात्रे शुद्राची त्रयान्यमः महित् ग्रुयायाधीत त्या विनास्तर श्रुया स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त
ૡૢ૱ૹૼૡ૽ૢૺૡૼઽႃ	त्रु'य। यगदर्देव'के। दें'व। केबार्चग्'यदे'कंग्बायरायुरार्गे'वबायरायश्चुव'तुबायाओरेद्।
গ্ৰন্ম হৈছিল	भर्देर्। क्रेश्चर्चना भद्रःक्ष्मश्रायरात्रे तहरासन्त्रम् वर्षायरात्रु पञ्चिताया यरावञ्चेतात्वीयाक्षाणुरावहरासन् ग्री सेश
	ग्राम्य महिंद् सह्द स्व
ૡુસ <sup>-</sup> સં <sup>-</sup> ત્યૃેર્દેદ'	गणर दह्मां मा रू. भन्न चनर मे दूरवा मान्न र्रमा मी सिमान नमान स्थान कर में राज्य मान्य स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान
	रेट्। ॷॱढ़ॿॖॖॖॖॖਸ਼ॱॿॖऀॱढ़ॸॖॱख़ॱॿॣढ़ॱॻऄॕॺॱॿॖऀॸॖॱॿॻॺॱॸॖ॓ॱॸॖॖॺॱढ़ॺॱख़ॺॱॵज़ॱॴॺॸॱक़ॣॆॸॱॿॗॖॸॱॻॱॸ॓ॸऻ
ন্ম-প্ৰশ	॔ॹॱढ़ॿॖ॔ॴॹॖऀॱॿॸॱॴॹॣॿॱॻॾ॔ॴढ़ॖऀॸॱॿॻॴढ़ऀॱॸॖ॔ॴॸॻॴढ़ऀॱॶढ़ॱॿॸॱॺऻॴॸॱॸॖॱढ़ॖ॓ॸॴॎज़ॱढ़ॸऀॱॿॸॱॸऀॺऻॴढ़ॸऀऄॕॎ॔ॸॱॷग़ॺॸॱ
	गी'क्र-'तु'अ'गर्हिग्रां अंत्रा
ૡુઢાર્ચે ખેૂર્વેદા	चगाः विश्वा दे दे दे दे स्थाया अक्षर दे त्रित्व के स्था चर स्थर वी. यासर वार्षेट की. दे स्थार तर की दे स्थार व
	हेत्रत्व्युर्ग्यु ते वेंग्यराष्ण रुत्व्यायर्वे यायरे प्रमा
<b>झ</b> 'र्से	य. इरी कुब्र. क्र्य. प्रतु. पहुंच. हेष. पत्तिम. बी. वु. क्रि. जुष. प्रच्या चुंच. विष्य. चुंच. विष्य. क्रि. क्रि. में क्रि. क्रि. में क्र
	गर्हेन्:अर्ह्ना
ૡૢ૱ૹૼૼૼઌૣૺૡ૽ૼઽႃ	क्केशत्वेदरःगुरः <b>षु:तु:बुदि:श्रेशःग्</b> श्चरःग्वेद:श्चार्द्यःशःसेद्रा
ন্ম-প্ৰশ	इकार्योच्याची त्रात्र वकायाक्षयाया हिन्दुकार्य। हेन्द्री तुकाययाका की सुदिन्दर मी यो र क्किंग्य के स्वदेश्याक्षयाया हिन्दु मुकाया
	विग-२े51
त्तुं या व	इका क्विका त्विका त
સુત્રાર્સે ભેૂર્વેદા	ने:चे:वेग: <del>२</del> न्।
न् य	दर्भायस्थात्रः स्रीःवेषाः षोस्पदर्वः त्यसः मुः व्यद्यः स्थात्यः स्थितः स्थितः स्थात्यः स्थात्यः विष्णः विष्णः व
ૡુસાર્સે ભેૂર્વેદા	त्तु'य। ने'ने'यबस्यर्स्य'णया'र्से'विया'रेन। ने'ययाकेर'र्ह्विन'र्र्रः केन्'ग्रीबायबर'यर्हिन'नेविन'नर्विषा

#### र्श्वेच स्वाः स्वाः नश्रमा

कृत ची त्राया निवास क्या कृत निवासी विवासी हिंद निवासी हिंद निवासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी सिंद निवासी स्वासी सिंद निवासी स्वासी सिंद निवासी सिंद निवासी सिंद निवासी सिंद निवासी सिंद निवासी सिंद निवासी सिंद निवासी सिंद निवासी सिंद सिंद निवासी सिंद निवा

यन्। देन्देन्द्रां त्यक्ष श्रु विद्यम् विद्यम् क्ष्य वर्षे स्वा विद्यम् वर्षे विद्यम् वर्षे विद्यम् वर्षे व

છેવે. હુવા શૈર. મુંશ વેત્રાશ સ્તા શૈ. લૂંટ. વે. ઋશ વસૂતા વહુવા પ્રવેશ વેર્ટા જેટ. જા વહૂર. જેટા જા વહુરા તથા તથા સેવા. પશ્ચિમ ત્રૂરા વાર્ટ્સ તાલું તાલું તે વહુરા તાલું તે ત્રા તાલું તા

श्चिर्मोदेखनाद्राद्धित्यर्वस्य स्थित् स्थिति स्थिति स्थिति स्यात् स्थिति स्या स्थिति स

<u> ধলাব্দার্থ শংকাञ্জীলাচর রঝারেট্রব্রি গ্রহা।"উঝাঝর বচ্চ্</u>রা

देवश्रञ्चरानीयमामहेश्रायदीपरादग्रायातुर्वेदाङ्गी "क्वेंद्वेःक्वेरावदायाय्येदातुरद्वार्वेम्याये

यमामक्रेबायादेबा"दबार्ब्वे मानुबादबादन्नेदार्थाः श्रुच।"डेबायादापन्न।

য়ৢৼॱगीश''देशत्र'दशद्वत्रश्चर्याक्रयःकृत्यःदुःয়ुदशद्वेत् श्चीप्तरःचःत्वस्य व्यादेःग्वेश्वर्यात्राश्च्यः। व्यादेशवरःचरःचुःয়ुः वेश्वर्यत्वरःचरःचेश्वर्यःवेशःच्याःगवेशः व्यादेशवरःचरःचुःয়ुः वेश्वर्यःवेशःव्याःगवेशः

त्यस्तर्भ त्यः प्रति त्यः द्वाप्त्रः अपः अपः प्रतः त्यः प्रतः प्रतः प्रतः व्यः व्यः प्रतः व्यः व्यः प्रतः प्रतः प्रतः प्रतः प्रतः प्रतः व्यः प्रतः प

यश्चरःविषाःस्याःस्याःस्याः स्याः सःविष्यः द्वाःसः सः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्या स्याः स्

# ब्रें क्वं प्रसुत्तुवाय। बदी वीं त्यदी द्वीर्देश द्वीं वाकवाबार्ये दादा।

[작'고독]

र्द्रायन। गुर्थ। त्रुरा हिर्ने श्रीकारी लेगा हिर्ने श्रीकार्थित।

मु:म्र-प्रस्था देश स्था द्रिया हेव. ही: र्रथा भ्रीरा मी: प्रोत्त के लिया मीं या प्रवेत स्था हेव. मी: प्रायक्ष मी: प्रायक्

ଽ୕ୄ୵୷୶୲ୖୣଌ୵ୢ୕୕୴୶୲୰୶୶୲୰ୖୢଈୢ୴୵୷ଡ଼୰୷ୢୄ୰ଽୖୄ୵୷ୢ୶୶୷ଡ଼୰ୄ୷୵୵୳୲

ञ्च' य। दबा नेते भूँ मा श्री निया का या या वा विष्णा वा वा वा श्री वा श्री वा श्री मा श्री मा श्री मा श्री वा श्री वा

ત્રાત્માં ત્રાત્માં સ્ત્રાત્માં સ્ત્રાત્માન સ્ત્રાત્

न्तुं ना दें। हिन् ग्रीकार्दे साने स्वरंदिन न्या

न्दर्यादा धेदाया दबादे सूर वर्देता दे त्यावाबदार स्ट्राट्या त्रु प्रवेश के त्या हिना धेदाया स्वर्था स्वर्था स्व

ञ्च'य। ष्टिन्'ग्रीक'ञ्च'यदे'र्वे'त्यदे'क्ट्रेन्'नु'शे'र्वेन्'यवग'वीक'वार्डेन्'श्चय'यथ।

*ॸॣ*ॸॱ॔ॺढ़ऻ ॸ॔॔॔ॾॻॱॻऀॾॱ॔य़॔ॾॱ॔ढ़॔ॸऻॱऄॗॸॱॻॖऀॱऄऀॸॱय़ॱॿॖॱॻॱऄॱॿॆॸॱॸॴ

ब्रु'या बेरा दे'बेरा दे'बेर'क्'रेदा

र्नु प्यत्। र्नु तस्य मानी म्नु न्या भारति ।

ञ्च'य। ञ्च'यदे'र्वे'र्देव'वे'र्द्वेव'षेव्'वेश'moon' बेर्

न्दर्भता देशतः त्रु प्रति तरात् प्रिंत्र प्रति हिंद्र हिंद्र प्रति हिंद्र हिंद्र प्रति हिंद्र हि

#### ब्रुंच क्ष्ये। ब्रूंद चिर्द्य देश मी त्याद चर्म्य

प्रतिन्तुं क्ष्यं स्वावरं मि श्रितं वा त्या क्षेता विष्णा विष्णा प्रतिन्त्र स्वावरं मि स्ववरं मि स्वावरं मि स

1969 वॅदि त्रु पायत्तु प्यम्। ष्याभ्रो स् मृदिः इत स्वापा ईका शुद् वे त्दन गुर्भावहिषा हेत त्वस्य गुदे घन त्वस्य कुणाव सुन्यापाने अर्थे स

जलुःश्वेट्टरं तस्य प्रत्ते देन श्री श्रा विवा प्रश्ने देन त्याँ जा प्रत्ये प

बिटा मार्थे स्वाप्त में स्वाप्त मार्थ स्वाप्त मार्थ स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्

न्द्रश्चित्रयम् तर्द्र। त्यारा महिनासम् तर्द्र। त्यारा महिनासम् तर्द्र। त्यारा महिनासम् तर्द्र।

#### श्रें क्वं प्रसुप्त त्वा दक्ष हो द र हो का वाव का सुरा पद रे वी विका

[작'고독] गणर.५ई्शश गुःषो चगुःभैश से। गणदायहँसमा हिन्यरायने सें पेन नसा ন্ম্ প্ৰশ धित'या द'यदे'र्से'यिता देंत'गुद'दर्भ'र्सेसभाय'सुद'उंस'र्स्से। दर्भाद्वेद'ग्रीभ'गत्मात्रसंखंप'यदे'र्गो'र्येद'सेद'से 'वेशा र्सूय' মালম:ধেট্রপ্রশা भ्रम्यका हे बास्य । दासदाकु बसा खूत द्वा खूदा तु तर्वो प्रवेषाय बावा बराया बदबा के ता बी तर दाया वाया कु त्वी दा ઌ૽૾૱ૡૹૡ૽ૺૹ૽ૣૼ૱ૡૻૹ૽ૼઽૡૹ૽૽૽ૼઽઌ૽ૢ૿૽ૡ૽ૼૹૹ૱ૹઌ૽૱ૹ૾ૺૹ૽ૼઽઽૹઌ૱ૢૡૢૹ૽ૹ૽૱ૹ૽૽૾ૼૡૹૢૢ૿૿૿ઌૺ૱ૢ दें। ने कुरुदायबदावी दासदाहिन कुर्दिन त्याङ्केष्याय देवेत्या हुदा। दशहिन सदावाकेश कुर्धिन या वी स्पेता देव कुटा ন্ম্য:প্ৰশা <u>दशर्देव'दे'र्दे'याधिव'यीव'याचेश</u> মালম:এই্মান্সা यर रेवाबारमा चेदार वेदार्थित। बाबेदार्थि में बाबादाया देवे में मानूदाया देवा में प्राप्त प्राप्त मान्य प्राप्त में प्राप्त प्राप्त में प्राप्त प्राप्त मान्य मान्य प्राप्त मान्य मान्य प्राप्त मान्य प्राप्त मान्य मान्य मान्य मान्य मान्य प्राप्त मान्य ક્રુૈવા વૈત્રા ભૂરી ૮૪૧ ત્રું. ક્ર્યા જા. જો. જા. જો. જાજૂયા ધે. હીં જે વારા કુંચા છી. તેવા ક્ષેય. ભૂપા મુધા ભૂપા કાર્યા કરી ક્રિંયા ઘો. છુવે. જ્ઞા. તે જો यन्ताः ताः र्श्वेयः व्यवः कः कंटः तर्देवः र्श्वेदः युकाः व्यत्। र्श्वेयः यटः यटः चैः त्येटः वकाः र्श्वेदः कुः वताः तीकाः यउदः चैवः व्यटः दः त्यः द्याः वी

श्रम्यश्यदे महिंदा श्रेष्ट्र

यामा विश्वा वित्राय में यामा विश्वा व्याप्त विश्वा व्याप्त विश्वा वित्राय प्रवास क्षेत्र वित्राय विश्वा वित्र वित

## र्श्वेतः स्वा नायः हे विं स्वानाव्यः श्रीः वः सुद्रश्राचे द्वा

ब्रै। ख्रं ५ ति ५ ति अ व्या त्र ५ ति का क्रा त्र त्या वि क्रा व्या वि क्रिका क्रा त्य वि क्रा वि क्रिका क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा त्य वि क्रिका क्रा त्य वि क्रिका क्रा त्य वि क्रिका क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा वि क्रा क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा वि क्रा क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा त्य वि क्रा क्रा क्रा क्रा वि क्रा क्रा वि क्रा क्रा वि क्रा वि क्रा क्रा वि क्रा क्रा वि क्रा वि क्रा क्रा वि क्

हुन। श्रीय. टी. ब्री. ब्री. क्षेत्रा कीटा। स्तुटा की अपटा क्षूत्र ख्रीटा टी. की अपटा दिर ख्री का कीटा क्ष्टा। ख्रीया प्रति की अपटा क्ष्रीया की अपटा की अप

दस् श्रीव देश वि. श्रुर प्रकार के यो भ्रम श्री देश हैं । यो वर्ष प्रकार

 वुका देखकार्षेद्रक्ष्य हरायतेत्र भ्रीत्र तक्ष्यका सुः शुरा

તથીતા. વધિર. તા. શૂરા સુષ્રા સામા તાર્થે સામા તાર્થે સામા તાર્થે સામા તાર્થે સાથે તાર્થે સામા તાર્થે

## श्रे-संद-पर्दे-पक्त-पा व्य-श्रंप्र-पर्द-सुन्न सहा

14.건축 मि ह्रें मा है। हैं विया हुट स्रामा हिन या प्रदेश हुट हीय अभय मैंया योग विम्य मार्य मा प्री है। या विमाय के प्र श्चेंत्य:या व्यवाक्तिः दक्षिः वर्वा। हिर्ने क्षेत्री श्री वार्या स्ति वारा वर्षेत्। गुःषो क्केंत्याया दःसदान्तेदःदद्ददःवस्राद्वादःविदः। दःसदःश्चःश्चंत्रस्यायःव्यंवादःदेदःश्चंदःस्रः स्रादः। र्वेर:सु ଵ୕୕୶୲୷୵ୡ୕ଽ୕୕୶୵୷୶ୢ୶୶୶୲ଌ୕୵ଊୖଽୢୠ୵୷ଡ଼ୢୡ୷ୄ୕୷ୗ *इ*ॱबदःवशकें वेगानुदःर्शेदः। क्रिंव सा <u>दशस्द मी ख़ूम्बा खु देवे कुच देवा मी बेम दर वदेद मुचका मुक्य पद्मा प्रकृद सुन विमाय मुच</u>। र्वेरःसु देर-दगाद (वया के बिया क्षुर-र्थेट । हिन् ग्रीक केत क्षुत-तुः श्रुयाक वर्ळे तुक या केन व्यया स्वापन स्वापन শ্লুন্মা धेव। देव'ग्रुट'रे'रेट'में मवसार्ख्यासुट'रेट'रेट'से। दशर्त्यार्क्केट'सूर'स'दगरमानेट'र्त्यम'यस्थार्सेट। ट'रट'महेट' र्वेर:स्र 

र्बेल्या दी र्देन रे. श्रे. जेम्बा र स्वयमा हेर में मारी क्षेत्र है. विमा हेर है मार्से रा

*ख़ॗॺ*ऻॹ॔ॺॱॸ॓ॱॸॺॱॴ॔ॺॖ॔ॺऻॴग़ऻॖढ़ॱॴॻड़॔ॴॴॸॱॾॣॸॱॻढ़ऀढ़ॱढ़ॣॆॸॱॴड़ॖॻऻ

र्वे प्रस्ता प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स

## र्बेच क्ष्या बिद में द्वा चित्र क्षेत्र के दिन क्षेत्र के वा

म्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्य म्यान्त्रस्य म्यान्त्य स्यान्त्रस्य म्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस

હીર. શ્રેંત્રાના ત્રીને જ્ઞાનને સ્થાન ત્રીના સ્થાન સ

दर्शिया चल्ता या मैन या नेन्न। "नेया क्षेत्र क्षेत

मुंधित गुंबा देवे र्द्व शे ह्वाबा दबा ह्वा द पर्दे प्यवे ह्वा देवा विकास के का है। या पावर या यह बाहे बाहे वा के विकास के वा स्वीव प्राप्त के वा के विकास के वा का के वा के व

त्युत्याचलुर् याम् व यार्च व यम् । छिर् क्षेत्राहुकाळेव त्यात्याचा व व यां व प्रे के लेवा क्षुया के कार्ये ।

म् । स्वाप्त्रम् । स्वाप्त्रम्त्रम् । स्वाप्त्रम् । स्वाप

यात्रयः भी त्र्वास्त्रयः वर्षेत्रः व्यातः श्रीयः वर्षेतः वर्षाः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेत वर्षेत्रः वर्ष्यं वर्षेतः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेतः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत

# क्रें क्ष्य न्य हु न्या न्या क्रु व्यं वा त्यों वा न्यों का

[A. [A. []	
न्द्र-(यव	ୱ'୴। ब्लु'न। ङै'बैग'चे्र'नबेद'र्से । खेर्'ग्रीक'ङैदे'धेर'भेग'च्रर'रे'नब्रर'न'भेद। रेदे'र्सेग'य'ङै'बैग'चेक'र्सेर्।
न्त्रं प	र्ज़। गुः स्रो रूरः स्रवा रः रूरः रूतः श्चेंचः श्चेंबाश्च श्चेंशः श्चेंयः श्चेंः गुरः श्वेंतः वितः विता रः शुः श्वेंवाशः शः शियः रः श्चें स्रवाः वीः
	वर्ति ५ तस्रे ने यश्रायम र्मे वाश्वामस्या द्वी ५ त्यश्रसाया धीत्। द्वी धीवा द्वी स्थेन हुं स्थेन ५५ स्थायम ५५ स्थित वाला वाला स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था
	चु'न्व्यां'' लेब'चेब'र्षेन्।
न्द्र-(यव्	देवे <i>.च.</i> च्याच्याची कुःर्येषाःषीवाषिदःर्श्केवःचेयवायायवःर्सेयःष्यायःषीःर्धेषावाववायस्यायः दुःर्येषावाश्केयः युः
मुंग	र्वेगास्त्ररादेशायरातुःर्स्त्ररास्यात्रसूर्वोश्वानीरातुःर्येगानीश्वात्रसूत्रशायतिःर्देत्रम्भेतादेराशेषायराखाःस्त्रीराविःवमुःधातानीराद्येशा
	ક્રિંદ:શ્રાવર:છે.લર્વઅ.મું).શ્રુંવ:૧૧.ભૂરઅ.મું,શ્ર.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧.૧૧
	चबेत्रः स्ति। वायः हे स्रीः विः चक्कुः भ्रवाः वीत्रासी स्रीः सेत्राः क्ष्मीयः त्यादः क्ष्मीयः विः चक्कुः विवाः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वः स्वः स्वः स
न्द्र-(यव्	र्बे र से रे र् या के विया यी घर त्या या हिंद हु।
मुंग	म् र र्थ. रे. रेब. बीब. बीब्र. मुर्थ. म्याया यदा भर स्थाया या की रेट. मा मा मुर्थ. मिर. मीव्र. मीट्र. मीट्र. मीव्र. मीव्र. मीव्र. मीट्र. मीव्र. मीव्र. मीव्र. मीव्र. मीव्र. मीव्र.
	बार्च्र र उद्घे. म्राच्या राष्ट्र. माथिया री. म्रीया वर म्या माथिया या विष्या र . रीटा बायमा मी मीयमा मी . म्रीया बी. रटा बटा या क्रीया मा
	বঙ্গাৰেৰ্দ্বপৃষ্ণাম্য নেৰ্শ্বি অৰ্ষ্ট্ৰিদ্ শ্ৰিদ্
न्द्र-(यव्	रुषात्रसालेगाया <b>≇</b> पात्रषाञ्चरमार्के ग्रेट्र श्वपायसा
न्यं य	ୡୄଊୖ୕୶୲ୖୣଽୣ୕ୢୣୣ୷୳ୡୢ୵୕୕ୡୖ୵ୢୢୠ୰୰୲ୡୖ୕୶୕ୣ୳ୡ୕ୣ୷୳ଽ୷୕ୣଽ୷୕ୄୡ୕୶୲ୡ୕ୡ୕୷ୡୄ୵ୡ୕୷ୡ୕୵ୡୣ୷୷୶ୖଈ୕ୢୠ୵ୡ୕ୣ୷
સું સ્	ग्याने रार्केश नु त्र्युया दर्ने योग्याय सुन नुराय विस्थित ने देशे के वात्र मुना सुन सुन सुन सुन सुन
न्द्र-(यव्	चे। इंग्बें। हिन्नीं धेन वुन्हेन्निं के लेग विकार्यन्।
સું સ્	ઽૡૺ <sup>੶</sup> ૿ૹ૽૽ૺૺઌ૾૽૽૽૱૽૽ૹ૽૽ૺ૱૽૽ૺઌઌૺ૱ઌૺઌ૽૽ૢ૽ૼૺ૱ૹૢ૽૱ૹ૽ૼઌૺૹ૽૱ઌ૽ૼઌૹ૽૱૱ઌ૽ૼ૱૱૱૱૱ઌૺઌૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ૺૺૺૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૺઌૺઌ૽ૺઌૺઌૺઌૺઌૺઌૺઌૺઌઌૺઌઌૺઌઌ૽ઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌ

# र्श्वेयःक्षा सःज्यानुस्यदेश्चानुवार्केत्रःविषाधिवा

प्रत्याभार्यायम् विष्यात्राह्म विष्याः भारत् विष्याः भारत् विष्याः भारत् विष्याः स्वार्थः विष्याः विष्यः विष्याः विष्यः व

$$\begin{split} & \pi_0^{1} + \pi_0^{2} +$$

याक्राक्चिट्टर्स्याच्याक्षेत्राचित्राव्याक्षात्रस्य पूर्वाकाक्षेत्राव्याव्यात्र पुर्वाक्षाक्षेत्र व्याव्याक्षेत्र व्याव्याव्याक्षेत्र व्याव्याक्षेत्र व्याव्याव्याव्याक्षेत्र व्याव्याव्याव

# श्रें क्ष्यं के शुमा हिन् श्रीकाने मञ्जून तुकान मका से का स्पूर्

四四天

શ્રું નિવસ શ્રૃ વિત્રા નિવેત શ્રુન છે. તેન તે સાંગ્રેન તે સાંગ્રેન તે સાંગ્રેન સાંગ

ञ्चाय। छिन् ग्रीका र्श्वेया विन् त्रुक्षाया त्यका या त्यका या त्यका व्यापता देवा के। विवास स्वास विवास विवा

श्रु'ब्रियशंश्रृ'विष्ठ्य। दशं ब्रिन् र्क्केंदे र वहें व र व्या व्यक्ति र व्

#### षृत्रक्षे मृत्रुत्ये ग्राह्य द्वार

ब्रंचाकुंबाचीं चावेत्र तुः प्यूवा ब्र्वे द्वा त्या या व्यूवा क्षे प्याप्त द्वा त्यूवा क्षे प्याप्त व्यूवा क्षे प्राप्त विष्त व्यूवा क्षे प्राप्त विष्ठ व्यूवा क्षे प्राप्त विष्ठ व्यूवा क्षे प्राप्त विष्ठ व्यूवा क्षे प्राप्त विष्ठ विष्

लैंच. हैं।  $^{2}$ ीं तें, ज्ञान केंद्र ही हैं। हैं से स्वराध्यक्ष हों से प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्या हों के प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्या हों के प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्या हों केंद्र हों से प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्य केंद्र हों से प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्या केंद्र हों से प्रत्य केंद्र हों

বশ্ববাত্ত। দ্রী: হল: ইন: বাল্চর: শ্রী: শ্র্রাকার্য দ্রীর

# बें क्व हेर विचाया स्वाप्त वार्म में प्राप्त का यहार में प्राप्त क

**५५८४८ईअअज्ञैअय्यानैअय्यञ्जूरायदेखेग्।** 

<u>ଞ୍</u>ଞ୍ଜୀସଂଶ୍<sup>କ୍</sup>ଷ୍ୟାସଦି:ଝ୍ରିଷଂହୁ:ନ୍ଦିସଂଦ୍ୟା

শ্বীন্দ্রীন্দ্রী ক্রিন্দ্রী ক্রিন্দ্র

યાવર્ડ્રી શેરાસ્ત્રાયા સાર્ચાન્ય સ્થાના સ્થાન સ્થાન સ્થાન સાર્ધા સ્થાન સાર્ધા સાર્

बिद्रानी में ग्राम्य दें द्वाद्य त्य दें अया वया

#### न्ययःर्जेन्स्र्री

यु: यः यञ्चित। १८५५ (सूर्यः अ. यर्थः बेड्रब. तर्यः सूर्यः सूरः सूर्यः सू

चका श्री चा श्री चा श्री च्या स्टार त्वा च श्री श्री दे त्या च श्री च

र्श्चित्राच्याः स्वार्थित्राच

 $\tilde{\Xi}$ .  $\tilde{\Xi$ 

# ब्रें स्व केर मार्केशया अरेदि न् विव न्नून न्दर न विव है पदि न विव न्नून

[A.ZH	
હ્યું.જ્ઞાં	ૡૢ૱ૹ૽ૼૡૢ૽ૺૡ૽ૼઽૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૼૣઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૼ૱ઌૢઽૣઌઌૢ૱૽ૢ૽૱ૹૢઌ૱૱ઌૡ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱
	दशःग्रथाःर्वेदःर्वे। धदः(वःवृत्रःग्रीक्षःचवृदःयःर्वे। दग्वा
સુત્રાસાં ભૂરેંદ્રા	૽૽ૼ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૼૺ૱ૺૹ૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺઌ૽ૺ૱ૺૡ૽ૺ૱ૺૡ૽૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱
	ૹ૽ૺૡૢઌઃૠૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌઌ૽૽૽ૼૢૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽ૢૡ૽ૺૡ૱ૢૢૼ૱ઌ૱ૢૹૢ૱ઌ૱ૹ૽૱૽ૺ૱૱૱ૺૹ૽ૼૢૹૢ૽ૡઌૹૢૢઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૡ૽ૺ૱ૹૢૢઌ૽ૡ૱ૹ૽ૢૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ ૹ૽ૺૡૢઌૹૢૢઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽
	दाः साचन्। श्रीयश्वारवारः केवा यह राष्ट्रेन् र्सुयायदासी वर्ता श्रीराषासी सान्दान निवित्राची व्यवान विविद्यासी
	ଊୖଈ୲୴୲୕୕ୢଌୗୠ୕୕ୢଌ୕ୠ୕୷ୠ୶୷ୠ୕୷ୠ୕ଽ୷ୢ୕ୠ୕୷୷୕୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷
	ଶି'ଞ୍ଜି'ଶ୍ଲି='ସଦି'ଞ୍ଜିସ'&'५୩'५='ଞ୍ଖୁ'ଜ୍ପଷ'ଷ୍ଟାଶ୍ରିଶ'ର୍ଷିଦ୍ଧଷ'ଶ୍ଚିଷ'ସମ୍ପ୍ର-'ସ'५='ଈ'ଊୢଽ୲
ઝું.જ્ઞાં	दे. ता. भक्षेत्रा. तहूं वी. वीट. लूट. दी। ये. लब. बीका यद्या प्रत्या प्रत्या पर हां का ता. (assoline, ब्राम. य. टेट. बिट. बीका दे.
	व्य 'pertrol' बेर। ५:५८:८दे:ष्यः सुदे:५वो म्नवः ग्रीका ग्विधः ग्विधः योग्वाकः प्रदेः क्र्रेवः५काव्य 'fall' बेका प्राहें ५ :पः५८:ष्यरः
	ট্রিব্'ग्रीশ্ব'বি'র্জন'অ'Autumn'बेर'ন'অैব্।

बुआर्थ्य चेंद्रत् । प्रदेश मुत्र व्या प्रता विष्ण केंद्र के विष्ण विष्ण

સુંયા તે મુંગામિયા સ્રાયું સ્ત્રાય શુપ્તા સુંત્રા સુંત્રા સું અતું દ્વા સુંત્રા મુંગામિયા સ્ત્રાય સુંત્રા સુંત સુંયા તે મુંગામિયા સાંસાંત્ર સાય શુપ્તા સુંત્રા સુંત્રા સુંત્રા મુંગામિયા સું સુંત્રા મુંગામિયા સું સુંત્રા મુંગા સુંત્રા માં મુંગા સુંત્રા મુંગા મુંગા સુંત્રા મુંગા સુંત્રા મુંગા સુંત્રા મુંગા મુંગા સુંત્રા મુંગા મુંગા મુંગા મુંગા મુ

ृक्ष्मी द्रायान्त्र्राचात्रियाः विवास्मित्। नृष्ठीवास्मित्राक्षीयाः विवासिक्षाः विवासिक्षा

क्षेत्री देशेर्देश्याध्यकायबदार्वे विगारेत्। दकाने सूराक्ष्यायेका

## र्श्वेच क्ष्यं भू र्श्वेच प्रविच स्नूप्त श्री स्थल स्नूप्त स्थले स्थल स्थले स्थल स्थले स्थल स्थले स्थले स्थले स

यहेश मुद्दा स्थेदा मी स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान मुद्दा स्थान स्थान

ત્રિમાર્શ્યા, तुंद्र- त्वीका यन देता से देता की त्या की त्या

યાર્શ્કું ત્યારે ત્રિ ત્રેત્રે 'eggplant' યર્ગે બાલ સાવર્સ ત્યારે ત્યારે લીવા તર્સ માના કર્યા ત્રાસ ત્રામાં કર્યા ત્રામાં ત્રામાં કર્યા ત્રામા કર્યા ત્રામાં કરામા ત્રામાં કર્યા ત્રામા કરામા ત્રામા કરામા કર્યા ત્રામા કર્યા ત્રામા કર્યા ત્રામા કર્યા ત્રામા કરામા કર્ય

ત્રુપ્ત સુંગા ત્રુપ્ત ત્રુપત

# श्चेरक्षत्र केर वाश्वस्या दें तुयः शुर्के पूर्वे प्रह्माय स्विप्त स्वर्ये प्रकृत से केर प्रवासिक्षा

14.14

(वै:अ:दशुम्भःतर्स्यः चित्रः । यदे वदः वश्कृष्मः विदः।)

જે<sup>:</sup>য়৷ 
ઽ૽ૼ<sup>:</sup>તુવઃશઃૹ૾ૼ<sup>:</sup>ઽ઼ૹ૽ૼઽઃ૬ઃૡશુઽઃવઽઃૡ૽ૼઽ૽૾૽ૢૄઽ૽ૹ૾ૼઽ઼ઽ઼ૡૹૢ૽૽ૼ૱ૢ

सर्कें स्था हिन्दे दे देव के खेवा दें तुन दर्वे महत्त्व की खेन स्थापन विवास स्थापन की वास की साम की वास की की स

र्श्वेजःम। है: ५५६२ ५ म०: या या या व्यक्तिमान हैं जी पार हिया हु।

જ્ઞા મિંકીં તું સાર્કીન દુવાન સાવતું તું વાય સાવાબે તું તું હોં માનું મેના નામાન કરી નામાન કરી તારા છે. તે સાવ

અર્જ્વે એ ને જ કરાવગ્રદ્યાની દશ્વાદે મેરાલેંગશ્વાદ્યાના સુરાને લેંગાવલેંશ્વાદ્યાદ્વા કેંગ્રહેંદ્વા સાવર્ષેના સ ર્જે માર્જે માર્ગ્યા સાથે કેંગ્રહે માં સુરાને સુરાને સુરાને સુરાને સુરાને સુરાને સુરાને સામ સ્થિત કેંગ્યાના સ્

क्कें त्याया दश्य स्टा मी में श्राया मश्याया में त्रा में दिन प्राया में स्वाया मे स्वाया में स्वाय

( અર્કે ર્સે ખેરુ ર્ફ્રેન અંતે કે નોન ૧૬ ગર્યાન સુધાના સાધાન સંગ્રહન અફેન ગ/)

क्कें व्याया र में गुर्वा के दें हिंद स्वाविक सार् कु मुखार त्वा विषय मिला

अर्ढें की अप्तर्ने हिंदाअप्तर्ने। स्त्यात्रकात्रक्ष्ट्रिने वर्ने स्वकान्यक्ष्मी वर्ने स्वकान्यक्षिण

#### र्श्वेयास्त्र प्रस्थित्रायाम्याम्बर्धान्या

"ાં તુંદ્ર 'ત્રદ્ર' દુશ્વાનુશ્ચા ત્રિયા ત્યા કૃષ્ણ તે ત્યું કૃષ્ણ તું કૃષ્ણ તે જાય તે શ્રાપ્ય કૃષ્ણ કૃષ્ણ તે જાય કૃષ્ણ કૃષ્ણ તું કૃષ્ણ તે જાય કૃષ્ણ કૃષ્ણ તે જાય કૃષ્ણ ક

"ૡ૽ૢૺ૬ૻૻૠ૽ૼ૽૽ૢૺ૱ૹ૽૽ૺૡૢૻૠ૽ૼૡ૽૽ૢૼૼ૾ૹૢૢૼ૿ૡ૽૾ૹ૽ૹૢ૽૾ૹ૽ૼૹ૽૽૾ૢ૽ૹૢ૽

"र्वेषाः स्वरः प्रत्ये । विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः । विष्यः विष्यः । विष्यः । विष्यः विष्यः । विष्यः । विष्य तुर्वः विष्यः । विष्यः । विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः । विष्यः विषयः । विष्यः । विषयः । विष्यः । विषयः । विष्यः । विष्यः । विषयः । वि

"હિંદ્ર" શું જે સે ક્રુસ શ્વાન ત્રા શું કરાવા સદ્યા હલ્ દુર્દ્વ દુર્વે દરસ" લેશ હ્યું સેંશ દુર્શ

"धेत्र। विं क्वें देर खें र ने प्यत्वा में र विर विं क्वें र प्यति विं क्वें य विं क्वें य विं क्वें य क्वें य विं कें विं क्वें य विं कें विं क्वें य विं कें विं क्वें य विं कें वि

''र्सेश' पञ्चर । दश' प्रत्यात्र गाणि । सामि प्रत्यात्र पाणि श' पाचि । पाणि । सामि पाचि । प्रत्यात्र प्रत्य । प्रत्यात्र प्रत्यात्र प्रत्यात्र प्रत्यात्र प्रत्यात्र प्रत्य प्रत्यात्र प्रत्य प्र

कृत्रियत् श्रीश्वः प्रस्ति स्वाप्तियः विश्व प्रस्ति । यद्दे प्रति विश्व स्वाप्ति । यद्दे प्रति स्वाप्ति । यद्द भ्री भ्री त्युः प्रति श्री श्वः प्रस्ति । यद्दे प्रति विश्व स्वाप्ति । यद्दे प्रति । यद्दे प्

→रे'रेर'वे'त्व'य'ग्रुअ'यदे'ळेंश'यर्डें'स्'णेव'ळें। तुश्वअ'विग'य'५८'येव'र्श्चेय'ग्रुर'र्येवा'क्वुरेर्

#### क्रें क्व केर प्रवेश्य। किं क्रें का विषय राष्ट्र मुद्रक विषा प्रवेश किं प्रवेश

الحديدا (।ययमामहिंदातुषासु।) ह्येद्र'यदे'र्से'र्धेद'द्रस्रा 젊'지 म्बद्धार मुखी हिन् शुंधीता रःरदःत्रु प्राधित्। हिद्रस्य ग्राधरः दर्देशकाओ सीत्। 젊'지 म्बायार तर्हें अरु। येता र म्बायार तर्हे अरुप्येता क क्रुअप्यें र प्रते में र तर्र में र तर्त हैं र तर्त में र त्या हिर ही महरू क्रिय हैं र तर् ८.श.चबरःकुः स्रोता वदीःवार्व्यत्यः क्वतःत्रुवः कुवः नदः वद्या छितः छै। चुः चः चः प्रवार्धः वदः देता 줘'지 न्यायाः तर्ह्यमा स्ति । स् ॱॸॸॱॺॢॺॱॸॺॱय़ॱढ़ऻॺॱॸॖॱढ़ॹॗॗॸॱॸ॓ॺॱॺऻ॓ॺॱॿ॓ॸऻॱॱढ़ॕॺॱॻॖॸॱख़ॱख़ॖॴॱॻॖऀॱॿॱॺॱॸॖॱॼॸॱॸॖॺऻ ন্ত্ৰ'বা योलर पहुराका योपर ट्रेंब. की श्रि. में मा श्रिंद. में मा या से प्राप्त प्र प्त बःवर्देना इणकाक्त्रायायायावेरका विंप्देनेदेः क्रॅब्राप्त्रणात्यार्केन्यार्केन्यार्केन्यार्केन्या हिन्तीः अन्यारकित्यावित्याया ন্ত্ৰ'বা नायदः वर्डेंग्रम् भ्रम् भ्रम् द्रेन् भ्रम् अदा क्रिन्द्र क्रिन्द्र हिंद्र क्रम् क्रम् वायदः वर्ष्य व्यक्षित्र विष्य क्रिन्द्र भ्रम् विषय विद्राप्त विषय विद्राप्त विद्रापत वर्देश्चाञ्चीर्द्धारेता र.लर.टे.केर.लुची अथाअ.केर.व्रुमी शु.पवीरम.वर.वर.वर्स.वी 젊'지 से। त्रुःच। डे:बेगाचेऽ:चबेठार्षेऽ। ন্যা:প্ৰশা 젊'지 बॅराडेन्'रराङ्गें'डेर'रु'तुन्'बॅर'वेब'यवन्'डेब्रा ন্যা:প্ৰশা हिन्'ग्रेअर्दे'अप्यन्न प्राधिन तथा किंसेंअष्म वन के विषा में राष्ट्रिया विं र्रोबानु न र्षेत् कर्तन निर्मेषिषा बाह्य अर्थे वा गुराय सुत्य श्री वा या त्व श्री त्व विवास हिता स्वीत्रा 줘'지 ন্মা:প্ৰশা र्दे। टार्क्क्शार्वः स्रॉन्स्स्य समुद्रानु वित्र दिया यञ्च पा

देवे ५७५८ प्रवर्ष स्थाप्त स्थापि स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्था ন্য্ৰ'প্ৰশা मुरी वि. मूल चर्चता मुरी दूर्य. कीटा मूला बरा कुरा लटा चर्सीया वि. तरा खुवी बर्षूटा जुरी वि. मूला चर्चटी ता कीया न्नु'या बॱॸॺॕऻ॔ॸॱॾढ़ऀॱॠॕॿॱॸॺऻॱॸॺऻॱॴॺॎॱय़ॸॱॺऻॸॕॸॱक़ॗॱॵॿॱय़ॱॸॸॱॸऀॸॕॹॱॺऻॿॴॿॏॖॸॱॴॺॱय़ॾॱॿॖॆॸॱढ़ॸॕॸॱऄ॔ॸॱॿ॓ॸ**ऻ** चबर में बर देव ही रूप र र हि अर व बर द्वा हू। कि अंब महिर चि दि स्य स्य च क्षुर देव र द्वा व हमा व व व व व व व ন্ম্ প্ৰ

दर्भार्वे र्केर ख.ती.ता.वी. अथा वीश्व अप्तीया प्रति क्षेत्र क्षेत्र ख.ता.ता.वीर क्षेत्र क्षेत्र अप्तीया वीश वीश विश्व है अ

줘'지

#### क्षेंप्रक्षा अपहेंप

श्रह्मा अवर। च.क्रिंट, न.क्रुंच, न.क्रिंच, न.क्रुंच, न.च.च.क्रुंच। व्याप्त क्रिंच, न.क्रुंच। व्याप्त क्रुंच। व्यापत क्रुंच। व्यापत

র্ক্টিশেরঝ"র্ক্লীমান্বাৃান্দান্ত্রমানূশমন্শ করা বর্ণা

## ब्रे.क्ष्यं.धेर.के.त्वा यटे.बर.ज.लब.तपुर.चबर.यहरा

الحريدا

(श्रॅ्य:गुर्दे:स्र्यकायदेदे:ग्रॉक्य:क्रेंग्का,ग्यः दु।)

- दुरःषद्या अःषी ध्रुवः ५६ देर्दे ५६ त्वा या इसः महिषा मावकः रहे वा विकार्षे ५१

२५:यत्। भ्रे:र्केगाकु:रे:र्ये५। हो५:र्केश:रे:विग:व:पविन:र्ये५।

यात्रदेशकाल्ट्री स्वाद्धाः स्वत्यः स्वाद्धाः स्वत्यः स्वाद्धाः स्वत्यः स्वाद्धाः स्वत्यः स्वाद्धाः स्वाद् ત્રું ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ

चेश्रास्ति। चश्रास्त्याने चन्नात्यार्थेयाश्चेताश्चेत्यार्थेत्यार्थेत्यार्थेत्यात्ते विद्यत्ति विद्यत्ति विद्यत्यात् विद्यत्ति विद्यत्ति

यहराम्बर्गा वस्रार्श्वयाने प्रवादि त्वादे त्वाद्र स्वाद्य स्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य

ञ्च'य। यदे'वद'अ'यद्र'यवत'यवत'यहुद'श्चुद'व'गवद'र्देद'गहेद्र'र्थिद्

कृतः पत्रा देः द्याः देः वियाः केता

ष्वुत्र (१६) स्तु वर्षे वरते वर्षे व

ञ्च'य। व्याप्यवरायतीयवरायत्तरार्दे प्रमायदे वराया श्री स्वत्

#### क्रेंप्यक्षा विरक्षिते कें कें माधिता

 $\tilde{A}_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2}$ 

र्थे ह्या क्षा क्षु अर्डद दे दिर अरे पुर वर्षे पहुर प्रश्च क्षेत्र क्

 $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ का चिते. क्रिया हैं प्राप्त क्रिया में प्राप्त क्रिया क्रिया

गुर-ने-न्याः बन्नाः शुःश्चुन् वः श्रेः ब्रॅयाः योः यदेः यद्याः श्रेः यद्याः ने न्याः श्वेः यद्याः यद्याः यद्याः यद्याः वित्यः वित्यः यद्याः यद्याः वित्यः वित्यः यद्याः यद्यः यद्यः वित्यः यद्यः यद्यः वित्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः वित्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः वित्यः यद्यः यद्यः वित्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः वित्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः वित्यः यद्यः यद्यः

वीराचदुःस्स्रिंगालबाबाचर्डरावह्त्यःश्चा यह्त्याची स्टाचीराची त्या क्ष्यां क्ष

ब्दारा के प्राची के प्राच

# म्रे.स्व.धेर.रेबाता मूच.वेषु.पस्ट्र्या

य्याःविश्वातीः होवः व्या

त्रु पति पति से संभापम् ग्राम्य भ्राम्य

८८। त्राच्या क्रुवात् केवार्षे विश्वाति विवासी विवासी विवासी विवासी विवासी क्रिया विवासी क्रिया विवासी क्रिया व विवासी क्षुवात् केवार्षे विवासी क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्

स्वास्त्र स्वास

ग्नवर वर्षेर वगदे रेट य। द रद थू अर ग्रवश वर्षेर य वर्षे र य वर्षे हु धेव। त्रु यू वदे वद तु द र्रेंर ग्रवट व र्षे द य द दे है अ है।

र् त्ये देशक्षा है । विष्या के क्षेत्र के प्रत्य के विषय के प्रत्य के विषय के प्रत्य के विषय के विषय

# र्बेच क्षेत्र। अर्गे रक्ष न्यर वे न्येक्ष प्रति व्याय विष्य प्रति विष्य

हुरा। विरामुदानी विरामुदानी विरामुदानी अर्थी राज्य वारा त्या मुद्रा त्या त्या कुरा कुरा कुरा कि साम कि साम

वग्वायत्रुः आववःदेवः वग्वायं कंषः वदेवे वदः दुःश्चुदः गीः अदः वें व्यवः वेअवः सुदः वें व्याः वेवः वव्

શુંદ મા તે સુરાતા સુવાયા શુવાયા છે. ત્યા દારા શ્રાં લેવા તેના યુવાયા વાયા વાયા ત્યા સાથે ત્રાણ સ્ટાન ક્રિયા સ ત્રુધ્યાને મુત્રા સુરાતા સુવાયા સુવાયા ત્રુધા ત્યા ત્રામાં સ્ટામાં સ્ટામાં સુરાવા ત્રામાં સુરાવા ત્રામાં સુરાવ

য়ৢৼয়য়। "देः इंडदः चबदा दश्च द्विदः बश्च द्विदः वश्च द

ત્રું સેંદ્ર શ્રી અંત્રન દ્રાનું મું "ર્ફે સેં. અનુ આ છે દ્રાની 'સેં. દે. કે. વર્દ હે. છે. વાળા" श्रुदःगीय। "दर्ने सूर्रः गुकान् दकार्त्वे दः सूर्वकार्यदे ददः वः श्रुव।"

શુંદ-મી'દે-ઉત્પાનાત્મા હી માર્યા હે માર્યા હો वसारवीं प्राविद सिंद प्राया विसार्भे प्रक्षा के स्थारे से स्थान के प्राया के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के ୢ୰୶୲୳୵ୢୖ୶୳୲ୢଌ୳୲ୄୄୄ୵୵୵୶୳୲୵ଢ଼୕୳୲ୢୄ୕ୠ୶୲୰ୡୖୣ୶୴୕୵୳୵ୡୄୢୢୣୢଌ୲ୢଌ୕୶୲୵ୄ୲ଌ୕୳ୠୖ୶ୢ୰୶ୢୖୄ୕ଽୣଽ୲ୢୢ୕ୡ୷ୡୄ୲

नुषाने त्रवायत्र्यः। श्रुप्तानी यामहिंगवार्व्ययवानितानु प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प

## म्रे.स्व.धेर.चर्व.ता वस्तामा

13.21

- स्रो स्रोब्री हिन्यायस्यार्सेन्छीन् उत्तरम्यायस्य के विवाहिन्यविवार्सन्। 젊고
- . ત્રું'એ। ક્રું'એ। ૨:૨૨:૬:૩૨:५୩८। ૨:ૹૅંદે:લેઽ:ૹે૱૱અઅ:૪:અ૭અ:એલગ:નુઅ:એ:?ગુદ:લેગ:વર્ડુંગઅ:ફે:લિય:ન્રી:ર્ફ્રેફ:બુ:ર્ફેફ क्रै.श्री <u>ब्र</u>्चातः केनः श्रुवः लुः धेः योः लियाः याः श्रुवाः युवाः चिवा
- दें। दे फुरुदावबदा। गुदाबे वदेवे क्रें राष्ट्री ग्रह्म स्कुरासदार्थ केंगादाय केंद्र प्रदा <u>a</u>'a
- कॅमा मी। ज्ञु विदेवे ज्ञु अह्मा हु दुवे ह वेदे विवाद सून सुन जेन जेन केन सुन मलुन मिल्र मिल्र सहसा विवास केन म क्षे.श्री ्रु:देऽ।
- 디씨
- रेंद्राणा ग्रॅटाडिराग्री पर्झाग्राप्तां पर्झापारी वर्षाण्या वराण्या वर्षाण्या वर्षाण्या वर्षाण्या वर्षाण्या वर्षाण्या वर्षाण्य હ્યું.શ્રી
- े दे. यबार्स्चिम्बामिकेबामिकेबामिकेबामिका प्रमाणकेवा स्वाप्तिकार हो। यही की स्वाप्तिकार्मिक स्वाप्तिकार स्वाप्ति 쾶끽 े बेगान्न अप्तापाय अप्तुप्रः क्षेपाद वेया वेदातुः गावना गावाय प्रदेश विद्वाय अवस्था देन देश्वयाय प्रदेश विद्या
- ५.२५.च२ब.ज.६५.४५७.ज.५५ रब.५.२५.वे.च.५५.ऋू.च.५५.के.च.च.५८.के.च.५८.के.च.५५.व હ્યું:સી <u>ฮู</u>ฆาริรุเ

#### स्रूपशपदेदे अस

चन्।

बाह्यासालारवास्त्वास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राह्णस्य चन्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राम् स्त्राह्णस्य चन्नास्त्रात्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रात्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्त

મું માત્ર ક્રિયા માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર ક્રિયા માત્ર ક્રિયા માત્ર ક્રિયા માત્ર ક્રિયા માત્ર ક્રિયા માત્ર કર્મા મા

 $\frac{1}{2}$ લ્યાના ને તે મુંગ્રા સંગ્રાન્સ ત્રાન્સ ત્રા

# श्रे-स्व केरावमुन्य। ग्रथर नु पर्श्वायाय के र्र्यू व स्वरा

14.21

वॅरास्। से ब्र्लियामा ब्रिंपासुराण्यरायादेतीयव्याम्बुरासीयरा

बुँजामा गुः भो बूँरः दी चोषमा श्रेन्यमा श्रेन्यमा स्थानियमा या या मूर्यमा यी. या लूरे. क्र्यंत्यने. जुवामा लूपे, क्र्यंता वार्थियमा सूँवामा ट. क्रूरः वाप्तामा वाप्तामा लूपे, क्र्यंता वार्थियमा सूँवामा ट. क्रूरः वाप्तामा वाप्

 $\frac{3}{2} (1) + \frac{3}{2} (1) +$ 

- र्वेम्प्या देवे भीत्रस्यापदे युः पालेषा मेत्रा हित्र हीं मावत देव पालक सेंद्र त्या
- ब्र्सियाय। स्ट्री स्ट्रिस्सिन्द्रियावस्त्यक्षः ब्रीत्यावस्त्यक्षः ब्रीत्यक्षः व्याप्त्रः व्याप्तः व्याप्त्रः व्याप्तः व्याप्त्रः व्याप्तः व्याप्त
- र्वेम्या देखेन क्रिंप् विष्या मेन क्रिंप वार क्षेम हिन क्रिंप क्षेम वर्षा वरव
- क्कें व्याया नगर देव लु से दर्गे या क्वें गया ज्वा विवाय याचें न्यूत विदेश न्याय विवाय प्राया विवाय वि
- र्वेत्रःस्। ईःवर्ःवेगःया

'বর্গুম'ব্যুব'ইঌ৻

- ब्रीयाश्चा दा क्षूत्र, सूबाबा श्रुरिताबोबार शीवया ही. शु. श्रेबा श्रीया बीताबार पहुंग तत्तर स्थान प्रत्या ही दा क्षूत्र प्रवाय स्थान ही. श्री श्रीया बीताबार प्रवाय ही. श्रीया बीताबार प्रवाय स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स
- र्वेमःस्। देःकुछ्दःचबदः। चदेःसेम्बर्ददःसेम्बर्द्याच्युदःसुदःन्वेर्वेदःदेवःधमःमेब्रम्वर्धेदःधमःभूमःदर्वेश्वयुदःदेमःभूवेदःसे

# वर्द्यान्त्रीटास्यायाह्मायाङ्ग नीः मृदाङ्गेरार्थे व्यावास्या

यंश्रात्ताचु, पद्शासींट. क्रेट. क्रमासींट लूटमामट हेट. ह्रा. जून. प्रांचे महत्त्र हेट. क्रमासींट क्रमासींट क्रमासींट लून महत्त्र हेट. ह्रा. जून. प्रांचे प्

ख्रिं त्वभाव चुरुचा की त्याच की मिट के हैं। कुं तह भार्यी टायीभार तुर्व की वित्र की

मदे से मा कु तर्दे व पते दुवा भी दिवा मी दिवा मी प्राप्त मा के विकास मित्र से मित्र

# श्रे-र्द्धव-छेर-द्रमु-च। श्रामवश्रामश्रर-दशुर-।वर-वी-श्री-श्र-दर-सहत्य-दस्द्र-मवर-च।

चगुःभिषा गुःषो ह्वःच। श्वेःयेतःर्क्षेगशयरुःयःतुगशयः छैःयरुः रेर्।

ष्वुत् तर्दे देव दर्जे र देव के मान्य प्राप्त के प्राप्

ञ्चाया है। व मार्विव रहीं। श्वे स्पेव रहीं मारा तर् देन मारा प्राप्त निव मारा हिन रहीं का की स्वीप मारा हिन रहीं ना मारा है। व मारा हिन रहीं ना मारा हिन रहीं ना मारा है। व मारा हिन रहीं ना मारा है। व मारा है।

यगाः निषा वाष्ट्र त्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्

ष्वत्तर्दे देव हिन् ग्रीका कें संस्थान

ञ्च'य। दश्राविं श्रें र प्रार्थ श्रें श्री र प्राप्त श्रें श्री र प्राप्त श्री र

च्याःविश विं र्सेश हिंद्र या श्राणवश्य स्वाश्वाय स्वी श्रेटा दुः य्वावः र्स्वेणश्चेतः ही हें स्राणियाः हेवा श्वेयः हुतः यश्रस्रा स्वा स्वायः स्वयः स्ययः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वय

ૡૣ૱ૡઽ૽૽૽ૼૡૢૢૢ૽૽૽ૡૢ૽ૺઽ૽૽ૢૺ૱ૢ૽ૼૹૼ૱ૡૢ૽ૺ૱ૢૢઌૡ૽૽ૼૡૢ૽ૼ૱ઌ૱૱ૣૣ૽ૼૡૺ૱ઌૡૢ૽૽ૡઌ૽૱૱૱

मुःषः त्या प्रत्याम्यः मृत्यत्या स्वतः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्व भूष्यः स्वयः स्व

## र्श्वेत्रःस्व। रे:दर्वःगश्रुम।

देव विया विदाया मृत्या विया विदाया त्या स्वाया प्रवाय का स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर किंदा स्वर्ण स्वर

५वित्रायक्षेत्रात्मक्षा के लेवा ब्रुट क्षेट्र। दक्ष ब्रिट त्या क्षेत्रक्ष व्यवस्था क्षेत्र व्यवस्था के लेवा व्यवस्था विद्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्यवस्था क् वित्यस्य वित्यस्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्यस्य वित्यस्य

'કે'તર્દ્રતે'સ્વસં'તોષાસ'ય'લેષા'રેદ્ર'અદ' હિદ્દ' શૈસાદ્દસં'નેસ'નેસં'દેર'રદ' હુંષા'ર્યે ર'વર્શ્યુર ક્વાંસેદ્ર અંદેસ

क्रीश्रायम्भवः स्वरः त्याच्चेत्रः स्वरः स

# म्रे.स्व.श्याःश्चा अस्व.शुपुःश्वतःराष्ट्रीटश

नि'न्य (अर्डव'र्येदे'तृशश्च'र्दे हे स्र्)

यगाःविषा र्कतः अप्तरे र र्वेषाः त्या कुर विषा क्षीः वर विषा क्षीं वार्ता । द र्केंदिः आवतः द्वीर वार्षः श्रायते श्री र र्कें वावारे देवा वार्षः श्री वार्ति । वार्षः विष्या क्षीं वार्ति वार्षः विषयः विषय

<u>२वो'स्तर। यण्</u>यानिषा हिंद्राण्चेषायदेदेरोर्झ्रेयाण्ची:वेषाद्यायहिद्यायायायादेत्रह्ये। दार्झेदेर्श्क्रेयाण्य्यास्तरा

यार्सेग्राक्षित्रे, मुद्धे, सान्द्र्यासी यन्द्राच्याः सूत्रा द्वीता स्वाप्ता विद्वारा स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्

यगाः निषा ने ते प्रते प्रवाद हिंगा वा प्रति । प्रत्या अर्हेन प्रते ते हु प्राप्त के प्रति । प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति ।

न्योः मृत्। स्टः श्रुटः विश्वश्रायः न्यः न्यः स्ट्रिटः स्त्रेयः श्रुवः विश्वश्रायः न्यः स्त्रेयः स्त्रेयः स्त्र स्वायः स्वरः विश्वश्रायः स्त्रेयः स्

चगा-विका हो द्राप्य सदामीका अर्थे दायते म्नू सामा देश मानी म्नू सामी हो प्याप्त ।

यग् निश्वा येत्। श्रूम्यात्तित्वात् श्रूप्यश्यात्त्वात् व्याप्ति । यात्र यात्ति व्याप्ति व्यापति व्याप्ति व्यापति व

र्श्चेतासर। वावतःसीर्स्वेरःस्नरःसतेःर्स्नेरःसीःवावतःवाहसःचन्।स्वा

चगाःविका दक्षपः स्नानकाः स्नानः स्वानके त्यानके त्यानके विकास निकास विकास विका

# र्बे्च क्रिक्ष वृ विश्व शे देवाश्व ग्री दर् वा स्वा शामि वो

यवरालटायहर्श्वा चीटाक्षेटार्ट्र प्रचित्राचा विकास के में विकास के मान्य के प्रचार के प्रचार के स्था क

ग्रिस्त द्रिस स्वास हेस स्वस स्वास स्वास प्रिस हित वित्र स्वास स्

श्रुम। बी, या. अप्तर्भात्त के प्रकार के प्रका

तुषाययकालेयाम्बिमायवेरतुषावर्षीय। वृत्वेषायेषायावषायानेयायवावर्ष्यामुद्रीयाषीषासुष्याकामुवायाचेषा वृत्वेषार्केषासुष्याषामु

क्षम्नार्थम्ना सी.पर्जी, प्रमास्त्रीया मुच्ना व्याप्त सूचा प्रमास्त्रीया प्रमास्त्रीया मुच्ना सी. प्रमास्त्रीया मुच्ना सी. प्रमास्त्रीया प्रमास्त्रीय प्रमास्त्र

યુશ્વા સ્વરાત્રા સુરાત્રા સ

# श्चे.क्ष्यं.श्च्याची ट्र्यू अश्चेर हिर्या नेवा

[नः पर् । (र्यः देशः गृष्ठेशः यः वैःषेः वर्षेत्रः ग्रीः वैदायः वशः दर्दशः श्रुवः ग्रुवः प्रेतः श्रीः विदायः वगः देन।)

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यगुःविषा देन्या नर्सें ने र-नगदा ने वे कि कर हों क्षेत्र वे त्या नर्से के विषायश्चिता

सुमार्के भूदेंदा वनदानी बिदायार्के भान्ने दर्जे दाने प्रविनायन दर्जेदा

द्धेश्ची इंगासम् विक्रिंशयम् । विक्रिंशयम्यम् । विक्रिंशयम् । विक्रिंशय

युसार्से भूदें दा अपनुद्र लेग्बा वार्से अपनु प्रमान के लेगा प्रभूत प्रमान

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प्रमुख्या प्रमुख्या प्रमुख्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र का प्रमुख्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रमुख्या क्षेत्र क्षेत

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श्रेश होता है। हें स्थादन स्वेन त्या देव का होना का होना का होना के का होना के कि हो। के स्थादन स्वेन त्या के अपन

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ञ्चाय। विःर्क्षेश्वरःर्क्षेत्रःबिदःयादःद्वाःयःर्वेश्वर्वाःयदिवशद्वेश्वर्यःयवदःयः अवदः श्वरःवहेदःश्वरःविदःयःये विवादहेरद्वश्वरेवशद्वेश्वर्यः यद्वर्वाः

# ब्रॅ्चाक्त्र। श्रुं विश्वविद्याया श्रुंशका श्रुवा छे न सुवा क्रिया हिन्या छे न या

वस्त्र चीर स्वर्ध्व प्रत्य विकास स्वर्धित स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्धित स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्

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# भ्रे क्व संगित्रया भ्रिय क्व र्रेय स्

12.건축

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젊'지

चर्मेंच.चेंब्य.सूर्या श्रु. र्था.स्वय.सूर्य. हुंच्य.सूर्य

ন্ম্:প্ৰশা

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क्रे.श्री

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줬띠

ন্ম্ৰ-প্ৰশা

ાકુરિ'ભ'ર્વેર'મું રેંભ'ર્સેલે'સ'ર્લેદશ્રાયલે'કર્વર'વશ્રસાંસુંભ'ર્ક લેંગ'ર્લેર્|

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젊'지

# ष्णर्दीः सून् चे र्देवार्से ।

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खेर.च.स्या.सूर.चलुक.लूर।

यून् 'बे'दे, द्वां प्रयम्'के'स्वि'द्वा वात्रयः वाक्ष्र्यं विष्ठा विष्ठा वात्रयः क्षेत्रा विष्ठा विष

# म्रे.क्य.म्राम्बस्याय। र्देवःचन्नरः।

الحريما

শ্লী,খেলখা,শ্লীপুথ

क्ष्म-रश्चित्राचार्य, याच्या क्ष्म- विकास वितास विकास वितास विकास विकास

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श्चु'वित्रअ'श्वृ'वित्र। ५'उट' त्रबट'। त्रगा'विश्व। विं'र्क्षे'ते'क्षेट'र्नु'ग्याश्चर्यते'ग्वर्यास्युति।य'र्ये'त्र'वेषा'धेत'प्यश'र्वेद्र'वेर्'र्क्षेद्र'वेर्'र्क्षेत्र'वेर्'य' षो'धेत्र।

चग्राःविश्वा क्रीवःगदःधवःश्वेःविश्वःश्वेद्। विःश्वेंवेःदशःक्षेत्रःश्चेदःश्चेदःश्वेःधेव।

# र्बेचर्क्त बुदमीर्थेद्यां बुवायदेख्य

म्बर्ध्व क्षात्त्रं क्षेत्र त्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या

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क्रें क्षे 'बैग' गैर्य' में अर्था हुर दुः क्षे 'द्र्यें मा द्राय्वें दुः द्वेद 'यदे सुदेश क्रुत' दुः दर्केर अर्थे 'यक्केर 'द्वेद 'यदे दुः देश क्रुत 'ये

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# श्रेर्क्वरश्रें प्रविपा क्ष्राचर श्रुर प्रवेश देवे वर्षे गाउँ ग

चगुःवैशःग्रीशःग्राधदःदर्देशशःशःश्रुप्रःचदेःदर्धेदःधेग

<u>त्रु'५केंश१०वित्र</u>

श्चेट हे 'चरे 'म्या श्चेर म्या प्रायम्ब

यत्र न्युन्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्

ત્રું સાત્રના છેટ્ટ તાર્યું ત્રાપ્ત તાર્સ્યા શું તે છેટ્ટ તા અર્જીન ન મેં સ્ત્રા ત્રાના તાર્સ્ય છેટ્ટ તા સુત્ર ત્રાપ્ત તાર્સ્ય ત્રાને તે સુત્ર ત્રાપ્ત તા સ્ત્રા સુત્ર ત્રાપ્ત તા સુત્ર ત્રાપત સુત્ર તે ત્રાપત તા સુત્ર તે ત્રાપત તા સુત્ર ત્રાપત તા સુત્ર ત્રાપત તા સુત્ર તે તા સુત્ર તે તા સુત્ર તે તે તા સુત્ર તે તે તા સુત્ર તે તે તા સુત્ર તે તા સુત્ર તે તે તા સુત્ર તે તે તા સુત્ર તે તે તા સુત્ર તે તા સુત્ર તે તા સુત્ર તે તે તા સુત

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ট্রিব্'শ্রী'নগ্র'প্রিশ্বশ্ব

# न्ययः वर्द्धे रः वर्धे वः वाश्वर।

- → तुना चिंदि त्र व वेंद प्यते YAK TRACKER दे र । न विंद प्र केंद्र प्र किना चेंद्र केंद्र प्र किना चेंद्र केंद्र प्र केंद्र प्र किना चेंद्र केंद्र प्र केंद्र केंद्र प्र केंद्र केंद्र
- → ACEह्म्बाश्चर्यः श्रीः भूतः हें त्र क्षें होत् प्रत्ये स्वार्धितः स्वर्धितः स्वार्धितः स्वार्धि
- → अभू मा अपने क्षा के त्या कि त्या क
- → ZIP COLAदब्दः तृ श्चिद् चारे द्वा विद्या विद्या
- ➡LOTUSLANDवार्वेद्रबाक्चुः वृः क्लें स्ट्रॉबंट कें। विदः स्टाश्चरण्यः विश्वः तृषानीः विदेशः त्रिंवः देवाः हेवः तुः विवायविद्याः विदः स्टाविधः वर्षः विदः स्टाविधः स्टाविधः

LOTUSLANDरुःबॅदःक्वें ब्रिन् स्टाश्चराणदावार्षिव पुण्यात्रिय स्वरायां वैवाप्तरार्थे दा

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र्वे र.ची   चर्चे चर्चे चर्चे प्रश्चामये बादी है स्ट्री चर्चे प्रश्चाम स्ट्री विश्व वार्चे स्ट्री
ने प्रति प्रवाद र्स्चिवा राष्ट्रिया । वर्से प्रस्तुत स्त्री पर्से अर्था प्रमादि अर्था प्रति स्त्री विकासी वर्से प्रस्ति ।
ब्रिट्-ग्रीमानम्भान्यः तमादर्गे न्यस्रममायदिशुः तम्भायासीन्यम। यस्त्रितः तस्य मानिः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः द्वादिशु
क्षेत्राश्राश्चेत्रः में दः तुः म्रादः मृतिः त्युतः यमः दुः नृमें श्रा यशः वर्नेः त्र्ञ्चेतः यमः दः क्षेत्रः नः तृतः क्षेत्रः मृतः व्यादः क्षेत्रः नः तृतः
ब्रियायदेवकाचीःक्षेत्राक्षेत्रक्षंत्रविष्या देवाचारा रामरायकायदेग्वक्षुवायमःक्षेत्राव्येद्रदेरादेग्वेदादुरविषयवमादेगवका
गुद:५मद:प:श्रुंब
ପଞ୍ଚି'ପଞ୍ଜୁଣ୍'ଶ୍ରି'ୟଷ'ୟଦ୍ୱି'ଶ୍ୟ'ଜ୍ୟା'ଷ୍ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟ୍ରକୁପ'ର୍ଚ୍ଚୟ'ଦ୍ୱିଷ୍ୟ
र्ष। श्चितः श्रीत्रका नृदः र्षः तर्षे । र्सुवाका हे । श्चितः र्योगावा द्वारा स्वीतः र्योगावा । तर्षे । र्योगावा वर्षे । र्योगावा वर्षे । र्योगावा ।
यश्चरि: त्रु: प्रमुद्दः सदि: सह्याः हु: देशः समः दु: श्रुपः संमादिन स्वादः युद्धः विद्याः स्वादः स्व
વ્યઃર્ક્ર×:શું'દેઃથેલા
चर्चे चर्चे त्रभुत हमा मुद्रभारत दे तर् लेगा सार हिंग्या मुद्री के द्राया के त्राया मित्र
बुदाय। ऋतःबुदेःधःगेरद्वःकुःर्सेग्रास्यसःर्यःर्धेदायःसेद्र। त्रुःकःक्षेत्रःस्रेन्द्र्ग्रीकायदेःद्रस्त्वुद्रस्यायस्याकुःद्रस्यादार्स्याकुः
र्थेश्राणित्। पर्जे पश्चित्रम्भाग्नरशयरी यर् श्चित्रम् श्चुश्येत् प्रु र्वोश्वाश्चायार स्राप्त स्थान्य स्थान्य
'द्रगदः रु:दह्रग्'क्चुं वे'त्यश्र'द्रगदः र्क्षे व्याधिव रक्षेंद्र। सह्या सवर रक्षेट्रस्यश्राधिद रक्षेत्रस्य दर्केश वत्य दर्देद्रस्य सामव रह्मस्य
ગુૈઅર્સેવાઅર્સ્ક્રુરઃવાનદઃવરાવગાવઃદ્વેનઃલું ફુંવાફેદઃવાંભઃસ્દા નિંજીં એદ્રાન્દરાર્દ્ધેઅભ્યઅવદ્દે સુવાએ ક્વાયા કવા વીચાર્જેદ્દા
ઌૹૻૹઽ૾ૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૡ૽ૹઌૹૢ૽૱૽૽ૡ૽૽ૺ૱ૡ૽૽ૢ૽૱ૡ૽૽ૼઽૹ૽૱ૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૹૹ૽ૡ૽ૺૺ૾ૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽૱૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૼૡૹૢ૽૱૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૱ૡ૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹઌ૽૽૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽
पर्कें ब <sup>्</sup> योब ' ग्रुब्रा' या प्रा' कें अ' र्थो प्र' कें अ' र्थो प्र' विकास केंद्र क
वि दे मुंदर्भ में त्रिया के के प्रति प्रति के प्रति के मुंदर्भ के प्रति मुंदर्भ के प्रति के प
यशम्बन्धः सुः सेवशः यमः सुभः षदः वगादः देवः केः लुः वः षेव।
<u> </u>

# र्श्वेयः स्वा मुयार्थे प्राप्ति वे स्वा

ब्रम् क्रिया श्रम् क्रिया चर्च क्रिया हेत् । क्रिया व्यक्ष प्रत्य क्रिया हेत् । क्रिया व्यक्ष प्रत्य क्रिया हेत् । क्रिया व्यक्ष प्रत्य हेत् । क्रिय हेत् । क्रिया व्यक्ष हेत् । क्रिय व्यक्ष हेत् । क्रिय व्यक्ष हेत् । क्रिय व्यक्ष हेत् । क्रिय व्यक्ष हेत् । क्

र्झेन सं. तेन स्ट. क्ष्म प्रमान स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य

क्रम्मान्यत् क्रिंस्विन्द्रमाण्ये अवस्था स्विन्द्रमाण्ये स्वर्णाये स्वर्णे स्

# बें स्व बें दुग्या बें ब्रेन् वित्यत्ये विवाद्या

[작'진독]

प्रगाःविषा भः स्रा द्रावायत्वर्षमः तुः समान्ने प्रमान्ने प्रमाने प्

- क्षंर्ये। रेन्'ण'चग्रा'विषा ने'यन्ते'ण्युन'र्नेन्यंत्र'र्येन्यंत्र'र्येन्यंत्र'य्यायेन्यंत्र'त्यायेन्यंत्र'येन्यंत्र'त्येन्यंत्र'त्यंत्र'त्येन्यंत्रेन्यंत्र'त्येन्यंत्र'त्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्र'त्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्रंत्येन्यंत्यंत्येन्यंत्येन्यंत्यंत्यंत्येन्यंत्येन्यंत्यंत्यंत्येन्यंत्यंत्यंत्यंत्यंत्यंत्यं
- य्याःविषा हिन्द्यीकान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र व्यन्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र व्यन्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र व्यन्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र

- क्षर। बारी-र्यास्तर्भित्राच्याः प्रस्थान्त्राच्याः प्रस्थान्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त
- यूर्बे। दें। दशने प्रहेन संदाय देन। र्श्वेय शुर्द से अपन्य प्रहेन प्रायम प्रहेन प्रहेन प्रायम प्रहेन प्रवास प्रहेन प्रवास प्रहेन प्रवास प्रहेन प्रहेन प्रवास प्रवास प्रहेन प्रवास प्रहेन प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास प्रहेन प्रवास प्रवा

क्षेर्ये। यगाय देव के। यगा विका च य वसका उद विषा यहंच ग्रीविंद व क्षेत्र ग्रीविंद व क्षेत्र क्षेत्

# र्श्वेतास्त्र । वायदे वर्षेत्र वर्षे

स्रध्यात्पद्धः स्राप्तिः वश्चात्र्यात्रः स्र्यात् स्राप्तः स्रापतः स्राप्तः स्रापतः स्रापतः

ૹૄુંવાૹઃક્ર્યા પ્રદાર્શ છે. ત્રાત્ર દ્વારા ક્રિયા હવા ત્રાયા છે. ત્રાત્ર ક્રિયા ક્રિય

ची-ब्रीना सार्थ निवास के क्षित्र ता त्रीत्र क्षित्र ता त्रीत्र क्षित्र क्षित्

हिंद्'ग्रीअ'यश्रय'हेशर्म्धिगशाम'यदे'कगार्भ्भे'ददे'श्रेय'द्यय'यय। गय'हे'श्रेय'द्यय'व। हे'स्रूय'श्रेय'द्र्गेश।

# म्रे.क्ष्यं.स्येटेयंति स्टे.श्रेटे.श्री.पटे.श्रथं.स्या.सं.।

સું.સ્	र्वेग्रायम्य विद्वार्त्वे द्वार्ट् तस्त्र प्रमान् उदाद्वार
ষ্ট্রীশ্ব'শ'ন	ઽૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡઽૢૡ૱ૡ૱ૡૹ૽ૢૼૼૹૢ૾ૢ૽ૺૹૢ૽ૹૢ૽ૺૹૢ૽ૺૹ૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ૡ૽૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૱ૡૢૼઌૹ૽૽ૼ૱ૡ૽૽ૼ૱ૡ૽૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽ૼૡઌ૽ૼૡૼૡઌ૽ૼૺ૱ૡ
ઝેં.શ્રી	क्र्याची रामरात्रावयाणरास्त्राये सेरास्त्रात्वयास्त्रीत् वर्षेत्रात्वेयास्त्रीत् वर्षात्रात्वरात्वयास्य वर्षात्वरात्वरात्वरात्वरात्वरात्वरात्वरात्वर
	इस्रकात्म कुः श्रुका ववट वदे र्रेंट विवार् केंवर र्रेवाका रसा विका है। विं र्रेंदि दर्रें वा हे त्येवाका श्रुविहेट दर्दे दार्थे वा वादवा
	ঀ৾৶ <sup>৻</sup> ঢ়ৢ৾৲৻ঀৢ৾৲৻ঀৢ৾৲৻ঀৼ৾৾য়ৢ৾ঀ৻য়৽৻ঀড়ৣ৾ঀ৻ঢ়৾৽৻ঀৢৼৼয়৻ঀৼ৾ৼৼয়ৢ৻ঀৢৼ৸৻ঢ়ৼ৾ৼ৻য়ৢ৻ঀৢৼ৻য়৻ৼয়৾৻ঢ়য়৻ড়৻৻ড়য়৻ড়৻ঢ়৻ড়ৼ৻ঀ
श्रुकायायाया	ष्ट्रिन् ग्रीबा डेदे स्वीमः बागवबा ग्रीः गुमः बे वबा द्या या श्रीः श्रुवायमः हेव। वा व्यन्तः यदि सहसाद वेता गुम बे ही वा वबा द्याय
	ञ्चुच <sup>-</sup> व <sup>-</sup> वर्नेन्।
સુંર્સેો	ઽૹઌ૽૽૱ૢૡૡ૾ૻઽૢૡૡ૾ૺૹઌૹૡ૽૽ૡઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૱૽૽૱ૢૢૡૡૢ૿ૢ૽ૡ૽ૹ૽૽ૢૡ૾ૺૹ૽ૼઽઌૹૡ૽ૢૢૼઌ૾૾ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽૾ૢ૽ઌૹૹ૽ૢૼઽૹઽૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૼૼૼ૱ૡઽૣઽૺ
	ઽૹૻૻ૱ૻઌ૽૽ૺ૾ઽૢ૽૽ૢ૿૱૿ઌ૽૾ૺઌ૽ૻઌ૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹઌૻઌૼઌ૽ૼઌૡૼૹઌ૽ૣ૽ૢૺૺઽઌ૽ૼઽૹઌ૽૽ૢૺઌૡૼઽૹૢ૽ૼૼૺૢૼ૱ઌઌ૱ૡૹ૽ૼૼૼઽ૽ૹૼઌ૿ઌ૽ૼૼૼ૾૱૱ૡ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૺૺૺૺ૾ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ
	बैदःकेवःग्रीःशःगवशायगामीःभ्राःक्ष्यशाग्रीःवर्क्षें चविःकुं कंदःहेःयेग्रशःशुःग्रेन्दःकुं धेव। चद्गामीःचश्रयःदशःवःचःवःवःवःवः
	येग्राचॅरप्रमुत्र ने गुत्र ने प्रदें द्वें क्रें द्वपक्ष्य।
শ্লীঝ'ঘ'বি'ঘ	८:२८:हि५:ग्रीअ:नु:च:प्रश्वायेष्वअ:घ२:क्षुन:ब्रुच:घ२:धे५:क्रेअ:खॅ५।
સું.સ્રી	<sup>૽૽ૢ</sup> લેં ઽ૾૾ <del>૽</del> કેં લેં જેં લેં લેં લેં લેં લેં લેં લેં લેં લેં લ
ষ্ট্রীঝ'ম'শ্বর্ম'ম	। देर बर देव माबब भेदा र क्रें र मु च तरे सुद भेद बेगा वा चश्चिय हु वह मा क्रुं दे वकर माबे भेदा द क्रें र क्रुव हु मु च द दे
	શ્ચું રાય લેવા તા ત્રસુત જુ. તક્વા તરૂર વાલે ભૂર તા ત્રસારી રાષ્ટ્રના કાતા ત્રી તાના છે. તક્તા મિલા ત્રસ્થાના સ
	ਤੇ੍ਰ:aːðੁੱː।
<u> સુંર્સ્</u>	દઃમદઃદેમઃખૈદ્યાં કેમાં કદ્યાં કેમાં સુવાયો સામાને અંગુદઃ કે દે ફેંગ અંધવાદુઃ વસુ મારી વસ્તા કેના સેના સેના સેન
	क्षेत्र: रट: वी: व्रव: इस्थ: दे: दवा: व्रद: क्षेत्र: वर्दर: व्रुव: यावव: क्षेत्र: यावव: व्रुव: यावव: यावव: व्रुव: यावव: याव: या
	च'न्द'रुन्'चर'नु'च'क्कु्च'व'क्क्क्रिंव'रुमुक'खेव'बेद'मवकार्स्त्य'म्द'स्रद'बेवा'मी'र्देवा'वकानुन'स्रेन'र्स्क'ख्वा'हु'चबद'।
শ্ভীশ্ব:মানা	रेटी रटी ट. क्षूब. डिट. क्रीब. यथट. तदाविबाक्षित. टुट. ब्लॅट. क्रीट. क्री. वब. ब्र्. लूटी डिट. क्रीब. रट. कुट. क्री. टीब. क्लूट.
	वेत् श्चुत् ते र र र्के त्र श्चे र र्के व्यवस्य विषय देव के। वित् श्चेश्वर र र्के र विषय स्थापित की वेत् र विषय
	य <b>र</b> गर्हेन देश भेत्।

# यह्याम्बीराषी सुरासेराग्री यहासक्रार्चियावरा

च.र्ट. ह्रॅ.र.क्र्रा चेयर.क. चक्का. क्री. वर्टा प्रथे प्रत्ना प्रका. क्रिया प्रचा. प्रच. प्रचा. प्रच. प्रचा. प्रचा. प्रचा. प्रच. प्रचा. प्रच. प्रच. प्रचा. प्रच. प्रचा. प्रचा. प्रच. प्रच

ऑर्द्र त्शुर शुर सेरा असे स्वाप के देवे दिये सर्हें विश्वी

करणायाष्ट्रेयायाज्ञीयात्त्रप्ती क्षेत्रात्त्रप्ता कार्या विषयात्रप्ता कार्ये क्षेत्रायाज्ञीयात्रप्ता कार्ये विषयात्रप्ता कार्ये क्षेत्रप्ता कार्ये कार

તર્સન્ત્રાન્ત્રી તર્માત્રના મુંતિ ત્વરાસ તર્સવા મુંતિ ત્વરા સર્જન ત્યા ત્રામે ત્રામે

ર્સ્ત્રસામી માર્ચા સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામાં સામાન સામાન સ્ત્રામાં ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્

# र्श्वेच स्व के प्रमुद्दा वस्रम स्वा

ちて近 | PT工夫|

( दुव क्षेत्र'यम् वित्र'मे अभागदामे क्षेप्यहृदश्)

२५ वा साम्रो प्राप्ती क्षान्ता क्षेत्र क्षेत्

चगा विका विकार्केन वदाया बेचका रेनिका हो दारी का के लिया वर्दी है का विदा

त्रै.श्र्। पहंत्रा, मीट. मी.लीज. ब्रियां मायवे . टी.लूट. तपु. बटका मैंका क्र्यां जीयां तपु. चीयां चे. चीयां श्रीट. श्रूट, स्वयं मायवं क्रियं मायवं क्रियं मायवं क्रियं मायवं क्रियं मायवं मायवं

- यग्रा-विश्व। सदस्य मुस्य केंश्व स्वावाय ग्रीस्य द्वार्थ त्वारे ते प्रवाद प्य प्रवाद प

- २५८ त्या हिन्याहेश्वर्त्ते स्त्रीश्वर्त्ते स्त्रीश्वर्ष्वर्त्ते स्त्राच्यात् स्त्रियात् स्ति स्त्रियात् स्त्रियात् स्तियात् स्त्रियात् स्त्रियात् स्त्रियात् स्त्रिय

# श्चिंतःस्व। हे श्चिंदःवर्वःश्चर्याः

હિસ્સાન્યાન્ વિવાસ સામાન્યાન સામાન્યાન સામાન્યાન સામાન સામ

 $\tilde{\underline{z}} \cdot \tilde{\underline{s}} \cdot (-1) \cdot \tilde{\underline{s}} \cdot \tilde{\underline{s$ 

ब्राचर्च्य पश्चित्र वित्र वित्य वित्र वित

 $\hat{\xi}^{*} \underbrace{\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}^{*}}_{\text{T}} = \underbrace{\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}^{*}}_{\text{$ 

# क्रे.क्ये.स्य.स्य.च्याची क्रेश्य.स्य.स्य.स्

गु'चे। रे'वेद'न्द'ष्यूद'वर्दे'र्देख होन्द्रेंद्रा होन्द्रेंद्रा होन्द्रेंद्रा होन्द्रेंद्रा ন্ত্ৰ'বা न्द्रःचेत्रा ञ्च या हिन्दर्ध्वरेन्या अहला देन महिन्ये मुज्जि मुँग रहीन लास्य प्रेन "र्त्तुवारिद्धेव"वेशयादेः छैः सेत्। देःवै "आयतः रिद्धेव" दयाविवासह्य स्थिव स्वा 젊'지 अॱ२८। र्ज्जूना तस्रीतः बेर्चा नः तेः र्ज्जूना हत्यः तस्रीतः धेनाः नीः नस्याः श्रीतः रेत्। तेः तेः स्वेराः वर्ज्जूनः निर्मातं वर्ज्जनः वितः स्वितः स्वतः स्व ष्यूव'तर्दे'र्देखु यदे दर्बे दर्भे वा की से वा का की वा से दा र्ब्रुवारियेव महिंदायेव हो दाय र छे विवासि 젊'지 ब्रिट्र या क्षेत्रा वर्षेत्रावेग नदावा यर ग्री श्रुट्र या र्ज्ञेग वर्षेत्रक्षेत्रा में यठका नर्गेत्रा भ्रा श्रु वेत वदा वर्ने नग र वर्ने त ५५:लेबा र्म्मेवा रहीत् वार्तेर खेत् होत् ह्या र या र्स्मेय बुदि र्म्मेवा रहीत् है का में बिवा वित्र सका र्स्मेय बुदि है का रामेर विदायका रदा वी र्त्तुवारद्विदायायसूत्रार्क्ष्या ાકુર શ્રીઅપ્યા નો ર્સેવા હતે દેં અસું ક્ષે ત્રક્ષે ત્રક્ષે ત્રા વર્ષે માત્ર વર્ષે માત્ર ક્ષે અનુ વર્ષ માનુક ક્ષે ત્ર 젊'지 ૡૼૼૢૢૢૢૢ૽૽૾૱ૹૹ૽૽૱ૡૢૼૺૡ૽ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૡૢૼ૱ઌૹૢ૾ૣ૱ઌ૽૽૾ૺ૱ૢૻૹૣ૽ૹઌઌ૽૱ૹૹ૽ઌ૽૽૱ૹૹૹ૽ૢૼઌૹઌઌ૱ૹ૾ૢ૽ૺઌ૾ઌૡ૽ૺ૱ઌૹઌ૱૱ ष्युव तर्दे र्देश र्वोदः ५ ७८ ५ ५४८ : चरा अ १ । दहेव : धेवा विकासिका सुरा अवसारी अरा चेरा चर्त्रा सारी स्वा सारी सारी विकासिका

यवेत्रः धेंद्र

ञ्च'य। ग्लॅम'वर्धेव ग्लैक'होद्दरम्वेक'हो कुयावकायत्वायम स्वकायदे केव में प्रवर्धित्।

यवका सन्धा प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त क्षित प्राप्त क्षेत्र स्त्र स्

त्रुपा र्वे। त्र्वेषायस्त्रिक्ताः विकारस्त्रिक्ताः विकारस्त्रिकतिः विकारस्त्रिकतिः विकारस्त्रिकतिः विकारस्त्रिकतिः विकारस्त्रिकतिः विकारस्त्रिकतिः विकारस्ति विकारस्ति विकारस्त्रिकतिः विकारस्ति विका

निगायईग्रायर्देन स्प्री

## र्'न'नर्श्वेष'म

ક્રું સં 1998 સંત્ર તાર્લ સામું તારે કેન્દ્ર નાન ક્રું સામાન મું સેન્સાન મુન્સાન મું સેન્સાન મું સ

चुट्टान्टराश्चिर-भुन्द्रियान्त्र स्ट्रान्त्र स्ट्र स्ट्रान्त्र स्

# श्रेक्ष्यप्रतिपद्धप्रा दशाहित्यरायदीत्रार्वेत्रार्वेत्यरायदेत्।

(सॅ र्रेअ गुढ़ेश यम अहुम कुम्रा स्वेन यानेन स्वेन स्वेन स्वेन स्वान स्वा

्रथु अर्थे प्रेरिंदः। यगाः विश्वा हिनः यदः देखेगः यदे रः पेदः वाके हिंग

यगुःभिषा कुषाकाञ्चरकाळं राहेकार्षे राव रहेका विश्व

ॷॴॲॱऀॷ॓ढ़ॕॸॱ। क्षेॱक़ॕज़ढ़ॸऀॱॸॱऄॱॿऀॴॹॕॖॸॱॴॻॷॱॸॖॱॕॕज़॔ॸऻऄॗॱॹॕज़ॹॕज़ॱय़॔ॱक़ॣॕज़ॱॺॸॱॵॱॿॖॗऀॱॸॕॴॸॖॱॿॣॖॴढ़ॸऻॻॾॸॱॕॕज़

(चर्गःनैशःश्लेंच।वरःगैःश्लेंयःस्टर्गःयःदरःश्लेंगश्लार्थःगणदःश्लेंधशःश्लें।वर्श्वश्लार्थदःयःश्लेंदर्गः।

चगुःनिषा षाःडी गणदःवर्ह्मेश्रषा हिन् स्टायने व र्षेन् स्टायने साम

न्याः नेश हिन्या न्याः केश हिन्या न्याः कर् निर्या न्याः केश्वर स्थान्या केश्वर स्थान्ते । स्थान्ते निर्या क्षेत्र स्थान्ते । स्थान्ते निर्या क्षेत्र स्थाने स्थान

प्रणानिका राज्यराष्ट्रित्रात्र स्वर् प्रकार्ट आत्र मृत्यरार्थ चुरा दित्र स्वर् स्वराय क्षेत्र प्रतिक्ष स्वर् स्वरं स्वर

यालट. पहुंचा राज्य द्वा विष्याची स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

च्याचर. प्रह्म. क्र्य. प्राप्ट. वट. प्रहिंची. मैंवीश . यैंटश. क्र्य. हैश. ट. प्रट.प्येंटश. प्रह्म. जा. वर्झट. ट्र. मु. जुट. जा. लूट.

कुदे सेस्र वर्ग पठर। र स्टा हिन्य स्वाप्तर्द्र पित्र हिन स्वाप्तर है सार स्थाप स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

यरत्वें। दश्विन्ची बरबेर बेर के त्रे प्रतेत्व वासुर से वेशव त्रेंन।

# बे परे र्र रवन विष्

त्रायमान्त्रेमः महिना प्रति तर्मे मान्य प्रति त्र्मे मान्य प्रति त्रामे प्रति त्र

### অর্থার্-প্রেম্ম

નવીન 'દે મુખ'નવ 'ત્રે' મંત્ર માં ત્રામાં સ્વર્લ્ડ મંત્ર પ્રત્યાં માં મુવલ 'ત્રેને 'ખેતુ 'ત્રેને 'ખેતુ' મું મુન્ય 'ત્રેને 'ત્રે

नायाने'त्रह्मान्त्रीराश्चेरानी'सी'र्करासमान्त्रम्



# 

PHONETIC SYMBOL	ENGLISH	PHONETIC SYMBOL	ENGLISH
[13]	A ॥ ५व्वैदःभ्रेषाःग्रह्मस्यः व्वेद् A	[açı]	R ॥ ५व्चैत्रःधियाःगुरूवः व्वै५। R
	NAME    âxi	. , ,	ARE ॥ धैन्। ३५।
	TODAY    देन्द्रिया		CAR ॥ त्रूरशयविष्यसूदान
	THEY    říší		
	EIGHT    🏻 🔻 📆 🧻		
[ɪç]	E ॥ ५३६ अंग म्यूब्य ३५। E	[əça]	YOUR ॥ हिंद् छै। हिंद् झेंदे।
2 32	SHE		DOOR    🍇
	PLEASE ॥ शुक्रार्क्षमाः डेग		MORNING ॥ बुदबार्से। कृदिं।
	THREE     ग्रुस		BEFORE    § 47:55
	POLICE ॥ ह्युं चन्दे से ह्यू केन क्यां वाया		
[aɪ]	I ॥ म् मृड्डिम् धिमाम्मश्यान्तेम् I	[ɹ]	HER ॥ विश्वेती
	MY    5â		GIRL ॥ सुर्वे।
	FIVE    g		WORK II গ্ৰহা অৰুসাঅৰুহা
	GOODBYE    বহুরা শ্বুমঝেছবা		TURN    ĝק¤
	LIGHT ॥ ब्लॉग यदःब्लॉ		EARLY ॥ ध्रुः ग्रॅन्न्या
[ʊ]	O ॥ ५व्वैदःधेषाःगरूष्यःव्वे५। O	[ʊç]	TO ॥ अर्देक ग्रीख़्त्
			SCHOOL   Management   Managemen
	NO II क्षेत्रा अपनेता क्षेत्रा		STUDENT   Magazai
	BOAT II NOTE TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF		NEW II ব্যৱস্থা
	KNOW ॥ श्रेषा हॅग्या		BLUE ॥ क्रूच्या
	THOUGH ॥ थेव:रुद्ध वॅव:गुद्ध		SHOE ॥ भूजा
[ɲʊç]	U ॥ ५व्वैब-भ्रेष-वाक्षयः व्वेद् U	[aʊ]	BOOK ॥ ५२ोक्ष
L 3.1	USE ॥ শ্ভূর্মা নৰ্শ্বমা		PUT II এইশ অনুস
	YOU II jết ji liết jết jết j		COULD    🎕 বুল
			WOMAN II MANAN
[I]	AN ॥ बेग डेग नेग	[αʊ]	HOUSE
	THAT ॥ दे। यदा		HOW ॥ इ.वर्। इ.केर्स
	HAVE ॥ बँद्		
[3]	END II ALETI SI	[IG]	BOY II SI SISI
	PEN ॥ গ্রুণ্ ধূল শস্তুল		TOILET    jj j j j j j j j j
	ANY ॥		
	BREAD ॥ ग्रिंश		

[I]	IT    दे  वदी	[1.1]	EAR II # TO	
	HIS ॥ विंदःगी		HERE ॥ वदीःव। वदीःग्रम	
	ENGLISH ॥ ५३व भेष ५३व भू५।		NEAR II কুলা হলাকুলা	
	WOMEN ॥ श्रेुकास्म		BEER    @st	
[c]	ON ॥ र्वेण क्षेट्र   विवास	[ɹ]	THERE ॥ देखा	
F-3	NOT ॥ भ्रेना अना अन्। अन्ता	L3	CARE ॥ क्षित्रं गर्वेमक्क्ष्रीम् वहेसा	
	WATCH ॥ तुकार्क्केन विवेद विव		CHAIR ॥ मुनः श्रेषाशा	
			THEIR    říšťa	
			PEAR ॥ শ্বিঝার্ট্রশ্রী	
[Λ]	up ॥ धरा झरला झेरला	[]	America ॥ জন্মন্ত্রশ	
	come ॥ ईंबा बॅटा	LJ	a (ball) ॥ (क्वांक्) डेम बेम वेम	
	does । विष्यु हैर्।			
	what ॥ ईःवेग गरःवेग			

# Appendix II: IPA English Consonants बुर-पर्गेत्। रःकुयः श्चेदिः श्चाह्माका ग्रीका सर्केदा पदे र निवेदा धीमा मी माक्रया ने दि ग्री श्चा

PHONETIC SYMBOL	ENGLISH	TIBETAN	PHONETIC SYMBOL	ENGLISH	TIBETAN
[b]	boy table rob	র্ ৪:স্কুম: উবা:উ  এইবা:বউম:ব্রিদ:মা	[w]	water what	हुं। डे'बेग
[d]	day bed	હેવ.જ્રાં જ્યાંકો	[j]	yes	নিল্বংৰ্কী আ
[f]	four half laugh	चली ब्रेन्ग कंग्यना यन:बॅर्न्स्न्र्	[z]	zero is buzz	प्र.तर.वर्षेट्र.या स्रीय. स्रीय. दी. जय. या श्रीय. स्रीय. दी. जय. या श्रीय.ची
[g]	go dog egg	ର୍ମ୍ୟୁସଣ୍ଟା ଓା ଜୁ:୯:୮	[ks]	cakes trucks six	हुँबा (इ.हो इ.का
[h]	his who	विदे। श्र	[ts]	cats klutz	हु:त्य  देदकार्ये
[k]	cup kiss snake black	ইমনা ভরী ইট্রিন্মা শ্বুআ বৃগ্নী	[dz]	birds	ব্দুব'ক্রগা <b>ঝ</b>

[1]	lake please all people	અર્કેલુ શુત્ર કેંગ કેંગ કંદ આ શ્રે  શ્રે પ્રશ્રદ્યા	[dr]	dress hundred	ব্ৰ-ম কুনা মন্ত্ৰা
[m]	map home climb	বর্ম তে <u>ই</u> মাশা প্রমা প্রমা	[tr]	tree country	क्युन्य  क्युन्य
[n]	near knife rain	রশ্'ন্ত্'ন্ম  ক্ট'ন্ম  শ্রী  ক্রম'ন।	[t]	chain teacher lunch	क्ष्मश्चम अधुन्या नगःसना र्गन्स
[p]	pin happy help	चेत्र[कर] क्रिंत्र[यां] क्रिंत्र[यां] क्रिंत्र[यां] क्रिंत्र[यां] क्रिंत्र[यां]	[d]	jump orange	ब्कुंचें या
[r]	read write hear	৫ব্ৰি শ্ৰুৰ ৫ <u>ই</u> বি শ্ৰ	[ʃ]	ship fish	અર્જ્સ શુ
[s]	sit Miss pencil	নৰ্বাশ্বা নশ্বা শ্ৰশৰ্মী শ্লীশমা নশ্লীশ	[θ]	thirty bath	বর্ষনা প্রশ:হ্রা
[t]	ten button late	च्छ  क्वॅ्बग:स्  दर्गे,र:च	[ð]	this mother bathe	વર્તી જાત્રા લક્ષ્માનું ત્યા
[v]	very five	ह्य इ.दर्	[ŋ]	sing England thank	शुः <sup>(येद</sup> 'य। 5ड़ेद'दे। ह्यारु'हे हो।
			[3]	pleasure vision usually	ફ્રૈંડા શુત્રાએના ટ્રિસફ્રેસ્ટ

# **Appendix III: Glossary**

# बुरपर्गेत्। दः शक्षुत् स्विष्यायञ्चेष्याय

abroad धुःमुखःत्। accent अप्राचीया अग्निया अग्निया accept ५८ त्येत्। प्रश्रायेत्। access (n / v) ঘ্রহার্থা র্না শ্লুরহা accomplishment সুবারর্থা ব্রন্থা account क्रेंशर्वे। ग्रायायम्। ace ख्यार् नुराया ह्या हे achieve ব্রাবান। ক্রিথান স্থান র্বানা act (n) र्र्ह्मेन्या चगवः विश्वश action वश्यार्श्चेत्। जुःर्श्चेत्। actress ব্দ্ৰব্যমানৰ মা ad মৰ্ক্সশ্ৰেষ্ট্ৰ ম'নহ'ন্ত্ৰিনা add र्बेन्या मिर्बेना address (n / v) ই্ব্ৰাব্ৰা ব্যন্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰ না admiration धेर र्र्जून। admire भैदः संज्ञाया क्रेंबाया adult (n) ১্ম'ঝা adventure हेन्।वःडन् म्रीः मुःद्युत्या advertisement মর্ক্রমমার্ক্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্ afford हैं 'झ्य'य। त्यात 'झेय'त् भ्राया afraid भूग'यदी लेट'सूट'स्रेअपदी afterward हेबाड्या देवे हेबा against শদ্দ ক্ৰা ৰ্ক্তিমা

agony শ্ব্যানশ্বার্থার্জন্মীন্

agree বেছ বা বক্তমশ্বা agreement र्रेज्यस्त्रा केंद्रदेवा agriculture ব্ৰীন্থেশ্বা ahead क्रॅन्ज् यज्जा airplane শ্ৰম্পূৰ্য খ্ৰুশ্ৰম্ভা airport শ্ৰম'্ম'বেনন'ৰহ' allow केंग्या यगदार्द्वेयया along पशुर्वे ने ने ने ने ने although देंब्'गुर्'। धेब्'यर्'। among ब्रिंग्ड्रा ब्रम्बा amount বই্ষ্য্ৰান্ত্ৰ ancient ग्रदःर्वेश ग्रदः स्वशःशी anger विंदाह्य विंदाह्य क्षेत्र वा angry विंदानिं यदकायदी antelope শ্রর্জী anymore ने प्रशास्त्रवादारी anytime गानुकाधीत धर। नुकारेका ओ ५ 'तु apart कें केंर (ग्रेक्ष प) पर वग apartment र्ब्र्नावराळाळंटा। र्ब्र्नावटा appear अर्देव या वर्दे र या applaud वयः में 'हेव'य। में बारा सुन् 'हे द्वा application लुः धेय देखा apply देख्तुन ल्या ल्येग तस्या archery বর্ধীন্থা সুঝা architecture নার্লা ক্রান্তরাজ্য বেরাইলা না area শানুনা arrest (v) दहें ब प्रज्ञ द मुद्दे प्रज्ञ द arrive श्रेपनाया वर्जेनपा art अहें अ'रुव' देव'या हु"रुवा article (n) ५५५ ईं आ ईं अप्धेष artificial সর্ভূমামা artist शुः स्याया देशों या ask दर्ने'म। लु'म'न्नेर'म। asleep गहेर् स्वाप्ति। गहेर् सम्बेर् ass (n) র্নিস্মা assignment यश्यवर्गेश गहन्त्रायवेयायुश्यदेश्यश्राम astronaut विषाहेन वस्य क्रिंद astronomer ग्रुसः ५ धुरः देशः या astronomy শ্রম'ন্দ্রন'ম্য ate lleat धै'त्र्रश्या वेंश्या attend (र्क्षेष्य वर्द्र म) त्या वर्ष attention र्रें श्रूपः। अनुश्रादर्शि aubergine क्रें कंप लेगा के जु क्र कु कि के के audience শ্বাসৰা প্ৰমানৰা available शुरु केंग पदी में केंद्र पदी avenue व्यूंव नीय दर्गे प्या average (n) ক্র'র্ম্বামা awake (ग्रेंड्')শर्'परी axe श्रु'रे। baby & A

back (n) 類和 badly শ্বাইনি balance (n) รั้ เมดุม ผู้มาน์ ฉลั เป balanced (adj) क्र्रिंसकायदे। दर्सेन्यदे। ban (n) বশ্বশ্বর্থীশ্ banana भैरर्नेग्रादरायगास्रा bandage श्रुव राज्या म्राप्त्रजा band (n) র্রথান্তর স্থামগ bank (n) 5597957 bargain र्र्हेंदःधैनार्नेदःन्हरुया bark (v) (ब्रिब)श्लेन् कुंग प्यत्य ज्ञा या क्र्रं प्रवा beat देगाया गत्राया क्षेराधेराया beaten हेबाह्य विवायते। वसाहेबाह्य प्राप्त प्राप्त beautifully अहें अपना भेर दिस्तर परि पर beauty মইশস্থ্য become ব্যুম'না been II be ฟิ ันรุฐานนิ มีราฐรา begun II begin धेन'वर्षायवे'सेर'मुर'। believe भैर केशम। रूर महिरमा bell ग्रषेरदेवा benefit (n) यतः र्वेग्या वियता bet (v) जुनु तर्हेग या beyond (म्दःविम्वस)र्धेयः प्रदे। प्रम्यः वस् billion প্রমান্থরা biological ক্লী'বৃহঁৰা'ইল্'মন্ biologist क्रें 'द्रें क' देग' य'या biology ब्रेन्ट्रं अर्भेणया black (n) भे कुन वग में। भर्ने ग वग में। block (n) स'र्चेद'। नैद'त्या चनानाया र्वेन'चक्केनाराज्ञ

ग्री'विद्र'यद्दे'यद्देर'य।

blown|| blow धै'वर्षायवै'सेदामुदा blues (n) षाचेदेखें क्षेचुं द्वणार्थे अप्यस्यस्य पदे द्यादस्य सूदे रेग्र भिग boast (v) दुर्न्भूर् चुर्न्य रदः मङ्ग्रीर् bold ५पत:८म: ख्वापती क्रीट:क्र्रियकाके:पती bomb गर्हेर'या वयर'वरेवा border শ্ৰমন্থ্যশা প্ৰব্ৰেশ্প্ৰা boring अनु रूप्त के प्रति क्षें प्राप्ति प्रति born धून क्रेश ग्री पर्दश पा boycott (n) ঝরুঝ'বর্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্ branch অঅ'বা অর'অবা brand (n) र्केंदरहण्या breath ব্রুগ্রা বর্ষণাসূত্র brick শ্ৰুণা গ্ৰুপ্ৰা broke break অ'বেচ্ছামা build पर्वेदशया वर्षाशञ्चर वेदया building (n ) विदः केत्। यः वास्रा विदः केतः र्शेवा यः वास्रा विदः केतः र्शेवा यः वास्रा विदः केतः र्शेवा विदः

built|| build দ্বিংক্র্ম্ব।

bundle ধ্বংর্ম।

burn (v) শ্র্রামা বন্দ্রমা

businesswoman মৃত্যে মৃত্তি মেক্র্মান্

butter (n) মৃত্যা

C
cafeteria বি'ৰশ্বম'মন'থেব'ৰ'বি'ৰ'বিন্যা
campaign (n) অশ্বন্ধেন্যা নুমন্বান্ত্রনা
camping (n) র্ক'র্মন্
candidate বেবিম'ন্ত্রি'র্কেম্মা ক্রুনাশর্ম্ব্রনা
capacity র্কিন্ত্রন্

capital ক্রমানা মাস্তা বাৰ্মান্ত্রীশা capture (v) বইব'মা care (n) \( \tilde{\cap} \) \( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3} \) \( \tilde{\cap} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac^ career অঝাইল্ঝা ক্রমঝার্ট্রা carefully শ্বিমশক্ত্র শ্বীশা শ্বর বর শ্রীশা carpet अम्बद्धा श्रुअर्डा case (n) ग्रह्मार्ज्या दरःर्ज्या catch (v) वहें कुषा वहुं या caughtll catch धे' दर्भाया cause (n / v) ক্লু'নুবা ক্লুব'ৰ্ম্ম্ন্র্ন্ন্ cent अरेदे क्रूर संदे क्रूर सा center रग्रीय रस्य क्षेप centimeter येथे भ्रेत्। central र्ग्रीय'र्स्स्ग्री क्षे'नदी centre (center) বৃত্তী অ'ব্রুমা প্লু'বা century বৃষ্ণমুন্ত্ৰা ceremony ঝর্ব শ্লৈ ক্রিল certain देशया वर्ह्मेन यो पर्देश certainly ইশ্বাদ্ব গ্রীশা বিভিন্ন challenge (v) ব্যুব র্শ্লুর বা ব্যুষ র্শ্লুর বা challenging (adj) भूषः त्वाका ख्वायते। त्वाका र्सूट पते। champion 🖣 🌣 🔻 chance (n) শ্ৰীমুম্মা chant (n) सम्बन्धा (सुःस्वित्वे) पर्देन् प्रदे सूत्र केंग character (n) धे'गे cheat (v) ଖର୍ମ୍ 'ସ୍ଲ୍ୟୁଁ ସ'ସ। ୩ଦ୍ଭିଂ ସମୟ 'ଶ୍ରିଷ' ଦାର check (v) लु:५म:ग्रु-१:य। बेवःग्रवेरःग्रु-१:य। cheese কুম'না

chemical इन्यादब्रम् जी। chemist स्वारशुरादेशायाय। अवार्श्वेरास्रायवाया chemistry ह्यात्युर रेग्या chief गर्डें यहें वा वर्गे या chin अपो choice (n) শ্ব্যাশ্ৰীশা chosen || choose ঋ'নব্শ্বন্থ'ন্থ'ন্ church सु:स्तेर:अर्क्रेन्।मनः। सुगाःअर्केन्।मनः। cigarette হ্র'ম্ব cinema र्र्ज्ञ वास्त्र क्ष्म र्र्ज्ञ वास्त्र circus श्रु:रुव:रेन्ट्रॉ:र्केंग्रायत्य:नेते:रेन्ट्रा civil मुत्यव्यन्त्र हैं त्यन्त्र है। claw यद्याक्षण्यानी स्रेम्स्य्री clerk अञ्जुर्या clever गुर्यार्थ श्रुटगुटख्ना climate শ্ৰুম'্ৰু clinic क्लें पश्चेत क्लेत प्राप्त । club र्ह्य क्षेत्र (त्रिका सत्य क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का का क्षेत्र का cola हिं त्यम। क्रें अन्हते मेगा colorful र्केंब अन्दर्भ उन्। र्केंब उन् ग्री colour (color) শিন্দ্ৰী comb (v) শ্লুপ্র্মা common (adj) ସଦ୍ୟାଧା ଶ୍ରିୟ ସନ୍ଦର୍ଶ ମୁକ୍ଷ ଧା communication শ্ৰশক্ৰা community र्केंग्राया श्रेर्केंग्रा company यञ्जे स्ट्रीयर। रेग्राया

compare(v) यत्र र्ह्नुत प्रश्नूर प्रा र्ह्नुर प्रश्नूर प्रो र प्रश्नूर प्रो

comparison সুম'না compete ব্যুৰ্'মা competition বেশ্বরম্বা বেশ্বর ইন্ competitor दग्रु थ। दग्रु श्री complete (v / adj) त्युपाय। र्कराय। क्रांक्रायंदे। complicated क्रिंग वहेंदर के प्रदेश compliment (n / v) ব্ৰুগ্ৰ'বাই্বা ব্ৰুব্'বা composer ५५८३ ईस'य'र्ये। compose न्युरबार्ड्साया श्रेणाया concert र्रे या से 'सु 'या बना सर्व से से या श conference র্ক্সামান্ত্র confident क्रिंस स्थान के प्राचित्र के स्थान के congratulations क्षेत्राळेंग हेत्रत्वेत्या consider অশ্বমার্ন্ন্রাশ্রদিশ্বা construct (v) यर्जे अनु तु नु प्या construction বৰ্ষাশ্ৰুৰা consume वर्ड क्ट्रेंन्य केंद्र वा consumption वर्द रिक्कें contain পূৰ্'মবম'বর্'মা context क्षेंग'र्नेंब'र्मेंद'र्वेग क्षेंग'र्श्वे। contribute ৰূপ'ৰেইবশ'ৰূপ'ৰা contribution वयायदेवमा येगमाञ्जीमा contributor ৰূম'ন্দ্ৰীন্মানুৰ control (v) र्क्षेन् रवहें त्र होन्य । न्यन यहुम convenience শ্বন্ধান্ত্ৰী convenient শ্বন্ধ্র cooperation মন্ত্র'এমা corner शु'म ५ तुँ म्बार्स्स्स्रम्

costume শ্ৰিব'কশা ব্যৱন'কশা

cotton খ্রীন্সঝা

counter क्रिंस'स्याया देश'सायता

countless प्रमुद्रः मैक्षा अः अः अद्रक्षः प्रदे । मुद्रका अद्राप्त

country (adj) ग्रॅंद'ग्रेव'ग्री

countryside र्ग्रेट्र मुश्रेय। बैट्र ्ग्रेट्र

county 養巧

courage क्षेर क्षेंप्रका र्त्तें क्षेंप्रका

court ব্রিমশ্বেদ্র

cover (v) वर्गेयश्रय। गर्भेगश्रय। गहुस्रश्रय।

crawl (v) में मानुकारमें या तुराया

create ग्राच्यां वित्राया ग्राच्या ग्राच्या वित्राया

creative শৃষ্ম শার্দি দু শুন্দ নাম শ্রাম শার্দি দু শুন্দ নাম শ্রাম শার্দি দু শুন্দ নাম শ্রাম শ্

creep (v) ग्रींग्या

creptll creep ঋরেব্শ্রা

crop (n) র্থি দ্বিশা

cross (v) বন্ধ্রী বেক্তর ক্রিন্ম বর্কার বি

crow (n) युःर्रेष र्वेःर्रेष

crowd (n) श्रे केंग्रा वर्द्धा

cruel ग्रुग्;रूपःके'प्रदे।

crush (n) पर्इंम मॉर्नेना

cry (v) रुःच। र्कें दे तर्देव या

cubic जुः ५४५:शुः चले अदी

cultural देग्'ग्रुक्श'ग्री।

culture देग्'ग्रह्मा

cure श्रुव पर्देश मुद्देश वद गर्वे पा

curry ङ्गाः सेर प्राप्त प्राप्त विश्व स्था

customer ঝর্শ্র্র্র্র্

cymbal শ্বুগান্তথা শ্বুগ

D

Dad জম্বা

damage (n / v) गर्ने र क्रेंन। गर्ने र प्रेन गर्ने र क्रेंन

শ্র্ট্রম্বা

dancer শৃম্মান্ব।

danger हेन्।या हेन्।यरेःयान्या

dangerous क्रेन्।्य केंग्य (दे) क्रेन्।्य उन् (श्री)

daytime हैन स्था हैन द्यारा

dead यन् अञ्चेत प्रदेश ने ज्ञेत प्रदेश

dear (adj) श्रुट हे 'यदे | ५ वाद 'बेट मुश्यदे।

death এই বা

decision প্রশাস্ত্র

declare দ্রুম্মস্মান্ত্রিম্যা

decrease (v) हे:कुर:तु:त्व्रॉंगा वर्धेगा

deed (n) স্থ্রী্র্'ব্'মা

deep ग्रिदः वयः यें। वयः या

deeply ৰুম'র্মা

deer 9'71

defeat ধ্রম্ম্ম্স্র্রিম্ম্

definitely वनार्कें र त्रा वि वनार्कें र त्रा

degree (n) ব্র্বি'শ্রহ'শ্রী'র্ক্র্বা

delicate बैयःर्कग्राउत् (ग्री)यत्त्रः स्था

delight (n) ৰ্ষ্থ্ৰ জ্বিত্ৰ

delighted (adj) ৰ্ট্রানা ব্লব্বা

delightful ५णवःर्देशःयदेः। भ्रेःह्रस्रश्रप्तवः।

demand (v)  $\hat{x}$ ' $\pi$ ' $\hat{x}$ 

depend हेব'মা

deposit (v) ग्रॉंग'दर्रग'ग्रेन'य। पर्डेत्य'य। despite अप्राथमा ग्राम व्या destroy গ্র্নিস্ম্র্র্য্যাশ্র্নিস্ম্ develop दवेवामुकाकुरवर्गे प्यमन्त्रेन्य। मुःक्रेन्या development दसेत्यः कुषा दक्षं रः वेंद्र बा diagonally गर्भेग गर्भेग श्रुंन। dialect धुवाञ्चर। विञ्चर। diary हैन हैं। हैन देया dictionary क्रेंग्'सर्हें रा diet (n) אַפּגיאָקָגין difference বৃদ্রীয়া প্রব্যমা differently ম'ন্দ্ৰ'না dining (adj) ग्रॉंग क्रंग बाधा dipper শ্লুবাৰা disagree মারের্মা বন্ধ্যারেক্রমার্র্বামা disagreement বি'ম'রেক্রমশ্রা ম'রেগ্র'্যা disappear धराया अद्यस्य त्युराया अस्त्रायर त्युरा 기 disappointed (adj) र्ह्में प्रसाद (ते) धेर् फर्र स्वर् प्राते disappointing (adj) র্ব্লু'শ্বম'ম্ম'ন্ত্রীব্'মর্ব্রা disappointment क्लेंप्यमा धेर्'कर्। disaster गर्ने र क्रेना में प्रका मेगा disco শ্লী শ্লামার্টা discoverग्रमःह्नेर्नुस्य हेर्या discovery ग्रम्भः तुः ह्रेत्रः यदेः तृर्देशः य्या हेतः या discus থুগ্ৰামান্ত্ৰীমা

disease 351

distance (n) ক্রুম'রন্ অম'রন্

doctor (n) শ্বর্না মনারন্ত্রমনা dollar षा देते क्वें र क्वें। done II do ৠ৾য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়ৢয়য় doorway শ্লুঁ'অমা double (v) পূবাৰ্য্যুমান্ত্ৰিলা পূবাৰ্ত্তিৰাৰ্ড্যৰেগ্ৰুমানা downtown র্ক্রন্থ রাম্বর্ধা রাম্বর্ধা drankl l drink ঋ'নেচ্ৰামন্ত্ৰীম'সূম'। drawn || draw थी'वर्**र्यायवे'**स्रीट'मुट'| dream (n/v) ही यस। ही यस हैन य। क्रेंट प्रमा प्रकटन ٦١ dreamer শ্ল'মেম'শ্ল'মানবা শ্লুঁদ'ননম'নত্তক'মানবা dress (n / v) শ্ৰা ঝুবা শ্ৰা driest (adj) ক্রমাস্ল্রমার্মা drive (v) क्रुन्बरविक्रावर्षेत्र । व्यक्षेत्र । व्यक्षेत्य । व्यक्षेत्र । व्यक्ष driver বি'র্মি'না drop (v) वन्याया निहेनाया दहनाया drum (n) X'I due श्रूपञ्चात्रीश देशतक्ष्याग्री तृशताञ्चेपञाप dumplings यगः धुग कुः श्रूपः रूं रहें रहें रहे रहे dung খ্রী'না dungchen ५८ केन्।  $\mathbf{E}$ e-mail ब्रॉग'वर्धेन।

E
e-mail র্মুন্ব বেইব |
eager র্মুঝ্য বেইব বি, ক্রিন্মুন্ব বি, ক্রিন্মুন্ব বি, ক্রিন্মুন্ব বি, ক্রিন্মুন্ব বি, ক্রিন্মুন্ব ভ্রাণ ক্রিন্মুন্ব ক্রিন্মুন্ব ভ্রাণ ক্রিন্মুন্ব ক্রিন্মুন্ব ভ্রাণ ক্রিন্মুন্ব ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্ম্ব ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্মুন্ন ক্রিন্ম্

easy অন্যস্ত্রার্ eaten || eatधी'त्र्रश्राद्यते'श्रीदामुदा educate र्र्स्याम्बरमहिंदाया र्र्स्याम्बर्धाः effect (v) क्रुँत क्रूँग या क्रॅन प्रत्युर वा effort वन्दर्भेत्। त्र्रध्य eggplantर्श्रें कंया विया कु न्नू ५ ५ र के छें ने भा elect वर्ने अन्य वर्षे अन्य वर्षे "मुद्दीर पा electricity শ্লুঁশ electronic त्र्वाम्स्यामी eliminate इ'सेन्'न्'गर्हेन्'न। सेन्'यर'नर्बे'न। elm ঐ্বর্ else दें सेना गनना embarrassed (adj) ই'র্ক'মা embarrassment र्रें हैं। विश्वेरका embrace (v) বন্ধু না বহুমানা embroidery শ্ৰহ্মা emperor শ্র্মা employment অম'ন্সমা encourage श्रुवाशामार्द्रिया encouragement अवाञ्चन अवाञा endangered (adj) বইশ্যান্ট্রা energy প্রসাম্বর engineer (n) नर्जे अनुरुकेन सेंग्रा engineering पर्ने अनुतर्भेषाया पर्ने अनुता enter वदःतुः वर्द्धवः च। entertain क्वें क्वें ने द्वा श्वास क्वें निर्देश environment বিমাধ্য মহার বেরিমা

environmental विंद्रः ध्या भी

envy (v) ध्रगःर्देगः वेदःय। धेदः श्रूं तःय। equal (adj) বহু'ঝঙ্গম'(খ্ৰী) equality उर्भन्या रें यन्या equally वर्षा अन्या मुन्ना द्रार्धिम equipment ঐ ক্রমা ক্রমাক্রমা erosion रुवाबर्। बराया errand অমাবেগ্ৰা অমান্ধ্ৰী escape (v) ब्रॅब्ज ब्रॅव वित्र वित्र वि especially धूनायम्त्रा वरक्षेत्रास् establish वर्ड्यक्षया चलेदक्षया even (adv) প্র'র্ event र्नेंब मुन्ना र्नेंब केवा रुषायश्चरा exactly धरः द्वाः यह व्यवस्यः व्यवस्यः exam हैंग'बेया क्रुगश'येवा examination ক্রুগ্রাঝান্ excited (adj) भैं ५ द्वें अपते। दर यदकायते। excitement ষ্ট্রামা exciting (adj) धेर्धुं अपदी exhausted (adj) প্রন্তের্মা exhibit (n) অপ্যশস্থিব। expectation दे श्रुव वर्त्रया experience (n / v)ন্মশার্দ্রীনা র্থীনার্দ্রীনা নুমারার্দ্রীনানা expert केंद्रायमामामा explore दर्कें या बेवा हें गा बेवा है दिया explosion বন্দ্ৰমাৰ বন্ধ্যাৰ্ট্মা export (v) धुँ र रद्दे व धुँ र रा express (v) इस्र त्युर क्रेंत्या सर्देव या expression केंग क्रेंग केंग रुआ

 $\mathbf{F}$ 

face (v) विःगर्हेर्या

fact र्देन'द्र्रेश

fair (n) अहें अ'या विंस'यहा

faith धेर केश रूप

fallen || fallพิ'สรุฐานสิ'มีราฐรา

familiar ଶ୍ରୁଷ ଅନ୍ଦ ଛି ମଣି। ୩୪ ଅନୁଷ ଅନ୍ଦ୍ରଣ

fan (n) | 'football fan'न्द्र हें द्र्भें द्रगद अवन्त

fantastic ଞ୍ଜିଁ ଦ'ସକ୍ଷୟ'ଶ୍ରି | ଦିଂଷଞ୍ଜୟ'ଞ୍ଜି'ସଦ୍ଧି

faraway ग्रवरः श्रुः सेदी क्रुटः देटः प्रदी

farmland अविद्रा

fashionable รุมาัฐเมลิเลลิเ รุนาสุดมาติเ

fastest-growing क्रुं क्ष्रं प्राचा वर्ष्य व्यवस्था क्ष्य वित्र

মর্গ্রিগ্রাশ্বর্মী

fat (n / adj) केंग्। केंन्र में। केंग्रा

fatty (adj) केंग्राग्रीका वेदकायते। केंत्रायें।

fear (n) यहेग्राञ्च्या लेट्सूटा

feast (n) गर्केत्य र्ह्मेन ग्वाय मुक्षा र्ह्मेन केना

feel (v) र्केंग्या र्केंग्सूराक्केंश्या

fell || fallড়'বেব্শ্বা

felt || feelৠ'বেব্শ'মা

female (n) ब्राँ ब्रिंदे देग्रा श्री

fence (n) ম'না খ্রুশাঝ'মা

fertilizer এ5' হ্বা এ5|

fiber कें क्षा कें क्षू का यह ग्राम्य विष्ट्रें का यें।

field बैद'बा यब'देगबा केंद्र'यबा

fight (v) বর্ষমানা মাধ্যমাবরী বাদ্

figure (v) ब्रूप्र:स्वा:तृ:तक्रम:य। विवा:हेशःकुवा:य।

film (n) ह्वेन र्श्वेम श्लेम श्लेम राज्यहा

final (adj) মহব মহ্দা দী

fingertip कॅप्रसे। यहंपसी

fire (n / v) মা স্নার্ক্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্র্রমান্ত্রমা

firm (adv) স্বর্থম্(অহশ্রম্ম্ম্র্র্স্ম্স্র্র্ম্

flap (v) देवाया अवासूवातृ गर्षाया

flash (n) र्वेड्। श्रुँगर्वेड्।

flashlight অশৃষ্ট্রিমর্শ্রুশ্র

flatter (v) र्रें पङ्ग्रिं र हो र पा

flew || fly धै'दर्श्रप्र|

flirt (v) हेर्'र्से'हे'या दसुव्यंचन्रर्'हेर्'या

float (v) স্থ্ন'না

flock (n) ভ্রা প্রশৃত্রা

flood (n) हुःर्येगा हुःर्श्नेता

flooded (adj) কুর্ন্ধুব প্রমশ্মনী

flow (v) कुँगःय। चल्रःय। कुँया

flown || flyพิ'สุรุฐารุป

folk (adj) ব্যবশার্ত্ত্র্র্

fool (n / v) ह्युक्'र्या ह्युक्'या

foolish ন্থীৰ'মা

force (v)নঠ্ব'ন্ধুঝ'ট্রিব্'মা

foreign धुःमुखःग्री

foreigner খ্রী'ক্রাঝ'মা

forever गहरा वयाधिव धरा

forgotten || forgetৰ্ম'নে ব্ৰামা

formal दर्देश'ग्रेविदे। ध्रे'र्स्य'श्री

former क्रॅंब सदी दे क्रॅंब की foundation (n) মুন্স্নী স্থা free (adv) মহামুম্ freely देव शे पूर्वी रूपमा स्टाप्ता में किया fresh শৃষ্ম না fried (adj) ষুম'নর্জম'নুর্ম'নর্জমা friendly মৰ্দ্ৰেমধ্ব শ্ৰী ব্ৰমশ্বই থৈ friendship মর্বেমেরী মর্বের্মমনা frustrate परः कर् गाँहेरः य। स्राः हेशः शुः गाँहेरः य। frustration दगयानुहा यम्बर्। र्न्ने प्रस्थायी राज्या fuel (n) यनमञ्जूषा सुनःभेरा fund (n) প্রমশ্বরণ মান্ত্রণ funny ผูรามส์ ราชสาทิ | รุติ์ ราฐาราสิ

gain (v) র্বানা শ্রীকানা garbage ग्राङ्गिग्रा ङ्गेग्राया gas (gasoline) কুম্পাস্থ্যা gazelle শুর্রীবৃ generally ह्येर'यहर'मेश क्रुकेंद'र्यश generation (n) মী'ম্ম্যু generosity শ্র্ট্রস্থ্র generous गर्नेदर्से र के या अगर्भे गरा के या gentle बै'बैद'र्ख'यदी gin ब्रेंब लेग यदे । । । इस goal दर्भगवास्त्रा महासे दार्श्वे वितर हों gold শৃশ্বীমা

gone || gowें त्र्रश्यते सेट मुट्य goods (n) ঠিঁহ'ৰ্ৰ্ম বৃৰ্ইৰামুমা goose 55'71 gosh षायाया न्याँव सक्षा सम्बन्ध gotta শ্রীনশ্বা gotten || getদ্মীরেব্শ্বামেরীমান্সুদা govern नवरवश्चरा नव्यस्ता वन्यायकेरवेन्या government श्रेऽ'म्बुऽ'। grab (v) क्रूँच'या दर्सेग'सेव'चे्द्र'या graceful क्षेत्राया धेर्र्र्र्द्रया gracefully अहं अप्या अहं अप्रअष्य स्व प्रते प्रदान का gram क्षे'रेया कु'ब्र्नर'त्'वि'बेरा Grandma र्ह्स्स् grape ज्वाया grateful नग्रदः तेत्रः श्रीदः नउदकाः ग्री greatly केंकेम नेवाहा grew || growधे' दर्शय। group (n) দ্ৰা মিশ ক্রীশ্বামা grown || growधी'यर्बायते'श्रीरामुद्र। यर्वेयबायर्ब्याबा ह्री guard (v) श्रुद्गत्र गुःर ग्रेत्या guest अर्गेन दें। श्रु अर्गेन। guide (n) क्रें : १व : प्राप्ति : अपन्ति । guitar ये स्ट कुर द्वाया gun (n) มิ'มรุญ gunpowder शेष्ट्रश guy ই'বাশ্বম্ gyaling जुःत्रीरा

gyudmang गुर्-अरबा

gyudsum क्रुन्'म्झुम्

H

hadn't || have notখি'বেব্ৰামা

haircut (n) শ্লু'মন্ম

half-empty (तुस्रायाः र्सेषास) स्रेत्रामा स्रेत्राया धीत्राया

hall (n) ซึ่งเจาจะบ

hammer (n) র্থানা

handsome र्षे क्वें उत् अहें बाया

hang (v) वर्गेयाय। नुप्रदश्या

happen ସମୁସ୍କ

happiness यरे क्रीन नगर क्रीन

hard (adj / adv) শ্ৰুৰ্মা বিশ্বামা কুমান্ত্ৰিক শ্ৰীশা

hardly ध्याक्रेमधी श्रीप्राधी

hare रे'र्नेट्य

harmful मॉर्बेर्'यदी मॉर्बेर्'य'के'य(दे)

hate (n) বি'শ্বুহ'।

health यदे वर् यदे यदे व

healthy ঘট্রহার্শব্রাধ্যা বিষয়াসুহয়া

heat (v) क्ॅ्रांचा र्देर्'बार्हेंद'वा

hectare गुरःकेन्। (ड्री-स्राउ००)

held || holdঅ'বেব্শামা

helpful यदःयदी यदः र्वेग्राक्षः के प्रदेश

helplessly ব্ৰ'ৰ্বশ্ৰম্ব'ম্ম্

hen Xi'II

herd (n / v) ধ্রুশৃষ্ণ শ্রুণ ধ্রুশৃষ্ণ রের্ক্ট বা

herdsmen वर्ज्ञ्या है वा

hero (heroes) ব্যবস্থা

hide ঋ্বামা

high (adj) মর্স্রর্'র্ম্য

high-quality শুশ্ৰাপ্ৰিব্দুনেৰ্ব্বা

high-salary মু'র্ফ্রাশ্বামার্মর্র্র্র্

highway গ্রহ'ঝমা ক্ল'ঝমা

hilltop दें. हैं।

hire (v) মুখা

historian র্থান্ত্র মান্ত্রা

history ঐ'কুশ্বা ঐ'কুশ্বন্মা

hmm (interj) জীব্য

hold (v) यहें ब या वकेंद्र या

hole (n) প্রুম্ম্য মুখ্

homesick रम्बिस'त्र पति। बम्सी'त्र पति।

hometown শৃত্যা

hood (n) মর্ল মেখা (ঝু'অম'শ্বুম'অই'লু'র্ম )

hope (v) रे'प्र'वुर्'या श्रेअश्रया रे'प्र'वर्डेश्या

horizontally প্রস্মা

horn (n) 55' 5'5

host (adj) ঝর্শুর্'ব্ব্

hotel ঝর্শুর্পুষ্ম্

however र्वेंब्'गुद्र'। धेव्र'व्दर्भ

huff (v) ব্রিঁনা বর্ত্ত্র্মান্সস্থা

human (n) भ्री भ्रेदे रेग्य गुरी भ्रेदी

hundred 勾劃

hunt (v) दे 'द्रग्रहाई ब'या

hunter र्हेन्या

hunting (n) ই্র'মর্থ'অঙ্গা

hut श्रेषात्र

Ι

ice (n) বৃষ্
। বৃদ্ধুক্ষ্মা

ill ब्राचा बार्कः व्याप्ता प्रदेश वर्षे व्यापति ।

illness व्रा व र्स्

impact (n) स्याया में ना

importance ग्यंकेत्। दग्दशकेत्।

import (v) व्दः द्रेव मुद्रा

impossible শ্লীমুম্ম্(বি)

impressive বৰা'ৰুৰাৰ্ম'ৰহাৰ্ম'বেইৰা'বনী

improve খম-ক্লুঝাল্টিমানা ঝল্ঝান্ট্রান্ত্রীব্যা

include (v) বিহৰাৰ্যনিবাৰামনমন্ত্ৰ্ব্যমন্ত্ৰীব্যা

increase (v) दखेल'य। क्रुबं'य। विःर्बे्ब'कुव्या

influence (n / v) বশ্-ভ্ৰশ্ৰা প্ৰশ্ভীৰ ইবৰ মা

influential स्वाह्म के निर्देश

informal ५६४ मानि स्रीत प्रीत प्रीत

injection শুর্পেনা

inspire बेसबाश्वाबार्द्धराय। अत्यास्वायार्द्धराया

instance र्ये। त्रुरःग्र

instead র্ক্সা

institute भुषाञ्चयाञ्चीयः चुत्राञ्चीयः चुत्राञ्चीयः चु

instrument र्याक्षा पाँचिर्

intelligent र्ने में अपना र्ने में प्रमाउना

interested (adj) ५८.य. वर्ते व.य. ह्रीं य.हे.य.यही

interpret द्योष'यम् । अतः अतः वितः य

interrupt ५ में नाया अनु में प्रवेशिया प्रस्थित विश्वासी

intersection দ্বৰ্ধুন্থ নাৰ্কুন্থ নাৰ্কুন্থ মৰ্ক্তমনা

introduce र्वें र्वेर्च

invent मुश्रम्भ मार्ने द्र मुद्दे प्रा

invention শৃষ্ম শার্দিব। শৃষ্ম নেই।

island শ্লীন'প্ৰব্য

J

jade শৃখ্য

jazz (n) यूर चे र्स्यार्स्स

jeans मृदःश्वया विदर्देश

jiao 👸 🌣 🕄 🛪 🛚

jiggle न्यः र्रोते : दर्गणें : त्र्युयः चेन् : या

joint (adj) अनुअन्दर्भेत्यःश्ची श्रुनःर्केदःनी

joke (n) गुःरे। विसर्जर।

joy ব্ৰাবস্থ্ৰী

joyful ५मदःश्चें ५ममा से ५ गी।

judge (n) नन त्र विद्या में विस्थान में की की की विद्या

just (adv) उँम। ने रेन्द्रा ५ मीना

K

key ब्रे'भ्रेग

kiang 责气

kick (v) ই্বান্থ্যবাধ্যান

kid (n / v) ब्रैक्या गुःरेः क्रेन्या

kill (v) স্র্র্র্যা

kilometer श्रु'व्या

kindly বৰ্ষামান্ত্ৰহাৰ্মৰ শ্ৰমশ্বৰহান্ত্ৰশৰ্মা

kindness ব্ৰুমন্থ্ৰমন্থ্ৰ ন্থ্ৰমন্থ্ৰমন্

king (n) ক্রুঝর্ন্

kingdom শ্রুঝ'র্রর'র্নুঝ'্ররা মহর'র্নুহন্সা

knock (v) スチンコ

known || know

থৈবেই সামা

L

lab (laboratory) र्हें र क्षुप्तर

labor (n) অশ্যা হলাৰ্ক্কিয়া

lady ঝুমার্মা শ্রশার্মা

lake अर्कें। अर्केशु

lamb सःमुद्रमःसःमुद्रेन

lamp र्क्क्षेत्रः श्रो

land (n) শক্

language भू5'का

last (v) क्रुन् श्रेंद या सुरद्वेता

lately 3'5x

latter द्वे:स्रा सहयाःसा

laugh (v) বৃশ্বিমা

launch (v) (तस्र अ५० केंग्रा) तसे व पा

laundry में बाद्यस्थितः मुन्यस्था में बाद्यस्था

law ব্রিমশ্য

lay (v) মম'বই্ল'মা বন্ধুঝ'মা

lead (v) वर्गे हिंद नुंदा के हिंद नुंदा

leader दर्गे न। दर्गे वित्यापन।

leap (n) अतुन अर्हें दा अतुन क्रिंता

leather শ্ৰ্মি

led | lead

অ'বেব্শামা

less-developed ১২ ক্লুৰা ম' ক্ল' মান্

lesson र्र्जून क्यून न्यून न्यून

lick (v) পুৰামা

lifetime भ्रेक्टियार्चे। केंग्रार्चे।

linguist ब्र्नुन्धिम् देन्या

linguistics ङ्ग्रून'षेग'रेग'पदी

lion श्रेट्र'यो

liquor 557

liter ईन्।

literature र्रें अभिग

livestock धुम्यार्जेगा क्रें धुम्या

living (n / v) বর্ক্ট'বা বর্ক্ট'ব্যকা

loaf (n) (वें(रे:प्रवायिप)म्डिव

locate (v) ग्रावश्यागाह्व त्रावित्य द्वेदाया ग्रावश्या त्र वर्षेत्य या

lock (v) ৰু'ক্কুশ্'ম্|

logging (n) भैरःग्रेंन्'यदे'त्यक्ष'ग्

lonely सि.सीम. सून्य स्थान हो। विम.मीम.सीम.सी

long (adv) धुनुःदेदा

long-term सुन मी रुगस्तन रेट परी

loss শ্বমান্ট্রশা

loudly ॠ५:सुम्बाकंदाः विश्व

loudspeaker ক্রুম্মনুস্বা

love (n / v) মক্ট'র্ম'। ব্শব্দা

low-wage শ্লু'ৰ্ম্মাশ্ব্যবার্ম্য

luck कुरहा वर्षेत्रवस्रा

lucky वर्शन, वश्चा क्व. तदी श्रेवमा वर्ग्या, तदी सूर हे. नर.

यदी

lunar ञ्च'यदे। ञ्च'यदे'यञ्चे'स्यग्रा

lurk พิสฆ

lying (v) বৃষ্ম্

M

magazine ฐฐาริกุ

magnificent यहें ५ क्या असे अस्या स्वाप्त या

mail (n) भ्रुगश्राधेगा भ्रुगश्रागर्हेट द्रश्राद्या

major (adj) मर्डें तेंदी स्वान्यती manager ही महेराया

mankind মীন্ট:ইন্স্থা

master (n) यद्गार्ये। अर्गे गर्डे।

match (n / v) বেশ্ব নেশ্ব। ক্ত নেশ্বীৰাশ্ব নেবাৰ নেশ্বীৰানা

material (n) क्रुंक| ५५५ गलेदे पेया क्

math (mathematics) ইশ্প্র

mathematician স্থ্ৰীৰ ইন্যামানৰ যা

meadow শ্ব্ৰহ্মা

meal ৰ'মা ৰশাপ্তৰা

meant || mean ঋ'নেব্ৰামা

meanwhile देवे देर या देवे सूर्व सामु

measurement র্ক্রম্মানা

medicine भूता गर्भे देग

melt (v) সন্ত্রা ন্ত্রা

memorize र्ह्नेस्वहेंब्या

menu ลสาริกุสามิราชิ์เ

met ॥ meetผิ (यद्याया

method ট্রিরমা প্রমানীশা

metric ह्युं हित्। द्वीतः यह ताय विश्व ह्या का

mice || mouseषी स्रदः स्रेंग

mightn't श्रें केंग्या श्रें देशया श्रें स्ट्राया

military (n) รุมๆ र्देव। รุมๆ มี

milk (v) র্থিসামর্শ্রীমা

milliliter र्रेंईन्।

million শুখা

minister र्र्ज्ञ्ज्र्

Miss (n) শ্ৰহাৰ্

mister (n) শ্লুবেমা

modern ব্রম্মর্মান্ত্রী

modest विदश्क्षुद्र। दें कं विवार्षित्।

moisture प्रवदःस्त्रा प्रस्तु प्रमुन्

Mom প্রা

monastery বৃশ্বিমা

monk गुःच। चर्ड्द्रःय।

more-developed ১২:ক্লুশস্ত্ৰ ক্ল'ব্ৰী

mouse (mice) ই'শ্য ট্র'না

move (v) শ্ৰশ ৰূপিয়া ব্ৰ্থামা

movement मूर्ले त्यांचा तक्ष त्यांचा

movie র্মুগ্রের্

Mrs. থ্ৰুমা

museum ५२४। यद प्रमा क्रिन् वि

musical र्यास्त्री र्याद्युहरू ही।

musician ইঅ'র্মানা বালকাবাদ্রমার্ক্রামান্ত্রা

mustn't भ्रे'र्द्राया भ्रे'र्क्क्षाया

N

nail (n) बोन बें।

nap (n) শৃষ্ঠিন্

nationality মী:ইশ্ৰ্মা

nation ক্রুঝামনা

natural रद्युद्राग्री रदाविवाग्री।

nature (n) মহানুহানমা

navigation अर्क्षें त्युया अर्क्षे पञ्जे र देगाया

near (adj / adv / prep) ক্ট'ন্নি ক্টা ক্ট 'বেশ্বম'ন্

nearby कें विविभः श्री कें विद्यान श्री nearly ज्ञा वयाकेरा necessary न्र्वास्थान्याः वर्षे प्रतिः वर्षे प्रतिः वर्षे प्रतिः प्रतिः प्रतिः प्रतिः प्रतिः प्रतिः प्रतिः प्रति neighbor द्वियायळेंगा nervous न्यरः इते। बेन सूर स्रेश nicer-looking अर्देग येग्र या ध्या या प्रस्का व येग्र nickname ग्रेश्यीर । अर्जर भीर । nomad वर्ज्ञेग्या गुरुषायेऽया nomadic रुर्श्वे प्रदेश सर्वेष स्रोति। यात्र का या है वा 'तृ सा दे का प्रदेश none शुःषदः से दःय। के षदः से दःय। nonviolence ज्यास्याकारी क्रेंत्रियो nonviolent ५११-११ विषय स्थान noodles ধ্ৰ্মামা ক্ৰাধ্ৰ্ম noon क्षेत्र'स्य कु:र्केंद्र'यहु:स्विक्ष'स्य normal क्रुन ख्र शी। northern সুহার্ম্বর্ northwestern র্ন'মুন'র্ notebook महेर वें त्री रेग बैक वें रेग notice (v) अनुसार्व्हेन्य। दें सूर चुेर या novel (n) 푈디 푈드국지 nowadays ব্ৰীন্ত্ৰা nun ईंसी पर्द्राया nunnery अनेदेर्न्न्या nut (n) शुक् क्रेंबाबा श्राम्य से प्रति से मिन

ocean मैं.सर्ष्ट्री ocean मैं.सर्ष्ट्री ocean मैं.सर्ष्ट्री offering ह्रीत्रा व्यायदेवमा official (n) ५र्सेन् रेग्बा ग्लुरःयबःया oil (n) ব্রুস্কুমা omit नश्रुपा नश्रुपा नश्रुपा once भेरमार्जेग ने भूँन। opera মু'নাল্ম'র্ন্ন্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্ operation (n) শ্ৰশ্'ন্ইশ্ opinion অঝ্যাবক্তমা প্রাশ্বাম opportunity র্ণী'শ্পবশ্য orchard नैटार्नेगासुसार। order (v / n) अदग्राक्षेत्रे हो द्या वर्गेद्राया प्रकेट या ordinary প্রামা ব্রুমামা organization भ्रीग तह्ना बार्स्स सः यह्ना बार्सिन वार्म organize इ.प्रह्मंब्राचीराया भूवापरह्मंब्राचीराया organizer श्रेग पर्हण्या ने द्राप्त otherwise ने सूर या गुरु कें हे त्यर स्वाना ने सेना outer धुःर्याची धुःर्श्याची outgoing ষ্ট্রিম'বর্গ্রী'দারী overgrazed ध्रुग्राचार्क्कं स्पुत्र देन द्रग्राचारा ox 到5门

P

pan (n) र्क्त्याञ्चरा ब्रेस्या paradise মুন্দ্র্না participant र्रेंग्रच्यात्रम्यायम् passenger त्र्यायावत्या त्र्याया pastor धें शुदे केंश द्यंत्र pasture रूप् वर्ष्ण्या रूपरा path यश्राकुरा मृदायशा patient (n) বৃহ'মা paw (n) ब्रेन्स्स् pay (v) 蕢汀기 peace ने पर्ी peaceful बैंपरें उन् विः श्रुम प्रें peacefully वै'यदेरे क्वें त्रा वे'या peacock #31 pea শ্ৰব্ৰা peasant बैद्या क्रिंब्याया per cent স্ক্ৰাক্তা perfect (adj) কুম'ব্ৰা অহ'ব্ৰাখা perfectly ক্রম'ন্নানা performance वस्ताः भूता वाताः सम्मा performer र्वाक्षत्रम् व्याप्त्रम् petrol কুম্পাস্থুমা physics বৃহ্ৰান্ত্ৰাৰাইনামা pictograph दर्गत्रुग्रास्थि गो pile (v) 模式道[

pilgrim স্বশ্সহ্থামা

pilot विर्वेदा वानुसन्तु वार्ने दिस्तान्त्र

pitch (v) स्वाया (क्ष्राप्टाहासवार्श्रवार्थ) मुगाया piwang दी स्र plain (n) ধ্রমেই শ্বা planet 歌歌刊 plastic শ্র্র্সান্স্রাম্ন্রাম্ন্রাম্ন্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্বাম্ব্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্ব্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর্বাম্বর plateau মর্গ্রাম্বা plate (n) শ্বীমাঝা player (n) हेर् सें स्मायन्। इत्यादग्रना pleasure क्वें क्वें र् र्याद क्वर  $plow \, (v) \, \, \widetilde{\xi} [\!\![ \overline{\gamma} ]\!\!]$ poet क्षुत्र द्या या poetry শ্বুব মে point (n / v) क्रॅ्ब या सर्च क्रॅब चे देया political ক্র'শ্রীব্'শ্রী pollute वर्डेंग्'वॅर'वर्डे'वा poor (adj) ব্র্যার্শ্রমানী popularity ५२'छिय। अरः ईंग्रायर प्रावेता populate यत्रार्बे्ट्र नुे्ट्र या श्रे अर र्ह्ने या population ম'শুহুৰা position গ্ৰহ্মাধ্যা গ্ৰিষ্ক্ৰা powder খ্র'মা power नियम् की क्रियं अनुमाना powerful क्रॅ्नराके नदी क्रॅ्नराय्त्र pox वर्षुयावरा pray শৃৰ্জ্যত্ৰতেই বৰুত্ৰা prayer न्यां प्रतिन्या न्यां प्रतिन्य में प precious इ.क्.चत्री इ.क्रेयी preference ব্যাবস্থিয় শা

present (n / v / adj) ঐগ্ৰাস্থ্ৰী মা ব্ৰামানা preserve (v) यद्याः श्रुदः चेद्राः यद्याः यद्या president श्रेन्'वहेंब्(न्रुय'वट'वी)न्रुय'वार्डी pretend (v) ह्वा धेव त्या ने राया prevent বর্গীশাখা price (n) 名可有写 priest थे'स्तरे'र्क्कशतकर्'यामन्। primary (adj) र्वेन अदे। देट र्वेन ने prize (n) মু'ব্ৰাবা problem ग्राव् र र् वा produce (v) र्वेन स्ट्रीन प्रवेश्वा production र्वेन स्या र्वेन स्री product (n) ইব্ৰেশ্ program (n) বক্তম শ্ৰী progress (n) অমানুখা বেইঝানুখা project (n) दक्ष्मः गृती त्यका शु इसः गुम्का brononuce वियानश्चित्रश्चीराया यहूराया pro (professional) অশ্বর্মশ্রী উব্'অশ্রন্তী protect श्रूप्ता श्रूप्ता protection শুন'র্ম্মুনা proud र्श्वेनबायानुन्दिबानु। विनबानुग्रामु। province बिट केंब्र provincial बैदकें नु publish र्यरःश्चुत्रचेर्या वियायश्चेत्रयो publisher र्यमञ्जूरः अविवा puff (v) रस्य अन्यः य। सुः यरे यशः य। pull (v) वर्षेत्र'या वर्तुत्र'या

pure गर्डर या सूर सेर परे।

purpose (n) यतुन्या प्रीम्बास्या

quality শ্ৰুৰাশ question (v) বহু'মা ই'মা quietly শৃন্ধ:শ্বিমার্মা quite 5351

radiator र्स् श्रेज'र्सुज'रूश र्स् रचेिट्र'रस्जा rainy कर विंद्र के प्रदी कर वेंद्र प्रदी raise (v) অম'ৰ্ক্স্ক্র'মা গ্র্ক্স্মা ran || runน์ ันรุฐาน rang | ring@'বেক্ষামা rapidly মর্ত্রীল্বার্ম্ম মর্ত্রীল্বাস্ত্রুমানেম। rare न्ग्रीं नुर्वा क्रुवानु से त्युराया rarely ५र्गोत्र सँग् rather স্তুহ'র্বম'ন্ট্রীশা reach (v) श्रेपना यगः प्रमास्त्रियः या ready अभित्रमुमाञ्चेत्रपदी real द्रेंबा द्रेंबाग्वबाग्री realize अर्देन'वशुरु'त्रीर्'या reason (n) ক্সুমের্করা rebuilt || rebuild

অবস্থান্ receive वर्त्रे राया यश्योत ने राया recent केंक्रम् केंप्यम् recently ক্ট'ক্স্ recipe अव वी अव द्या विकार श्रीमा recognize रेंबायहेंब्या रेंबेबाया recommend रें ब्रैंन जेन या अर्ड अर्बें र जेन या recommendation ই শ্বুব্য অৰ্জমন্ত্ৰীম্ record (v) बेब र्शें र वर्षे ५ या वर्षे ५ या recording (n) খ্ৰীৰ্'ৰ্মা refrigerator বন্ত্ৰনাস্থ্ৰমা refuse (v) विश्वासी योजाया प्रायोजासी है न regards (n) श्रुग्रान्त्र। र्गेदःचगुरा regional শ্ৰান্থ regularly हगाहा तुषार्सेन्यान्त्रावित्याची। relax (सुकाक्षेत्रका) त्रीं द्राया द्राया की या relay (adj) ক্রুবামর্ব্ শ্রী। প্রবশ্যর্ব্ শেরী relief अयाया क्रुँचाम्बा प्रत्याक्रुँचाप्रें अर्था religion ঠিমান্থ্যামা religious ঠিশান্ত্ৰাশান্ত্ৰী remember त्र्यम्भुत्या भेत्यादह्र्या remote मुरःवग्रदेरःय(दे)यरःवग्रदेरःयदे। remove र्श्वेंग सुवाया ग्रह्मंया repair (n / v) श्रुरःगर्शे वैगःगर्शे द्वेरःय। प्रश्लुरःपवेरश replace र्वा नुद्राया स्राज्य स्राद्र्याया reply (v) अत्र ग्राचा अत्र मुगाया require अर्थिन। रेप्तर्देव्या rescue (v) শ্লুবামা research (n) बैच यह्य यहमा प्रमा researcher নিম'নেইনা'মা reserve (n) সুম'বেই্ৰ্ resolve (v) वनानार्डे ५ हो ५ त्या क्वें वनानार्डे ५ । resource ইব্'মুহমা respect (n / v) র্কার-বিশ্বামা মন্ত্র-বিশ্বা

result বন্ত্রশারা সুবাবন্ত্রশা

review (n / v)  $\neg x_j = x_j =$ revolve  $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{3$ rhythm ব্রুম্ন্র rich (adj) ग्नेन में। धुगमें। ridden || rideঋষেবস্থামনীমানুদা rights (n) จั๋ฉ'ฮฺร'| รุฉฺร'ฺธ| ring (n) মর্ন:১গ্রীশা roam বন্তুমানা roast (v) नईं न| अेर श्रेग न। rob वर्सेषा पर्डे अप्ते द्वा robber ह्याः मुन् robbery বর্ধ্র্যানর্থ্রমা rock (adj) र्रे विर्देश सेंदी सेंद्र सेंस विवश हैंदी rode || rideঋ'নেব্ৰামা roof (n) ক্লুন্ত্ৰমা বিদ্যুদ্ root (n) বনুদানুদ্রশা স্থানা rope (n) প্রস্'মা rotation वें र्हेग् विक्र क्रिंट्र विक्र वहीं विक्र row (n) བསྡང་བ། rubber বন্ধীনা বশ্বসংবন্ধীন rule (n / v) ब्र्वेग र्शेया ५०५ पञ्च राजा rung || ringधी'यन्बायि स्रीयामुया runner ক্রুশ্বাম্বা

S
sad র্ক্ক্র্রিন্ রাম্বান্থ্য sadden র্ক্ক্র্রিন্ম্রের্ন্ত্রের্মা
sadly র্ক্ক্র্রিন্ম্রের্মা
sadness র্ক্ক্র্রিনা রাম্বান্থ্য

safe (n) हेन् दर्शे ग न्नु अ सुर । sailor शुःच। अर्क्षें क्रुं दः आवकाय। salary तु: द्रा तु: देंग्या sand ট্র'মা sandals সমীআন্ত্রমা sat || sitঋ্বেশ্রা satellite शुरः श्रूमा व्यर्वेमः श्रूमा satisfy वर्रेन् र्ह्ने क्रेंद्राचा धेन क्रेंग्रायम होन्या धेन क्रेंग्राया sausage 4 3 save (v) र्श्केयाया यत्त्रा अञ्चराया saw (v) || seeฟ์'สรุฐามุ schedule (n) तुकार्सेन्'ग्री'मेलुसीय वस्त्रमानीदी'मेलुसीय scholar अपन्याया र्र्स्याया र्र्स्याया र्र्स्याया र्र्स्याया र्र्स्याया scholarship र्र्स्न र्र्स्य क्षेत्र र्र्स्य क्षेत्र रहिया क्षेत्र रहिया क्षेत्र रहिया क्षेत्र रहिया science र्क्न देग scientist র্ক্র ইল্'ম্য score (v) শ्रूपः ग्राद्यार्थेयाः पद्यायाः स्वापा scorpion শ্বীশ্বাস্থা scream (v) नर्डेरः श्रू र त्रीक्षा screen (n) र्षेत्याया स्थामिता scripture गुश्रुद:रव। वसूद:वर्डेश। sea ক্লু'মার্ক্র্য seclusion মৰ্ক্সমা ব্ৰীক্ৰাক্ষা secret গ্ৰহ্মহা ব্লুগ্ৰান্তুহা seem ब्रूट'या वर् या semester শ্রুঁন'শ্লুনশা sent || sendঋ'নেব্ৰামা

series ब्रेट्यकुर्। स्रायमेया

serious (वर)धुःस्। क्यकःकेःया seriously व्याप्त्र मुन्ना यदेव यर यञ्ज व्या serve (v) व्यक्ष'यदेगक्ष'लु'य। अर्विः र्श्वेद। set (v) गर्नेसपा वर्हेगपा settle শ্ৰী'ন্ডব'ন্য several বশবা সুঝা মিন্সুঝা shade (n) শ্রীন'মা শ্রীনা shampoo শ্লু'বৃদ্ধু share (v) अनुअ:रु:ब्रुॅंट्राया वर्ने विश्वतः मुनाया she'll बिं'र्सेश्रणम् कुःरेट्रा shelf (n) ५ में क्रिंग shiny र्वे५'यक्केंम'यदी ship (n) ঝর্ক্টার্যা shone || shineদ্ৰ'বেব্ৰামা shook || shakeधे तर्याम्। shoot दखेब या श्रे अन्द क्रुवाया shortcut শ্রুম'ঝমা shot (v) shootখিবেব্শামা shout (v) ब्रून्'र्डेन:कुवाया ब्रून्'केव'र्यश्रायन्न्राया shown || showখিবেদ্খামা shut (adj) 뒷지기 side (n) ৰুমা শূৰ্কিম্মা sign (v) भैरःहग्रायदर्गेऽःया silk 5xxx5 silver বৃহ্মা similarity বহুর্ম্ ক্রম্ম simply भूतकान्दे निर्देश्चित्रका वित्रायका sin (n) বৃশ্বা শ্বামা

since ने वश्य वश्य ने दे दे हैं श्रवश् single (adj) #5741 sir শ্লু'ৰ্ম্ situation শ্ৰম্ভ্ৰা নুম্নন্ম six-string কুন্'ব্ৰা'ড্ৰা size (n) केंकुम्। गञ्जगशर्वेम्श्रा skill यग्रस्या त्राया slave (n) गर्षेग'र्घ। चुन'गर्षेग sleepy ग्रेन् विप्रश्चित्र slept || sleepधे तर्श्राम्। slow (adj) 주작기 slowly गुःसेम्। न्यःस्म्। smallpox ঝু'বর্ঝা(ব্দ'র্ন্থন্) smile (n / v) বর্ষাম্বন্ধা বর্ষাব্যাবা snail रूप्रम्थान snowstorm ग्राम्यम्बिन्। विस्तरे सुः सुग soft अहेत्रचें। यहसाचें। soil (n) गुनैन या याजी याचेरा sold∥ sellঋ'নেব্ৰামা solution (n) ব্রীঝ'নপ্র| রন্মার্ক্রি'রনমা solve প্রশাস্ত্র্র্ন্ somebody भ्रे'ग्'में भ्रें। somewhat डुट्डंबा डुट्डा sound (n) soup (광지) southeastern व्यक्ति। southern ইু:দ্রিশ্বশানী

sown || sowฟ์ ลรุฆ นลิ มีราสูรา

space (n) र्ह्नेर प्रते प्रति है र का स्था स्थाप स spaceship वहेगाहेतावस्या sparrow মন্ত্রীরা speaker (n) স্ট্র্মানরা শাস্মানপ্রা speech শৃষ্ঠ্যমন্ত্র spelling র্ক্রাম্ম্ম spent∥ spendঋ'রেব্ঋামা spicy र्वे श्रुव प्रत्य परे। spider শ্র্রা spill (v) वधुराय। (ग्राचानुस)र्वेराय। spirit (n) इस्रेन्स् क्रिंटक्र्रियमा square (adj) শ্রু'নন্ধুমা stadium इतार्बे्द्रान्या सुबाह्मवाद्या stage (n) স্মান্ধ্রী standard (n) र्कन्युना र्कन्यानी star (n) श्रूर'या (र्श्सेन'यह्नद्र')त्व्रचययान्त्रा steadily यहत्र विशेष्टरः विश्व राज्ये दारा steady সমূৰ্য্য steamed (adj) কুম্পামার্ডিকান্ত্রপামারী stereotype ५५'र्सेश'री५'र्स्था stick (n) र्वज्ञाया व्यक्ताया सुराश्चित stone (n)  $\tilde{\xi}$ stood ∥ standঋ'নেব্ৰামা straight इदःश्री बदःग्रा strange দ্রিস্'মর্জম'মরি। ক্রুশ'মীস্'শ্রী। stranger (n) মীসুশমীন্ straw (n) अँग'म। त्रु'ङ"। stream (n) কুশ্ৰুবা

strength ने द.स्याचा स्वास्याचा क्रेंपचास्याचा

strike (v) र्क्नेयन्द्र-नुद्रिन्य। हेनाया

string (n) 5기 취기기

stringed (adj) ক্রুব্'শুর্

strong क्रॅ्नबाक्रेत्। क्रॅ्नबाक्र्या रें।वा

न्र्क्रॅब्रन्तुर्या

stuff (n) कुंक। न्देंबार्या

stupa अर्केन हेन्।

 $style\ (n)\ |\Im \zeta. \widetilde{g}_{\lambda}|\ |\Im \widetilde{\zeta}. \widetilde{g}_{\lambda}|\ |\Im \widetilde{\zeta}. \widetilde{g}_{\lambda}|$ 

succeed र्वे त्य्यु न य। मुल न।

success ঐগ্ৰাস্থ্যা ক্ৰুঅ'য়ে

successful येग्रांत्युपः युदः यदे। युपः तत्रश्रं व रादे।

successfully ক্লুঝ'দেই'হহ'ব্সা

suddenly র্মু'মুম্

sugar 기기 지도도 あ

suggest प्रमास्यार्थ्यायर्देवाया ग्रीमानविःयर्देवाया

suggestion বন্ধম'বন্ধম। র্লুমানী

sundown ই'র্না

sung || singฟิ เสรุฆ เมลิ เมิน เมูนา

super के में अपी। अर्च में अपी।

supplies (n) মার্নি:মুখা

support (n) 퓘다꽃 시

surely न्रॅश्वत्र्वेयाची देशपर न्

surprised (adj) দৃশেশ্যা ই'ঝর্জ্যমন্

survive क्रुत्रः कष्राश्रः यात्रश्रः यात्र वर्के विषयः स्त्रे प्रवासः स्त्रे प्रवासः स्त्रे प्रवासः स्त्रे प्रवासः

swallow (v) ह्युम्स्येन्या क्रिन्या क्रेन्या

sweater স্থাপু

sweetly श्रुव वश्रा श्रुव श्रूव श्र

T

T-shirt স্ক্র্রির্

tail (n) इ.मा सर्यासा

taken ॥ takeषी'यन् श्रायदे'श्रीरामुदा

talent वर्हेन बरा ह्यें रेग श्रेपहेंन बराउना

tale बुदा गुहुआ बुद्

tasty वैसार्चे।

taught || teachधे तर्

teaching (n) 👸 🌣 👸 🤊 🖟

team (n) र्युमया र्क्स्याब्स्ट्रा

tear (n) भेग स्वा

technology অবাস্ত্রনা অর্ক্রাস্থ্রনামা

telescope मुद्रः नेत्या

temporary শ্ৰম্প্ৰমা বৰ্ণাগ্ৰী

tent गुरा

terrible दहेग्रासुर्द्राया भ्रामी

thangka গ্রহাশ

thankful देव फुं बेसबाय (दे) श्रुगबा हे के लुदे।

thick (adj) अध्यार्ग र्से अर्था

thief সূব'ঝা

thin श्रूपःश्री देनःश्री

thorn केंत्रआ

thousand र्ह्ने

threaten বইগ্ৰাস্থ্ৰামা

thrilling (adj) বইগ্ৰাস্থ্যুম্না

thrown || throwभै'वर्षायदे'स्रीट'मुट'।

ticket (n) 🎞 🔊

tickle (v) শ্রেষ্ণার্শ্রম্না

tired (adj) बदःकद्'यदे। दवःत्व'यदे।

told || tell দ্রীরেবৃশ্বা

ton দুব্য

topic দেঁহিণ্ডা

tortoise ব্ৰাস্থ্ৰা

tough अविग्राया ग्रींट माद स्वा वी

tour (n) अभूर

tourist স্থার্শ্নমা

tournament येण्याञ्चेशः ग्रीः त्यातः तसूर। त्यातः तसूर।

township र्ग्रेट्स्या मुन्नेट्र्बट्राचेरा

toy (n) ঐ্ব;ভশ্

track (n) हे अप्नाया कुगायमा

tracker हेशायदे दाया

tractor वर्द्र विवेद विवेद विवेद

trade (n) र्हेंद्रायम्। र्हें र्हेंद्रा

traditional শ্র্রিঅ'ক্কুর'ন্ট্রী

traditionally শ্র্রিন'রূব'মুম্

tradition শ্র্মানুর

translation धैगाञ्चूर। वेंर्ड्।

traveler খ্ৰাৰ্শ্লম্বা

treat (v) र्श्वेन्'स्ट्रंत्य'त्रहेंत्र'सूट्या होन्'सूट्या

trick (n) গ্র্মা

trip (n) ব্যাঝ্যবর্দ্

trouble (n) স্শ্রম্

truly ५र्देशवश्रा बेंवासे५ यम्

truth यदेव'या यदेव'र्देवा

tsampa স্থ্যামা

U

understanding (n) র্ণি:ই্ল্মা

unfortunately শ্লুবশ্বাথীৰ্থমা

unhappily มิ ลิรู รานา มิ ลิร์

unhappy भ्रेःश्चेर्या यगुःभ्रेःभेषायदे।

unhealthy यरे'बर'भेर'पा

union (n) মন্ত্র'বের্ঝা মহ্র'র্ক্সিমা

unique বৃষ্ণীৰ্শনৰ্শন্ত্ৰী ত্ৰিব্যমন্তৰ্ত্তী

united (adj) মন্ত্রাবন্ত্রীবান্ত্রী

universe यहेगाहेत। प्रमा यहेगाहेता

upon ह्रेट नी देवे र्झेन त्या

upstairs ඉናጧና

useful अर्थिः र्श्वेन् रक्षे प्रति। यन र्थिष्म अके प्रति।

user (n) ঘর্শুঝেমাবরা

V

vacation শ্ৰহ্মানা হথাশ্ৰিই'বুমা

venture (n) वेत्र अर्केट । वेत्र वर्षे अर्थे अर्थे विश्वेष्ठ

vertically 55'385'51

victim गर्ने ५ र श्रुं न चे प्रश्नामन्।

victory ক্রুমামা

villager ग्रॅंद श्री

violence বৃগ্পৃষ্য বৃগ্
ৰ্ভিব্

violent ज्यास्यामा

vitamin (क्र्रिंग्बारक्षेत्रसुत्रसुत्र) ये 'घ' सेत्र

 voice (n) 취득·활|

 volume (n) 취득·兹독| 축지 획득|

 volumeer (n) 독특·경도학·지 독특·경도학·독자기

 vote (v) 요국과 교취·경독·지 요국과 취직·요력 중·지

W

wage (n) মু'ৰ্ফ্ৰামা মু'ঙ্জা

waiter ব্যশ্ব্যা

war (n) বহুন'ব্ৰুষ্

warmly र्देन्'तहस्र'नद्भ न्यादः र्सेदे'दरः।

waste (v) कुर् केंब्र क्षु किंद्र न

water (v) कुंदर्ते वृद्या

wave (v) त्यन्। त्यम्। त्यम्। व्यम् स्थान्याः

way ঝমা ট্রী ব বিমা

we'll ८ःर्कें(८४)''''कु'धेता

we're र र्कें दी।

we've ร'ฮ์(ฟ)"""ลิสุ

wealthy ध्रुम'र्चे | स्त्र'स्यार्क्षेम्ब'यदी | र्त्र-ग्रीब'स्वुम'यदी

weapon अर्केन्'क। त्र्य'क्रश

weed (v) स्र-अ.स.न र् .संशास्त्राचा

weren't ร<sub>ั</sub>ส์"""มีสุเ

western ব্ন'ৰ্দ্ৰ্যাশ্ৰী

Westerner ব্ন'ৰ্দ্ৰীৰ্মামা

whatever के लेगा भीत करा। गाय का भीत करा।

wheat I

wheel (n) বৃদ্ধ্য

whistle (v) वि.सी.पद्मेय.ता सी.मी.या.ता

whole (adj) ইপর্ন(বি)

widely मु'के×।

wide मुंके'या धरशया

wig শু'নইৰ্মমা

wild (adj) पर्वासेर्'तु'क्केस'पदी दे'क्केस'ग्री स'र्केर्'ग्री

wildlife ই'বৃশ্

willing (adj) उदादवर्। उदार्शेकानी

wine (n) あちり (ある)

wing (n) শ্ৰ্শিমা

winner ক্লুঅ'মান্তৰ্য

wipe (v) दर्धे ५'य। श्रुत'य। गर्डट'श्रेल'वे ५'य।

wise (adj) প্ৰশামনামূৰ ন(বি) মানৰামাৰ্থনান্তৰ

wish (n / v) दे ह्वें क्य दे प्राप्ते दे प्राप्ते प्राप्त

without बेन्यम् बेख्नायम्

wolf (wolves) र्ह्यू रंगी

wonder (v) ब्रेशवर्देर्या ज्यम्या

wood (woods) भैरःश्रृंदा भैरःवग्रा

woodsman ব্ৰাশ্ৰন্থনে: বৃষ্ট্ৰ্ন্মানবা

wool বঝা

world বর্ষান্নীনা

worm বহা শ্বীৰ বহা

worried শ্বীশাম্বার্থান্ত ম(বি)

worth (adj) रैव वर रे रंग युव पदी

wow (interj) षाषा यःद्र। (५:वकायः ५८:क्ट्रें च वहकायः

यर्केंद्

wrestle (v) यह रेश हो न्या श्रेग यह राया

wriggle (v) বৰষামা ব্যাঝামা বৃহ'মা

wrist মন্ত্ৰিশ্যা

wristwatch यग्वर्ग्यक्रुःर्हेंन्।

#### written || writeণি'বেচ্শ্ব'ববি'শ্বীন'নূন'।

zip (n) क्रेंच अप्ताया व्याप्ताया विश्वाया

you'd = you would ট্রিন্'শ্রীশ''''রের্ন্নির্বা you'll = you will ট্রিন্'শ্রীশ''''ক্কু'শ্রীর্বা you've = you have ট্রিন্'শ্রীশ''''নির্বা

 $\mathbf{Z}$ 



 $\begin{array}{l} \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac$ 

श्चेर्यो'र्न् नुःय। parts of speech	বশ্বশ্বর।	<b>र्धर</b> ःव€्रा
1. ລິຊະ໗ຊະຖ noun	n	worker, yak
2. र्ಹ्य क्रेंग pronoun	pron	we, his
3. শুহশঠন numeral	num	seven, third
4. ज्जुत र्ळेंग adjective	adj	clean, happy
5. पु <sup>*</sup> ळॅग verb	V	teach, sing
6. नु'नदे'ह्रुस'य'ङ्ग्रॅब'यदे'र्स्कंग adverb	adv	hard, clearly
7. ५ग×र्छेग article	art	a (an), the
8. র্ক্র্বাশ্র্ব্য preposition	prep	about, from
9. ब्रें य देंग conjunction	conj	and, if
10. বর্নি ্ন interjection	interj	or, aha



#### **Appendix IV: Proper Names**

## बुरपर्गेदा ५: केटर्द्वमी भेरा

Ace Shoes ঞ্জ'শুদ্ৰশ্ৰান্তৰ'ন্ত্ৰী'পুমা

Africa है न्त्रीरा

African हुं त्रीर भी हुं त्रीर में

Alabama षाये ५ पाया (षाये ५ पाया मुत्यावय मुः क्वा

Amdo জ'মার্ব্য

Amelia Earhart । अंशिया । अंश्वराष्ट्री (अर्थित क्षुकास्राते प्रसुका क्षुकास्राते प्रसुका क्षुका स्वर्था क्षुका स्वर्था क्ष्या क्ष्या

America असे देश्वासुव्याचन। त्रीदास्त्रेवाआसे देशवा

American असे रेगाया त्रीय के वाल से रेगियी

American English आओ दे विक्रा क्या विकासी विकासी

American Indian ଶ୍ମିକ:கेब:พามิ:ลิ:เคลิ:รุติส:หิ:พล:น) (ชั้น:ฮูะ:พามิ:ลิ:เคลิ:ซุโล:ลิ:ซูโล:ลิ:ซุโล:ลิ:ซูโล:ลิ

Andrew ष्युव तर्दे र्देश

Androcles জুব'বই'ম'্মু'ঝঝানার্

Animachen आसुक्षामुक्ति

Apollo 11 अर्चे वे अर्च विकास (अर्चे अप्राप्त का कार्य के कार्य क

Asia धान्नीदा

Australia ঐ্প্রান্ত্রিক্রান্ত্রা

Australian ऍकिं वे ते त्या कुया विचारी आ ऍकिं वे ते त्या कुया विचारी

Berlin येर'येव। (यहर'यव'ग्री'मुय'बा)

Big Dipper শ্লম শ্লের বানুরা

Bill हेर्ब्

Brazil ঘ'ল্ব'ক্লুঅ'বিমা

British বৃত্তীৰ ই'ক্কুঅ'বিন'শ্ৰী

British English ក្សិត្ត និះក្សិត នាក្យ

(Ms.) Brown (স্থুমার্ম্র)মূর্ম্ব্

Buddhism ঝন্ঝান্তুঝান্ত্র্বান্ত্বান্ত্বান্ত্বান্ত্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্বান্ব্বান্ত্বান্ব

Buddhist अद्रञ्जुशःर्केशःस्यावादा वृदःपञ्चवःग्री

Canada শিক্ত, ক্রিঅ'নিমা

Chang Tang Wildlife Reserve नुदः वदः वी रदः नुदः विकासी स्वा सुदः क्रिं निव

Chicago क्रे'ग्'र्गे

China শুন'ৰ্

Chinese यूदर्गिया यूदर्गिया

(Dr.) Chitso র্ক্র্রারর্ক্ট্রা

Christian धे:सृति:र्क्रबा:स्वाबा:या धे:सृति:र्क्रबा:स्वाबा:ग्री।

Christianity धे'स्दे'र्केश'स्या

Christmas क्रॅब्र'याची स्ते त्युद्र अप्तूर

Civil Rights Act  $\frac{2}{3}$ ' ਕਰਵਕਾ ਬੇਂਹ' ਬਵਾ ਗੈ' ਹਤਕਾ ਬਿੰਘਆ। (1964ਕੇਂਸ਼: ਗ੍ਰਿਕ' ਕਾ ਖ਼ਹ' ਧੰਕੇ 'ਬੇਂ' ਸ਼੍ਰਿਵ' ਸ਼ੈਗਆ ਗੁਰੂ' ਸ਼ੁਖ਼ਆ ਕਾ ਬੇਂਹ' ਬਵਾ ਕਰੁ' ਬਰਾ ਬਰ' ਧੰਕੇ 'ਬੇਂ' ਸ਼੍ਰਿਵ' ਸ਼ੈਗਆ ਗੁਰੂ' ਸ਼ੁਖ਼ਆ ਕਾ ਬੇਂਹ' ਬਵਾ ਕਰੁ' ਬਰਾ ਬਰ' ਧੰਕੇ 'ਬੇਂ' ਸ਼੍ਰਿਵ' ਸ਼ੈਗਆ ਗੁਰੂ' ਸ਼ੁਖ਼ਆ ਕਾ ਬੇਂਹ' ਬਵਾ ਕਰੁ' ਬਰਾ ਬਰ' ਧੰਕੇ 'ਬੇਂ' ਸ਼੍ਰਿਵ' ਸ਼ੈਗਆ ਗੁਰੂ' ਸ਼ੁਖ਼ਆ ਕਾ ਬੇਂਹ' ਬਵਾ ਕਰੁ' ਬਰਾ ਬਰ' ਧੰਕੇ 'ਬੇਂ' ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਗਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਗਿਲ੍ਹ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਗਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਗਿ

Croatia विःर्रःश्रेष्ण (र्षेःर्र्यात्तीरःषीःक्तुवः।वयःदेष)

Dawa 죓'지

Degyi קלי און

Zhoma শ্লুঁঝ'মা

Zhoma Gyi र्क्केवासम्बद्धी

Earth अविश अदे वें वा

England ব্ৰীৰ'শী'অৰ্

English र्ज्जेन प्रीतः धेन र्ज्जेन प्रीतः धेना नी

European র্ন্ র্ম্ম্র্র্ম্ম্র্র্ম্ম্র্র্ম্

France হু'মর'য়ৢয়'য়য়য়

French हु: रव: बेदे: ब्रीट्र (म्री)। हु: रव: बेदे: बेदे।

German ଓଟ୍ୟ'ୟବ'ଞ୍କୁଟ୍'ଟ୍ୟ'ୟା ଓଟ୍ୟ'ୟବ'ଞ୍କୁଟ୍'ଶ୍ରି'ୟିଦ୍ୟ'ୟାଦି। ଓଟ୍ୟ'ୟବ'ଶ୍ରି।

Germany বহুম'ঝর'ক্রুঝ'ম্বা

Golmud गॅ्र-क्ष्रा (अर्क्ट क्ष्र्व ग्री ग्रॅं प्रहिर बिग)

Golok মর্গ্'র্থিগা

Great Britain ১ন্ট্রির ই ক্রুঝ্রেরা

Gwendolyn Brooks मैं तेन र्ने त्येन ची स्ति नि स्ति (धर स्ति सुन से स्त्र स्त

Harbin ५x:चेत्र। (ई:स्ट्रड्र मी:स्रे:चिट्रा)

Hindu हैन स्पा

Hinduism तुन्द्रे कें अ'स्या आ

Holland ৰ্ক্ট্ৰেন্ ক্ৰুম'্ৰনা

India ক্লু'শ্ৰ্মা

Indian ক্লু'ল্ম'না

International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) ক্লুম' স্কুরি' স্ক্লুম্

Internet ५ न क्रिया

Ireland জম'নহ'নাৰা

Islam বৃত্তী:শ্বী:অব্যক্তিশ্বাপ্যা

Israel ५व्छै:श्रें ऋष्-मुख्यावा

Italian ५वै'इ'येदे'ये।

Italy বৃত্তী হ'ঝ' ক্লুঅ'বিবা

(Mr.) Jack Sutton পুমন্দি-ৰাইবা

Japan यहरायम् (के केंद्रा)

Japanese तहर पत्राय तहर पत्रास्त्र सूर् (म्री) तहर पत्रास्त्र मि

Jew धेतुवदेर्केशस्यावा

Jewish धेतुन्नदेः प्राति।

John Lennon व्यूंत • ये वें ब्र

(Mr.) Jones (শ্লু'ৰ্ম্ম)ট্ৰুব্'ৰ্ম্

Judaism খিব্ৰ'ৰব ক্ৰিৰ'ণ্ড্ৰাৰা

Kevin বিস্বৰা

Kham প্ৰশ্ৰম্

Kumbum (Monastery) श्रु'वसुम् (५र्वेव'य)

Labrang (Monastery) ব্লুব্ৰা (ব্ৰ্ল্ব্ৰা)

"Land of Snows" স্বস্থুবিষা

Lhamo युःर्शे।

Lhasa খ্ৰ'শ্ৰা

Lijiang (County) वैश्वउद्ग (हूँद्रा) (सुन्दन्दुःस्द्रा)

Little Red Riding Hood ঝর্ণ কোন্মনর্থ ডব'রী শ্লু ঝিলুর দুর্ন ব্

London খুৰ্'চুৰ্

Lotusland न्याद'यन्दे 'सुव्या

Mahatma Gandhi सुः ५ वे स्र १ क्षेत्र १ क्षेत

(Dr.) Martin Luther King सुर्धेन • सुदुर्धेर • विन्। (७४ रेदे ह्युं दियदकार्धेय धर दुकारी वार्डें दिहेन विन्।

Moe মার্

Montgomery ॲवर्चे गॅ्रांस्ट्रेस्वेग)

Mother Teresa सु'र्नेर-चेर'क्षा (क्वु'ग्रर'ग्चै'रसुत्य'र्सेट्का'त्य'र्सेग्का'रस'स्वेन्।

Muslim विकेषा विकेषे के अध्यान विकास विका

Naxi बु 'बिब' से 'देगबा (स्वावव बिद केव 'द्रा चे 'बिव बिद केव 'दु 'गवब बाय दे से 'देगब' विग)

Neil Armstrong वेर्दे अध्यक्षे के केंद्र ( व्याप्त के केंद्र कें

New Orleans वैदुः स्प्रिंस वीव स्था

New York নুসার্ন্দ্র্য

New Zealand ইণ্ড'থবা

Nima केंग्रा

Norbu र्देन हा

North America ঐশ্নুহান্ত্রমা

Old French इ'रव'र्रेदे'यह हैर'।

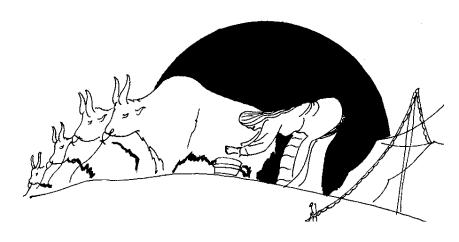
Old Norse र्वेम सेरे पर केरा

Olympic Games र्षे चेत्र वेता सुका स्वा त्यात र्सेता का

Orion र्हेन पति न्सूर र्स्स्या

Pakistan খানিন্দাৰ

Palestine ধ'ঝ'য়'য়য়ৢ। (৲ৢঢ়ৢ'য়'য়য়য়'য়ৢৢয়য়য়ৢয়য়য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়



Pat यञी

Patricia षञ्च दे दे वे पा

Patrick य भेरावे।

Patsy वर्डी

Phone Pal ৰ্ট্ৰুৰ'ৰ্ব্

Potala Palace র্ম্ দ্রহর্ম দ্বর

Qinghai Lake अर्कें र्श्वेत याँ।

Qinghai (Province) अर्कें भूँ न्।(बैट केन)

Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau ঝর্ক্ট'র্ন্ন্'র্ম্বর্'ষ্ক্র্ন্

Rebgong ইন্স্বি

Rome र्रा (५व्छै: इ:येदे: ग्रॅंट ख्रिंट खेंग)

Ronaldo ঐত্বজ্বসন্থ্

(Mrs.) Rosa Parks (कुंशः स्रें) र्रे कायां वे की (कार्रे ते क्वें) त्वारकार्च प्रवास क्वार्य कार्य कार्य

Russia ৠৢৼৢৠৢৢয়ৢঝৢ৸য়য়

Russian ७.५.४५२.४८४.३५१ ७.५.४५८.३५८.३५८

Ryan र्रु'या

Sanskrit शैं श्लीं हा येग्राश्चर श्ला

(Ms.) Sarah Lyons (ঝুমার্ম)শ্বীসংশ্রামীর শ্বী

Scorpio শ্বীশ্বারীশ্বরীশ্বরী

Scotland श्रे में ब्रि यन तु

Sichuan (Province) चैं (ब्रेंड्रेंब्र) (ब्रैंड्रेंब्र)

(Mr.) Smith (শ্লু'ব্নশ্ৰ')শ্লীমন্'শ্ৰী

Sonam ঘর্মির:ব্যম্যা

Songtsen Gampo हे र्श्वेद पर्वत सुक्ष प्री

South America ম'নী্র'ঝা

South American बे'त्वीद क्रें सदी

Soviet শুন্ত নৌৰ শ্ৰী

Soviet Union শুন্ত নীৰা



Sputnik (II) ଶ୍ରୁଦ୍ୟୁ ଦଂଶ୍ରଂଶଂଶଂଶି । ଶିଂ ଅଟେ ସାରିଶଂସା (ଶ୍ରୁମ୍ ଧିରଂ ଧିରଂ ସହିର ଅଶଂ ସହିତ ଅଶଂ ସହିତ । ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ ଓ ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ ଓ ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ ଓ ଅଶଂ ସହିର ଅଶଂ ସହିର ଅଶଂ ସହିର ।

Star Shampoo শ্লুম'ম'দ্ৰন্থ'ডব'ট্ৰ'শ্লু'ভ্ৰা

Sun Moon Mountain 🕏 ភ័ក្សិ គ្នា

Tashi ন্যু:প্ৰিশ্

Tashi Dondrup ব্শু নিশ্বি ব্যুবা

Thonmi Sambhota র্ইর্'র্ম'শ্বর'র্ই্র্

Tibet র্ন্ই'র্ড্ড্রা

Tibet Autonomous Region র্নির্মর্শ্রুর্ম্বুর্ম্বা

Tibetan वॅ५'श्री वॅ५'श्रू५। वॅ५'श्रू५'श्री वॅ५'श्री

Tibetan Buddhism র্ন্ন্ন্র্ন্ন্র্ন্ন্র্ন্ন্র্

Tibetan New Year র্ম্ ক্রিক্সাম্

Tserang Gyal कें देद कुषा

Tserang Tso कें भैदावर्की

Tsomo মার্ক্ট'র্মা

UK ५व्वैतः हे सुयापना

United Kingdom ১ন্ট্রাই'ক্র্রাম্বা

United Nations মন্ত্র্যাবন্ত্রীবান্ত্রীবান্ত্রীবান্ত্রা

United States জাই মন্মনের্থ কুলাবনা

US শ্বামী:ই'বি'শ্রীকাবিবা

Wales ন্দ্ৰ ন্থৰ জী

the West ব্ন'ৰ্দ্ৰীশাখা

Westerner ব্ন'ৰ্দ্ৰীকামা

World Cup বৰ্ষান্ত্ৰীন নুষ্ণান্তৰ ন্ত্ৰীন্তান্ত্ৰণৰ

(Dr.) Wu Ning सु'मालेता (चे विंत क्षे क्षे 'देश देश देश दा' लेग)

Xining न्ने'बैद्रा

Yak Tracker ग्यमा हेश यदे दाया

Yangtze River वर्षे कु

Yangzom স্বাধান বিশ্বীয়া

Yellow River मृद्ध्।
Yunnan (Province) धुन'नेन। (वैदःहेन)
Zip Cola नुन'र्स्ट्रेनश्दिनशद्दीन'यदे।विद्यते। (विद्यतेन)



## **Appendix V: Irregular Verbs**

# बुरःपर्गोद्। ५:वाबुवासंत्युरःपुः क्षेव

INFINITIVE হুর্ক্তবালার্শ্রবামন্তর্মানা be (am, is / are)	PAST TENSE दर्जनदेः सुरुप्	PAST PARTICIPLE दर्षपदिः सेटानुदा
be (am, is / are)	(was / were)	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got, gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
has, have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

INFINITIVE 5ुळेग्गेर्चेग्यदेऱ्स्यःया	PAST TENSE दर्भागदे दुसाया	PAST PARTICIPLE
let	let	let
lie	lay	laid, lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
must	must	
put	put	put
read	read [red]	read [red]
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shall	should	
shine	shone, shined	shone
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
will	would	
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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# पश्चर पार्येते महस्र

तका प्रश्नित्या तक्ष्य क्षिया विक्षा क्ष्या प्रश्नित अधिवा विक्षा क्ष्या प्रश्नित क्ष्या विक्षा क्ष्या प्रश्नित क्ष्या विक्षा क्ष्या प्रश्नित क्ष्या विक्षा क्ष्या प्रश्नित क्ष्या विक्षा क्ष्या विक्षा क्ष्या प्रश्नित क्ष्या क्ष्या प्रश्नित क्ष्या क्ष्या प्रश्नित क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क

त्रिश्याः क्रियः क्रेंस्टः त्रुश्। १००१ व्यव्यः क्रेंस्टः त्रुश्।

